



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

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MAIDLAND, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1923.

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Part 3.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

LEADER

Prof. H. C. Carey, April 10, 1921.

Ex. 313.—Under articles 219, 220, 221 (b) and 216-A of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. K. A. Samsat, C.A., LC 8, combined privilege leave and furlough on full average salary for three months from or after the 15th May 1931.

B. A. GRAHAM,
acting Chief Secretary

First St. Image, April 26, 1831

No. 114.—Under article 103 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. A. G. Leach, I.C.S., privileges leave for six weeks from or after the 1st May 1911.

CASH/INVEST OF LEAVE

No. 118.—The microtype No. 68, dated Fort St. George, March 9, 1851, published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1945 March 1851, growing six months' combined issue to Major E. D. Gifford, &c., is hereby cancelled.

¹W. H. MASSORSTADT,
Asst. Chief Surveyor

APPENDICES

Post 21, 64-100, April 20, 1961

(During the absence of Mr. A. B. Knapp, c.m., J.C.B., as privilege leaves and ends further advice)

25, 115.—Mr. E. A. Graham, ex-1, L.O.B., is act as Chief Secretary to Government.
(During the absence of Mr. E. A. Graham on leave and until further orders.)

No. 111.—Mr. W. E. Mayfield, 618-108, is set as Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 112.—Mr. W. Marshfield, I C S., to act as Second Member of the Board of Revenue

No. 116.—Mr. H. R. Hicks, C.B., I.C.S., to act as Third Member of the Board of Revenue, Commissioners of Salt, Alcohol and Opium Revenue and Income Commissioners.

No. 117.—Mr. P. L. Mehta, C.B., I.C.S., to act as Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

No. 118.—Mr. T. O. Kunkachand, I.C.S., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Nizam.

Port St. George, April 21, 1921.

No. 119.—Mr. Gilbert Shute, to act as Publicity Officer, Madras, during the absence of Mr. J. T. Gwynn, C.B., I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

R. A. GHANAH,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Port St. George, April 23, 1921.

No. 120.—Mr. J. L. Smith, I.C.S., on the termination of his appointment as Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Ramanad.

No. 121.—Mr. L. V. Harris, I.C.S., to act as First Member of the Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Land Revenue, now Mr. H. K. Connelman, I.C.S., granted leave or until further orders.

No. 122.—Mr. V. B. Chinnai, C.B., I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Commissioner and Agent to the Governor in the Agency Tracts.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

No. 123.—Mr. R. E. By. Rao Bahadur C. V. Viswanatha Sastry, Avangal, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge with effect from the 15th May 1921 and is posted to Nizam.

R. E. MARFORDMAN,
Acting Chief Secretary.

TRANSFER.

Port St. George, April 23, 1921.

No. 124.—The following transfers of District and Sessions Judges are notified:—

- (1) Mr. E. By. Rao Bahadur C. Kunkachand Rao, M.A., from Nizam to Ramanad.
- (2) Mr. H. R. Burdett, I.C.S., from Ramanad to Nizam.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, April 7, 1921.

No. 125.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forbidden in His Majesty all copies wherever found of any No. 8, January 1921, Volume 1, of the monthly magazine in English entitled "The Independent Hindustani" published by the Hindustani Ghaz Party, San Francisco, California, United States of America, and all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the said magazine, inasmuch as the said magazine contains articles which are likely to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India and therefore contains words of the nature described in section 4 (1) (c) of the Act.

Port St. George, April 21, 1921.

No. 126.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forbidden in His Majesty all copies wherever found of any No. 1 and 5 of a pamphlet entitled "India Struggles India," issued by "The Friends of Freedom for India" Society of New York and all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the said issues of the pamphlet, inasmuch as they contain matter of the nature described in section 4 (1) (c) of the Act.

No. 127.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forbidden in His Majesty all copies wherever found of any No. 1 and 5 of a pamphlet entitled "India Struggles India," issued by "The Friends of Freedom for India" Society of New York and all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the said issues of the pamphlet, inasmuch as they contain matter of the nature described in section 4 (1) (c) of the Act.

No. 128.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forbidden in His Majesty all copies wherever found of a pamphlet in Urdu containing two poems entitled "Shikhr-e-England" and "Firdous-e-Sulaz" written by Sayid Ayub Akbar, "Sair" Bekker, son of Sayid Akbar, Master of English, and printed at the Ghazal Press, Meerut, and published by the Manager of the Hindustani Ghaz Party, Meerut, and all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the said poems, inasmuch as the said poems contain matter of the nature described in section 4 (1) (c) of the Act.

R. A. GHANAH,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Port St. George, April 24, 1921.

No. 135.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

ISSUED BY WARREN.

Dated, the 19th March 1921.

No. 1354.—The following agreement between the British and German Governments regarding Article 197 of the Treaty of Versailles of June 28, 1919, signed at London on the 21st December 1920, is republished for general information. The Government of India have agreed to be a party to the agreement.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND GERMAN GOVERNMENTS RESPECTIVE ARTICLES 197 OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES OF JUNE 28, 1919 (PROPERTY, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS).

London, December 21, 1920.

The Government of His Britannic Majesty and the German Government, with a view to the settlement of certain matters arising under Article 197 of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany signed at Versailles on the 28th June 1919, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Departments established in the United Kingdom and Germany for the settlement of matters relating to property, rights and interests will mutually appoint a representative or representatives in Berlin and London, through whose intermediate communications may be established between the respective Departments. These representatives will communicate to London and Berlin respectively offices which shall be established at the earliest possible date.

ARTICLE 2.

Property, rights and interests in Germany of British nationals which have been subjected to expropriation or seizures, but have not been completely liquidated, shall be restored to them immediately upon application, in accordance with the provisions of Article 197 (b), free of any private law in respect of any of the matters referred to in Article 4, or of any rules, charges or expenses of liquidation, administration or supervision, or any declaration whatsoever. The right of private persons to assert such claims in respect of maintenance, safe keeping or administration is not provided for under Article 4 if it is however recognized. This application may be made by the owner or his agent direct to the "Landesministerium für Wiedergutmachung". It shall be in writing and shall be signed by the applicant, whose signature shall be duly authenticated, and, if the applicant is the agent of the owner, it shall be accompanied by duly authenticated proof of his authorization. It shall state:—

1. The name and address of the owner.
 2. The name of the agent (if any) and the address at which the property, rights or interests, or the documents of title shall be delivered.
 3. A list, as complete as possible, of the property, rights and interests to be restored. If this list cannot be so complete by the owner, it shall be supported by the German authorities from the information in their possession.
 4. A detailed statement as to the locality where the property to be restored was lost by the owner, or, in the case of real property or business undertakings, a statement of the locality in which such property or undertakings was situated.
- Applications should be signed by the applicant, under whose signature a justice of the peace, bailiff or magistrate for the district may verify:—
- (a) That the applicant is well known to him.
 - (b) That the signature is the signature of the applicant.
- The police or certifying shall give his description and address.
- Such a certificate shall be regarded as sufficient proof of the authenticity of the applicant's signature.

Alternatively, the application shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration, declared before justice of the peace or a magistrate for the county by the applicant, to the effect that he is the owner of the property in question. In any special case, such as that of inheritance, in which the ownership of the property has been transferred since the taking effect of the expropriation war measure, the German authority shall, in addition to the certified application, be entitled to call for production of a statutory declaration relating only to the title to the property of the claimant.

ARTICLE 3.

Where any prohibition or restriction exists upon the exportation from Germany of British property detained in Germany during the war, a license to export such property, free of all residence shall be issued by the competent German authority immediately upon application by the British Office through the "Landesministerium für Wiedergutmachung".

ARTICLE 4.

Claims by private persons in respect of expenses incurred in maintenance, safe-keeping and administration of British property in Germany will be settled in the following ways: the property in question shall be restored immediately upon application by the owner, free of any private law in connection with such expenses.

(a) In the case of chemically-destroyed claims within the scope of the Clearing Office, the British Clearing Office will guarantee to credit to the German Clearing Office such sums as may be advised or agreed to, without taking advantage of the exemption contained in paragraph (1) of Article 296 and paragraph 4 of the Annex thereto.

(b) Claims in respect of the period up to the 10th January 1922, not falling within the scope of the Clearing Office, will be met by the German Government under paragraph (1) of Article 297.

Any amounts admitted or found due from British nationals by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal; or where decisions they shall in case of dispute be submitted, in respect of such claims will be decided to the German Government in the amount relative to German property, rights and interests.

(c) Claims in respect of the period after the 10th January 1918, if not admitted by the award, will be submitted for decision to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, and the British Clearing Office will guarantee payment of any amounts admitted or found due from British nationals by the Tribunal. The obligations of the German Government under Article 6 and the present Article to restore property lost of any private law shall not apply in any property in respect of which the British Office declines to apply the provisions of the present Article.

ARTICLE 5.

A statement of the condition of the property, rights and interests restored shall be drawn up in writing in quadruplicate at the time of restoration and signed by the German administrator, his superior or superior (in the same way as), a representative of the German State Department ("Landesratshaus") and the owner; one copy to be retained by the owner, one by the State Department, one by the administrator, and one to be transmitted by the State Department to the British Office in Berlin.

ARTICLE 6.

Without prejudice to the rights of His Majesty's Government or the owner under paragraphs 8 and 10 of the Annex to Section 4 of Part X of the Treaty of Versailles, delivery of the documents referred to under Article 15 of the Annex relating to property, rights and interests falling within Article 207 (a) shall not be required until the restoration of the property, rights and interests. Nevertheless the final report of the liquidator, administrator or supervisor and any further necessary information required by the owner shall be handed or sent to him at his request at any time, whether before or after application for restoration, and he shall be given free access to all the documents referred to above. Where property has been completely liquidated all the documents shall be handed to the British official concerned, or to his representative, or if so desired by him, sent to him or to such person as he may direct, at his expense and risk immediately upon his application by the Liquidator, Administrator, or the Reorganization.

ARTICLE 7.

In all relations with the German authorities under the preceding Articles, British nationals may act personally or through the British Clearing Office or other authorized agent. If the British Clearing Office is appointed agent to act on behalf of a British national, it shall furnish the German Office with a certificate to that effect. Delivery to the British Clearing Office or other authorized agent shall be equivalent to delivery to the owner.

ARTICLE 8.

It is so far as it is not otherwise expressly agreed by the claimant, the signature by the claimant or his agent to any kind of document in connection with the restoration to him direct of his property, rights or interests, whether signed before or after the signing of this Agreement, shall in no way prejudice any right to compensation which the claimant may have under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

ARTICLE 9.

Any entries in Public Registers and Land Registers necessary in order to effect, complete or release the restoration of property, rights or interests referred to in this Agreement to the British official concerned, will be made by the German authorities without delay and free of cost, in accordance with the provisions of the local law.

ARTICLE 10.

Claims by British nationals for compensation under Article 207 (a) may, notwithstanding their submission to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, be submitted through the British Office in Berlin to the German authorities concerned for the purpose of effecting satisfaction of the claims by agreement, and the State Department concerned may transmit to the British Office the terms of settlement proposed by them in respect of any claim. If a settlement is arrived at as a result of negotiations thus conducted, the German Government shall transmit to the British Office in Berlin a consent to such settlement, which shall be submitted to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal for formal judgment.

ARTICLE 11.

The British Government will be prepared, on application through the German Office in London, to release from the charge established under the Treaty of Peace movable furniture and effects, personal belongings and family possessions, and implements of trade belonging to German nationals, with the exception of articles of special value, up to an amount of £500, in addition to the amount of the charges for their conservation and insurance incurred after the 10th August 1918, and up to the date of their release, in any case where the competent German authority certifies that the release of the applicant does not exceed the equivalent of 4000, a year of current rate of exchange. The value to be ascertained by the British Clearing Office, and the charge for each valuation shall be paid by the owner of the property prior to its release. Applications for such release must be made within a period of six months from the notification of this Agreement.

Subject to the right of the British authorities to refuse permission in any particular case, and to the laws for the time being in force, German nationals will be permitted, on request conveyed to the British Clearing Office, to bid at any sale by auction of their property in the United Kingdom. The date of any sale of property in respect of which such a request is made shall be notified to the German Office.

ARTICLE 12.

Property released under the provisions of the first paragraph of the preceding Article shall be placed at the disposal of the claimant, or the German Office in London, upon payment of any expenses incurred by the British authorities, and of any other charges on the property, notwithstanding the fact that such charges or expenses may constitute debts within the meaning of Article 206.

No. 43.—Mr. F. B. Evans, I.C.S., and Mr. C. V. Samsom, *Barr. at Law*, to be Lay Trustees of All Saints' Church, Calcutta.

No. 44.—Mr. M. G. Sykes, I.C.S., and Mr. W. A. Gerson, to be Lay Trustees of St. Luke's Church, Calcutta.

No. 45.—Mr. C. F. Winkler, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Basle.

No. 46.—Mr. F. W. Stewart, I.C.S., and Mr. R. H. Williams, M.A., M.B.A., I.C.S., (London), M.A. (Dublin), to be Lay Trustees of Christ Church, Rangoon.

No. 47.—Mr. J. B. Higgins, I.C.S., and Mr. C. O. Mackay, I.C.S., to be Lay Trustees of St. Paul's Church, Waltham.

No. 48.—Mr. F. J. Gilks and Mr. J. W. Russell, to be Lay Trustees of St. John's Church, Finsbury.

No. 49.—Mr. W. Smith, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Peter's Church, Nottingham.

No. 50.—Mr. J. W. Holden, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Mansfield.

No. 51.—Mr. G. E. H. Brooke, I.C.S., and Mr. S. A. O'Brien, to be Lay Trustees of St. Thomas' Church, Coonah.

No. 52.—Mr. S. H. Phillips, to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Rajahmundry.

No. 53.—Mr. B. F. D'Eane, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Dublin.

No. 54.—Mr. W. Gerson, to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Kotagiri.

† No. 55.—Mr. J. B. Smith, to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Guelph, S.E. Weymouth.

POSTINGS.

No. 40.—The Rev. H. C. Leachy, M.A., Chaplain of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras, to be Senior Joint Chaplain of St. Matthew's Church, Vepery, Madras.

No. 41.—The Rev. C. E. de la Sore, M.A., Junior Joint Chaplain of St. Matthew's Church, Vepery, Madras, to be Chaplain of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, April 24, 1912.

No. 2.—M. R. E. S. Subrahmanyam Aggar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, extension of leave for one month in continuation of the leave already granted to him in Home (Judicial) Department notification No. 135, dated 22nd February 1912, published at page 115 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 2nd March 1912, under article 50 (1), Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, April 25, 1912.

No. 3.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. K. W. Chow to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police, on probation, with effect from the 15th March 1912.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 18, 1912.

No. 15.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (4) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st February 1912, the railway line noted in column (2) of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be attached to the police station noted in column (3) and shall be attached to the police station noted in column (4):—

SCHEDULE.

Class in which it is placed (1)	Police station to which it is now attached. (2)	Station. (3)	Class in which here- after attached. (4)	Police station to which here- after attached. (5)
Revenue estate of the Madras Railway Police division.	Coimbatore Railway Police station.	Tremble in Rangoon Branch Station.	Revenue estate of the Madras Railway Police division.	Coimbatore Railway Police station.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LAW DEPARTMENT. (General.)

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, April 21, 1921.

No. 28.—M.R. Ry. Tennampakkam, Krishnaswami Nayudu Gura, Subordinate Judge, extension of privilege leave up to the 25th April 1921 inclusive with permission to effect the revision of his work under article 228 (1) (3) of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 27.—Mr. T. R. Karay, Superintendent, District Jail, Cuddalore, sub. *per tem.*, to act as Superintendent, District Jail, Vinnagupeta, during the absence of Mr. D. S. Guruswami, on other duty or until further orders.
(This vacante Notification No. 277 published at page 328 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 22nd March 1921.)

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, April 18, 1921.

No. 26.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Kottakudam in the district of Madurai conferred on the undersigned gentleman, who has resigned his appointment:—
Mr. Thomas Selvarasa Suman.

Fort St. George, April 23, 1921.

No. 25.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Suddipet in the district of Chingleput conferred on the undersigned gentleman, who has resigned his appointment:—
M.R. Ry. Suddipet Appalarat Pillai Arangal.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, April 20, 1921.

No. 46.—Under section 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are authorized to take down the witnesses of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—
Mr. Henry Edward Lewis D'Costa, First-class Magistrate in the District of Chingleput.

Fort St. George, April 21, 1921.

M.R. Ry. Mac Bahadar Chingayyann Krishnaswami Nar Arangal, Sessions Judge of Namakkal.
Mr. Hugh Bruce Barford, Sessions Judge of Madurai.

Fort St. George, April 21, 1921.

Mr. Thomas Austin, L.O.S., First class Magistrate in the district of Malabar.

Fort St. George, April 20, 1921.

No. 41.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the area noted against their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 227, dated the 25th August 1919, published at pages 1862 and 1863 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 25th idem, as amended by Notification No. 3-4, dated the 23rd October 1920, published at page 1243 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 25th October 1920:—

M.R. Ry. Kolla Kannaiah, Magistrate General for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Tenali in the district of Guntur.

Fort St. George, April 18, 1921.

M.R. Ry. Vardaswami Ranga Chettiyar, Ponnai } for the area comprised within the
Chettiyar Arangal, } jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates
M.R. Ry. Palanisami Natchiar in Nader Arangal, } at Salem or the district of
M.R. Ry. Thattai Suman Chakrapani Nayudu Gura, } Salem.

Fort St. George, April 21, 1921.

Kanniam Vaidi Mahomed Sahib Bahadar—By the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Ponnai in the district of Malabar.

Fort St. George, April 18, 1921.

No. 42.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to make over to M.R. Ry. Thattai Suman Chakrapani Nayudu Gura, Sub-Magistrate of Ponnai, in the district of Tinnevely, for the term of his appointment as

Sub-Registrar of Palayacholli, each of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 2 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Magistrates Act, 1818, which may be exercised within the limits of the station of Palayacholli in the District of Tanjore:—

I. Ordinary powers.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, sections 1—Items 1 to 5, 14, 16 and 17 to 25.

II. Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers referable by the Local Government to a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 43.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M.R.Sy. Manikraja Yarkala Subba Rao, Sub-Registrar of Hissahali, in the District of Eluru, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Eluruahale each of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 2 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Magistrates Act, 1818, which may be exercised within the limits of the station of Eluruahale and Pello in the District of Eluru:—

I. Ordinary powers.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, sections 1—Items 1 to 5, 14, 16 and 17 to 25.

II. Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers referable by the Local Government to a Magistrate of the third class.

First St. Group, April 21, 1921.

No. 44.—Under section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentleman to be Temporary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Madras and to empower them to sit on the Bench constituted for that City:—

M.R.Sy. Chinniah Dandi Nay, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the District of Madras.

First St. Group, April 27, 1921.

No. 45.—Under section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentleman to be Temporary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Madras and to empower them to sit on the Bench constituted for that City:—

M.R.Sy. Rao Bahadur Subbarao Bahadur Chettyar Arangal.

M.R.Sy. Police Subbarao Chettyar Arangal.

M.R.Sy. Thangayya Panduranga Chettyar Arangal.

M.R.Sy. Chinniah Rao Nayana Arangal.

M.R.Sy. Thangayya Narayana Chettyar Chinniah Arangal.

Mahomed Abdulla Subli Bahadur.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Registration.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

First St. Group, April 21, 1921.

No. 1.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to the undersigned gentlemen of the South India United Church Mission to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

The Reverend Simon Dissanayake, residing at Erode in the taluk of Erode in the District of Coimbatore.

The Reverend Gabriel Eusebio, residing at Kangeyem in the taluk of Chinnayem in the District of Coimbatore.

No. 2.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to the undersigned gentlemen of the South India United Church Mission to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

The Reverend Simon Dissanayake, residing at Erode in the taluk of Erode in the District of Coimbatore.

The Reverend Gabriel Eusebio, residing at Kangeyem in the taluk of Chinnayem in the District of Coimbatore.

No. 3.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to the Reverend Mahananda Barnabas of the Wesleyan Mission residing at Coimbatore on the 10th July 1920 are hereby granted.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Declarative.)

SELF EDUCATION

East St. Louis, April 28, 1931.

No. 2.—In pursuance of rule 17 (b) of the Madras Electoral Rules the names of the members elected by the Salem Non-Muhammedan Electoral Constituency of the Madras Legislative Council in 1920 are published as follows:

M. B. Dr. Kuz'minova Lyubov Ivanovna Krasovskaya Krasovskaya Lyubov Ivanovna

H. KAMATHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

MULTIPLICATIONS

Dist. St. Bureau, April 18, 1923.

No. 20.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 4 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1961 (No. 44) is hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is first published in a newspaper published in or near the constituency mentioned in the enclosed schedule.

Any objections to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within the one month mentioned above will be considered.

DEATH NOTIFICATION

Under section 2, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1908 (VII of 1908), the Government in Council declare the ancient monuments described in the annexed schedule to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act:—

1990年12月15日

Name of the Survey, lake and village.	Reason of the movement and the survey number on which they stand.	Extent of the survey number.	Name of the owner.	Exclusion of the movement.
Chandmala District, Rajpuri taluk, Kottar.	The village Mahalingpur temple with two hundred shakhs, No. 150-2. Below remaining.	57-58	Goverdhan.	North, R.F. No. 117; west 50 shakhs, and leading to Mahalingpur, west 2 shakhs in the middle.
Chandmala District, Rajpuri taluk, Rajpuri-gramam.	A hundred hundred shakhs in the lake head in the Rajpuri-gramam, and No. 20-3 and 20-4.	47-50	Do.	North, Rajpuri taluk and west, and leading to Lingapur gramam 2 shakhs, and below the Chakra Rajpuri-gramam to west, Chakra Rajpuri-gramam.

Ref. M. Garcia, April 23, 1991.

¹ No. 32—Under section 3, subsection (2) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904) the Government in Council is pleased to confer the subject mentioned in the draft of which was published in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 11th January 1924, declaring certain ancient monuments in the district to be protected monuments.

NOTIFICATION

Under section 8, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient monuments described in the annexed schedule to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act.

DISCUSSION

DECEASED.							
Name.	Tribu.	Name of village.	Name of parent.	Name of the informant.	Description, male or female, with survey or previous location.	Remarks.	Status.
Chelise	Chilhem	Melpet.	Gottam-much.	Seemathu temple.	Pomahaia No. 493.	Female, N. No. 493B and 493C, nat. N. No. 493D, 493E and 493F, N. No. 493G, nat. pomahaia, N. No. 493H.	one of 10
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Chiklavann temple.	Pomahaia No. 749.	Female, N. No. 749(1) and 749(2), N. No. 749(3) and 749(4), N. No. 749(5) and 749(6) was, N. No. 749(7), N. No. 749(8).	do
Do.	Do.	Vallam-pal.	Do.	Julu and Jeytham and Jeytham on the hill.	Daggarod No. 123.	Unmarried male child by the hill N. No. 123.	about 4 months old at the time of death. 180-90 years.

Distict.	Taluk.	Name of village.	Name of owner.	Name of the tenant.	Description, with an entry, when survey or patta has been made.	Remarks.	Extent.
Cannor.	Tripun- gur.	Cheruvu- kud.	Cheruvu- kud.	Field	Survey S. No. 375.	North S. No. 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.	400. 500.00
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Field	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Chen- nangal.	Mang- alam Quadr. of Uth- thir- thir, village.	Do.	Field	Field	Field	1-70
Do.	Do.	Uth- thir- thir.	Do.	Field	Field	Field	10-00
Do.	Do.	Uth- thir- thir.	Do.	Field	Field	Field	10-00
Do.	Do.	Uth- thir- thir.	Do.	Field	Field	Field	10-00

Fort St. George, April 21, 1823.

No. 22.—Under section 8, sub-section (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to accede to the subject of notification the draft of which was published in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 18th January 1921, declaring certain ancient monuments in the district to be protected monuments.—

WORTERKÄRTE

Under section 2, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient monuments described in the annexed schedule to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act.

Summary

[illegible]

* This has not been surveyed; hence survey number and school not given.

[illegible]

[illegible]

U. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

4 Marine 3

NOTIFICATIONS

For Dr. Garry, April 25, 1931.

No. 10.—Mr. W. A. Turner of Messrs. Hogg & Co. (Madras), Limited, has been elected by the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, under section 18 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, to be a Trustee of the Port of Madras also Mr. A. F. Fernando resigned.

Art St. Perry, April 26, 1921.

No. 21.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 6 of the Indian Forest Act, 1906 (XV of 1906), as amended by the Indian Forest (Amendment) Act, 1914 (VI of 1914), the Governor in Council is pleased to close the limits of the post of Caffery in the Nulbar district and to declare that the limits shall in future be as follows:—

To the north—a line running due west from the boundary pillar, erected at the south of Elathor Point to 2 fathoms water.

Trilobes—A line drawn due west from the boundary pillar, to its second quarter of a mile south of the river mouth of Kachibardi to a lagoon water.

To the east—the mouth of the sea, about halfway between the northern and southern limits—is within 40 yards of high water mark spring tides, and including the beaches of both water and the Kallid river as far as the junction of Coudell's canal, and also back waters, creeks and islands, within the Estuaries of 3 miles upstream from the mouth of the Byrrona river up to a line drawn due east and west across the river from the northern limit of the Blamhew Coffer Warrigjigjig, and the unoccupied dry Government land extending 4 yards north and east from the 40 yards high water mark limit on the southern side of the Barroona river mouth.

2nd Outlet.—A line running from north to south and connecting the watermost points of the two before mentioned. It is defining the northern and southern limits

8. Marine Department Notification No. 64, dated the 10th November 1918, published on page 1377 of Part I of the Part II. George Gazette, dated the 21st November 1918, is hereby annulled.

IT. G. L. FOKER,
Acting Secretary to Government

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

LEAVE

Fort St. George, April 25, 1847.

No. 188.—Under article 510 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 103 March 1916, Mr. E. W. K. Green, Deputy Collector, Agency Division, residence leave for one month from the date of call.

No. 197.—The following resolutions of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

D.O., the 25th April 1921.

No. 2415.—Mr. P. W. Singleton, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service at Madras, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 14th March 1921.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

D.O., the 23rd March 1921.

No. 313-321.—Mr. W. Mallon, M.A., B.Sc., B.L.S., Assistant Joint Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, has been granted, with effect from the 2d January 1921, privilege leave for five months and fifteen days under Article 144 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Finance Department letter No. 129-235.R., dated the 22nd February 1919, combined with accumulated leave up to average salary for three months and ordinary fortnight on half average salary for three months and sixteen days under Articles 235 and 236 of the Civil Service Regulations.

From the 2nd June Mr. F. J. F. Shaw, M.A., A.R.S., B.L.S., Second Imperial Mycologist and Mr. J. P. Dwyer, M.A., M.Sc., Supervisory Mycologist, Pusa, are appointed to officiate respectively as Imperial Mycologist and Second Imperial Mycologist during Mr. Mallon's absence on leave.

D.O., the 21st March 1921.

No. 424-52.—In their Resolution No. 676-191, dated the 7th August 1919, the Government of India indicated broadly the lines on which it was proposed to dispose of the recommendations in the Report of the Indian Cotton Committee. They are now able to announce their decision on the proposals made in Chapter XIX of the Report relating to the formation of a Central Cotton Committee.

1. Local Governments and Administrations were consulted and were asked to obtain the views of the various Trade Associations and Chambers of Commerce on the proposal. Replies have now been received from all local Governments and Administrations, who generally support the proposal, and the Government of India have accordingly decided to constitute a Central Cotton Committee with headquarters at Bombay.

2. The functions of the Committee will be mainly advisory, and, subject to any modifications and additions which may subsequently be found necessary, will follow generally the lines indicated by the Indian Cotton Committee in paragraph 561 of its Report.

3. The Committee will, at the outset, be composed as follows, but additions to, and alterations in, its composition, may be made from time to time on the recommendation of the Committee:

Official Representatives.

President.

1. The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

Members.

- A representative of the Agricultural Department is—
5. Madras.
6. Bombay.
7. The Punjab.
8. The United Provinces.
9. Burma.
10. The Central Provinces and Berar.
11. Sind.
12. The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

Non-Official Representatives.

A representative of each of the following bodies is—

13. The East India Cotton Association, if established, or, in the alternative, the Bombay Cotton Trade Association.
14. The Bombay Millowners' Association.
15. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
16. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.
17. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce.
18. The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.
19. The Upper India Chamber of Commerce.
20. And 21. Two representatives of the Central Provinces and Berar to be nominated by the local Administrations from manufacturers or growers.

20. A representative of the Madras Presidency to be nominated by the local Government from amongst doctors or lawyers.
 21. A representative of the Panch to be nominated by the local Government from amongst doctors, lawyers or large producers.
 22. A representative of Europe.
 23. A representative of India.

Other Representatives.

24. A member of the Co-operative Department, official or non-official, to be nominated by the Government of India.
 25. A representative of the Hyderabad State.
 26. A representative of the Madras State.
 27. A joint representative of the States in Rajputana and Central India.

3. The members of the Committee will be appointed in the first instance for a period of two years, and steps will now be taken to nominate the president in consultation with the local Governments and Administrations and the Durbar concerned. Proposals have been approved by His Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the appointment of a Secretary to the Committee, and the office offered for this appointment is Mr. H. C. Hart, at present a Deputy Director of Agriculture in the United Provinces. On his appointment the Secretary will be directed to submit proposals regarding his staff and the place and time of the first meeting of the Committee.

4. The cost of the Committee will be met from Imperial Revenues.

5. Subject to the submission to them for sanction of any proposals regarding it under the ordinary financial rules, the Government of India leave it to the direction of local Governments and Administrations to decide the composition and details of organization of the personnel and local committees.

Port St. George, April 21, 1921.

No. 128.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1884, the Governor in Council do hereby make the following amendments to the rules for the levy of water-cess on lands irrigated by the Bhavanasani project, Quarter District, published in Government Gazette, dated 14th October 1919, printed on page 1216 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 28th October 1919:—

For rule 1 substitute the following:—

1. When water is supplied from the Bhavanasani project to Government dry lands, or to water from lands or to lands in which water villages, the following rates of water-cess will be charged:—

					Rs. A. P.
(1) For a first wet crop	"	"	"	"	3 6 0 per acre.
(2) For a second wet crop	"	"	"	"	4 11 0 "
(3) For each dry crop, whether first, second or third	"	"	"	"	4 11 0 "
(4) For a default crop	"	"	"	"	14 1 0 "

Provided that the total charge on the whole area of the field shall not exceed Rs. 14-1-0 per acre.

And:—(1) A second wet crop is a wet crop raised on land on which another wet crop has been previously grown in the same field.

(2) When water is raised by mechanical contrivances the water-rate will be reduced by one-fourth.

Port St. George, April 21, 1921.

No. 128.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 82 of the Madras Survey and Revenue Act, 1887, the Governor in Council do hereby make the following amendments to rule 1 of the rules (now) under section 21 (2) of the said Act and published on page 127-128 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 7th April 1914, as subsequently amended:—

I. Re-writing rule 6 and 8 substituting the following respectively:—

"If any tenant fails for fifteen days to remove or repair any stone (or or within the boundaries of his holding) which requires repair under rule 3, any survey officer appointed under section 4 of the Act may execute the necessary (stone) or repair and for this purpose may clear by cutting down or removing any trees, jungle, fence, standing crops or other material obstructing his view or entry from the direction of which may be necessary for the purpose provided that when the survey officer taking action under this rule is a kistman, he shall serve on the tenant, fifteen days before he takes action under the rule, notice in writing specifying the stone or stones in need of removal or repair."

II. For the words "rule 8" appearing in existing rule 6 and 7, substitute "rule 4".

III. For the words "in rule 4 and 1" and "in rule 6 or rule 7" appearing in existing rule 8 substitute "in rule 4" and "in rule 6 or rule 8" respectively.

Proc. R. Soc. Lond. Ser. A, 1961, **261**, 102.

No. 161.—The following notification of the Government of India is published:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Outside Establishment

Review, The Hill, April 1921.

No. 2181.—Mr. A. K. Pomeroy, an Officiating Artist and Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is reverted to his substantive appointment with effect from the 1st April 1921.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Not St. George, April 26, 1871.

Under section 9, Act 1 of 1904, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0.25 acre, for the same title now on file, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the enlargement of a watercourse to Des Moines Park of Elk Horn, and, under sections 7 and 7 of the same Act, the Township of Des Moines is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of this land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Township, Berthier, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Gurjem Jemur, Berhampur taluk, Vilasapattana village.

[illegible]

E. S. LLOYD

• *senp. Senology in Senology*

Fort St. George, April 20, 1823

Under section 9, Act 1 of 1949, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2 66 acres, be the same little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Villavieja, Montegomery, and, and sections 6 and 7 of the same town, the Barrenes Division of Ocho, Bolmaria, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take measures for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Barrenes Divisional Officer, Bismarck, and may be inspected at any time during office hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Salon district, Chirchikskiy, Anzurskiy village

[illegible]

J. D. BROWN

Under Contract to Government.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

主編人 王明

Fort St. George, April 28, 1801.

5478.—Mr. C. Mahony, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Forests, is provisionally granted points leave for two weeks and five days and furlough for ten days in consecutive courses from 19th June 1920 to 1st August 1920 subject to eligibility.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

No. 76.—The following appointments and postings of agricultural officers are ordered by Government in the Ministry of Development with effect from 1st April 1921:—

- (1) M.M.Ry. Kodabhal Thannappa Akra, Temporary Assistant Director of Agriculture, to be Assistant Director of agriculture and work in the IV Zone, Telangana.
- (2) M.R.Ry. K. Gopalakrishna Raja to be temporary Assistant Director (see No. (1) and continue in the VI Circle, Madras.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, April 22, 1921.

No. 77.—Under rule 7 (c) of the rules of the Victoria Memorial Institute, Madras, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles William Eyreton Cotton, M.A., F.R.S., to be a Government Member of the Council of the Institute for a period of three years.

J. M. TUDHOPE,

Temp. Asst. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(General.)

ISAYE

Port St. George, April 22, 1921.

Under article 168, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 117, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. Appaswami Appa Varadaraya Appa Aravind, Civil Engineer, with grade, attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, is granted, with effect from the 20th April 1920, privilege leave for three months.

Port St. George, April 21, 1921.

M.R.Ry. Tal. Teladurai Anand Vanga Appa Ramalingam Appa Aravind, S.A., S.A., Superintending Engineer, VII Circle, is under article 216, Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 117, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, granted with effect from the date of relief privilege leave for three months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Port St. George, April 7, 1921.

Mr. Frank Charles Lechman Chitt, S.A., Executive Engineer, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India extension of furlough for three months.

Port St. George, April 21, 1921.

Mr. Percy Leachman, M.A., C.E., Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is granted furlough on average salary for two months and furlough on half average salary up to 30th June 1921 in extension of the combined leave for six months granted to him in the notification published in Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 20th November 1920.

Port St. George, April 22, 1921.

The combined leave for seven months and four days previously granted to Constable John Henry Thomas, Assistant Engineer, in the notification published in Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 20th November 1920, is extended by one day.

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, April 21, 1921.

Mr. Alfred Vipax, Executive Engineer, held charge of both the Madras and Madras Divisional divisions on the 1st April 1921.

Port St. George, April 22, 1921.

Mr. John Dover Way, S.A., Executive Engineer, on leave from here, to hold charge of the Public Works Workshops and the Public Works Stores, Madras.

Mr. William Foster Roberts, M.A., C.E., General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops, Madras, to hold charge of the Public Works Stores, Madras, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Mr. deGency and pending relief by Mr. John Dover Way, Executive Engineer.

Mr. Orville Paddy, Executive Engineer, Bellary Division, to relieve as Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

M.R.Ry. Palamanchetti Krishnaswami Appa Aravind, Assistant Engineer, Bellary Division, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the division in relief of Mr. Orville Paddy, Executive Engineer, transferred and with further orders.

TRANSFER.

Port St. George, April 25, 1921.

M.J. N.Y. Nee Bahadur Rajgopal Dardoolam Aggar Yashwanthram Aggar Arangal, S.A., S.S.B.,
Superintending Engineer, from the H. Office to the V.H. Office.
To join forthwith.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Under section 6, Act I. of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1.17 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of jetty for Police quarters at Tattoria; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Tattoria, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tattoria District, Tattoria Taluk, Tattoria village.

Say, belonging to Government Forest, bounded on the north by Government Forest jetties, and by
Police line, south by Tattoria District office, and by Government Forest jetties. 1.17

W. BUCKTON.

Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General, Buildings and Roads).

(Irrigation.)

NOTIFICATION.

NAVIGATION IN THE KUTTA RIVER IN MADRAS.

Port St. George, April 8, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that on and after 1st May 1921, and until further notice, the Kutta river under the Madras Government House Bridge will be closed for navigation on account of improvements that are being carried out to that bridge. All loaded boats bound for Chintamani and Perambalur must, until the improvements are completed, be unloaded at the Madras wharf. Boats used for traffic in the hours of Chintamani and Perambalur must also be removed to the east of the Government House Bridge before that date.

F. E. MURRAY,

Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation).

Port St. George, March 28, 1921.

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the following alterations and additions be made to the lists of navigation declared in the notification published on pages 145-176 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th June 1919, as amended by the notification published on page 1196 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 1st October 1919.

In the entry "The Kutta canal comprising the line of navigation commonly known as" after the item "Tattoria channel (from three mouths, &c., from Chintamani to Kallidindi Bagulator)" add the following:—

"Tattoria channel between the head sluice and the Tattoria Bridge (above the Railway Bridge)".

Under the provisions of section 14 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate navigation on the Tattoria Channel in the Kutta Eastern Delta:—

RULES FOR THE NAVIGATION OF TATTORIA CHANNEL, KUTTA EASTERN DELTA.

Navigation will be permitted between the 10th June and 30th February of each year for passenger and light cargo boats in the Tattoria Channel, Kutta Eastern Delta between—

- (1) Tattoria channel head sluice and the Tattoria Bagulator—2½ miles.
- (2) Tattoria Bagulator and Tattoria ramp (above the Railway Bridge)—2½ miles.
3. The maximum length of the vessel shall not exceed 40 feet, the beam 6 feet and the draught (loaded) 4' 6".
4. No loading and unloading of materials nor boarding and landing of passengers shall be done within a distance of 100 yards from the navigational points of the channel.
5. Only boats properly registered and licensed under the Navigation rules for the Kutta Eastern Delta shall be allowed to ply in the channel.
6. Special permits apart from those issued under the navigation rules referred to, must be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Kutta Eastern Delta, for permission to use the channel. The Executive Engineer will decide when boats in each year will be given the permission.
7. Boats may not be loaded up to the bank for transference from one reach to another except in special cases and with the permission of the Sub-collector. If permitted, the boat must be loaded up to a point beyond the settlement above and below the head sluice or regulator.

7. The navigation rules mentioned in G.O. No. 489 L., dated 18th June 1919 and subsequently revised will apply in the case of this channel so far as they can be made applicable.

8. Boats not in use need not be removed from the channel unless their retention is declared to be undesirable by the Executive Engineer.

9. Permission to navigate the channel will be accorded on short notice if it be found by any officer of the Public Works Department not lower in rank than the Subdivisional Officer that any damage is being done to Government property.

10. Navigation in this channel will be permitted only on the clear understanding that on no account will water be let down for irrigation apart from the demands for irrigation.

11. In times of scarcity when only a proportionate supply is allowed in the channel, no extra water will be allowed to facilitate navigation.

12. In all cases it is to be clearly understood that navigation in this channel is permitted only as a concession and it must always give place to the demands of irrigation. No claim of any kind can be admitted on account of the closing of the channel or of less direct depth for navigation.

A. H. MOSEY, Col.,
Joint Secy to Govt., P. W. D. (Irrigation).

Port St. George, April 25, 1922.

The notification for the acquisition of 611 acres of land in Kanapala village, Begali taluk, Quana District, referred for improvement to Chavali Chavali channel published on page 310 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 20th May 1920, is hereby cancelled.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Port St. George, April 26, 1922.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 611 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for said buildings under Akharagundoli Branch; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanak, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanak, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Quana District, Tanak taluk, Ponnasura village.

Government, vol. No. 34-1, belonging to Bhalakpali Kalyana, one of Pata Narasim, Bhalakpali Kalyana, Bhalakpali Bhalakpali and Gita Narasim, located on the north by No. 1, and by No. 34-1; area by No. 16-6, and by No. 34-1	area
Government, vol. No. 34-1, belonging to Bhalakpali Kalyana, one of Pata Narasim, Bhalakpali Kalyana, Bhalakpali Bhalakpali and Gita Narasim, located on the north by No. 1, and by No. 34-1; area by No. 16-6, and by No. 34-1	611
Government, vol. No. 34-1, belonging to Bhalakpali Kalyana, one of Pata Narasim, Bhalakpali Kalyana, Bhalakpali Bhalakpali and Gita Narasim, located on the north by No. 1, and by No. 34-1; area by No. 16-6, and by No. 34-1	611
	Total ..
	611

Port St. George, April 25, 1922.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 611 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the length of the said Akharagundoli Branch; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanak, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanak, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Quana District, Tanak taluk, Ponnasura village.

Revenue (Ponnasura), vol. No. 16-6, belonging to Bhalakpali Kalyana, one of Pata Narasim, Bhalakpali Kalyana, Bhalakpali Bhalakpali and Gita Narasim, located on the north by No. 1, and by No. 34-1; area by No. 16-6, and by No. 34-1	area
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Port St. George, April 25, 1922.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring a certain, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending a public channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanak, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Tanak, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Quana District, Tanak taluk, Katheravara village.

Govt. vol. No. 34-1, belonging to (1) Bhalakpali Kalyana, one of Pata Narasim, Bhalakpali Kalyana, Bhalakpali Bhalakpali and Gita Narasim, located on the north by No. 1, and by No. 34-1; area by No. 16-6, and by No. 34-1; and by No. 34-1, and by No. 34-1	area
	611

F. E. MURPHY,
Joint Secy to Govt., P. W. D. (Irrigation).



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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

APRIL 26, 1921.

among 100,000

உதயசுந்தரி: ச. பாரதிதாசன், 1982, அட்டைப்பிள்ளை, 36-00000.

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Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

பேரவை நியமிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள்.

(1997-00, 01)

உள்ளே இருக்கிறேன்.

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ആനുകൂല്യമുള്ള 11-16 മാസത്തിൽ പെരുമ്പിള്ളിയിൽ ജ.പ. മുൻനിർത്തി
കുടുംബശ്രീയിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. ജ.പ. മുൻനിർത്തി.

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(c.a. true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Adjunctive Translator to Government



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 173

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1921.

[PART, 3rd 2p.]

Part I-S.—Local Self-Government.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, April 18, 1921.

No. 443.—Lieutenant-Colonel Fyfeish Lawrence D'Hart, C.B., I.M.S., combined privilege leave and furlough on full average salary for six weeks from 30th February 1921.

Fort St. George, April 18, 1921.

No. 444.—Major-General Gerald Gilling Gifford, C.B., C.B.E., I.M.S., privilege leave for four weeks and twenty six days and leave on private affairs for one month and four days from or after the 24th April 1921.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Fort St. George, April 18, 1921.

No. 445.—Lieutenant-Colonel David Charles Kemp, I.M.S., has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 18, 1921.

No. 446.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Henry Symes, C.B., I.M.S., to act as Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras during the absence of Major-General Gifford on leave.

Fort St. George, April 22, 1921.

No. 447.—Mr. James Henry McDougall, I.M.D., to be additional Medical Officer, Unattached, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Port St. George, April 28, 1912.

No. 463.—Lieutenant-Colonel Black Abdoor Ramach, I.M.S., on furlough from military duty, to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Medical Officer, Central Jail, Trincomalee.

No. 464.—M.B.B. Divan Bahadar Trichinopoly Ramaswami Lakshmana Perumal Pillai Aravali, M.A., B.A., B.L., to be District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Gajapara, and Medical Officer, District Jail, Rameswaram, with effect from 20th February 1912, without prejudice to his present acting appointment.

No. 465.—Major Edward Charles Cecil Maxwell, I.M.S., on return from military duty, to do duty in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, as a temporary measure pending appointment to Gajap.

No. 466.—Mr. Henry Samuel Ridge, B.A. & L., to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras, and District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras, as a temporary measure pending appointment to Gajap.

No. 467.—M.B.B. Dr. Katre Krishna Rao, M.A. & B.L., on return from leave, to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras, in relief of Mr. E. J. Williams proceeding on leave.

No. 468.—Under section 107 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1900, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Saldapet:—

M.B.B. Saldapet: Mathuram Appudurai Pillai Aravali.
Rev. Anthony Sabarwal Nages.
Mohammed Omar Sahib Bahadar.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 469.—In exercise of the powers conferred on them by sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 20 and sub-section (3) of section 199 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1902, the Local Government hereby notify for general information the following draft of the rules for the preparation and submission of administrative reports by district boards, taluk boards and union boards.

Notice is hereby given that any suggestion or representation which any person may desire to make respecting the provisions of these draft rules will be considered if submitted, within six weeks of the date of publication of this notification. None received after that date will be considered:—

Draft rules.

Every annual report submitted under section 80 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1902 (both the annual report of each local board and the consolidated reports on union boards and on taluk boards) shall be divided into parts and each part divided into paragraphs as shown in the annexure.

3. Under each paragraph the local board concerned shall furnish statistics under the heads given in the annexure. In the case of consolidated reports, the figures for the year under report and for the previous year shall separately be entered for each taluk board or for each of the union boards under each taluk board, as the case may be. The statistics under each paragraph shall be followed by a narrative. The narrative shall give such explanation of the statistics as may be necessary, but presidents may refer briefly to any facts or information which they consider relevant to the subject-matter of the paragraph.

3. The annual reports shall be accompanied by a consolidated comparative annual account together with copies of the following endowments therein in such form as may from time to time be prescribed:—

- (i) Loans statement;
- (ii) Loans Appropriation statement;
- (iii) Contributions Appropriation statement;
- (iv) Depreciation statement;
- (v) Demand, Collection and Balance statement;
- (vi) Assets and Liabilities statement; and
- (vii) Statement furnishing particulars about each medical institution.

4. The annual reports from the district boards shall

- (i) be printed and submitted to Government not later than the 15th June following the year to which they relate; and
- (ii) be published in the district gazette in English and in the chief vernacular of the district.

ANNEXURE

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION REPORT

PART I—COMPOSITION AND MANAGEMENT.

1. Personnel of directing officers—

- (a) President (name)
- (b) Vice-President (name)

Narrative.

2. Sanctioned strength of the board—

Previous year
(1919-20)

Year under report
(1920-21)

Statistics.

- (a) Number of appointed members
- (b) " elective members
- (c) " constituencies
- (d) Average number of members per constituency.

Narrative.

3. Elections—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of elections held
- (b) " uncontested
- (c) Number of voters in (b)
- (d) " contested
- (e) Number of candidates in (d)
- (f) Average number of candidates per contested election.
- (g) Number of voters in (d)
- (h) Number who polled
- (i) Percentage of (h) to (g)

Narrative.

4. Meetings of the Board—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of meetings convened
- (b) Number adjourned for want of quorum
- (c) " at which business was transacted.
- (d) Average attendance at (c)
- (e) Travelling allowances paid to members

Narrative.

5. Committees—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of Standing Committees and Commissions for institutions—Section 24.
- (b) Number of visitors included in these committees.
- (c) Number of meetings held
- (d) Average attendance
- (e) Number of joint committees—Section 25.

Narrative.

6. Management—

Staff.

- (a) Chief executive officer
- (b) Number of clerks
- (c) Cost of (c) and (b)
- (d) Capital expenditure on Land and buildings

Narrative.

PART II.—COMMUNICATIONS

Previous year
(1912-13)Year under report
(1913-14).

1. Establishment—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of Engineers
- (b) " Assistant Engineers
- (c) " Overseers
- (d) " Sub-overseers
- (e) Expenditure on establishment—
 - (i) From Provincial Funds
 - (ii) From Local Funds
 - (iii) Total
- (f) Total outlay on all works in charge of the engineering staff
- (g) Percentage of (e) (ii) to (f)

Narrative.

2. Adequacy of communications—

Statistics.

- (a) Mileage of new roads made—
 - (i) Local funds
 - (ii) Other funds
 - (iii) Total
- (b) Expenditure on (a) (i)
- (c) Total mileage at end of year—
 - (i) Local funds
 - (ii) Other funds
 - (iii) Total
- (d) Number of miles of road per 100 square miles of area.

Narrative.

3. Truck roads—

Statistics.

- (a) Mileage
- (b) Estimated expenditure on maintenance
- (c) Actual expenditure on maintenance
- (d) Average cost for the board per mile
- (e) Government grant received
- (f) Number of new bridges and causeways constructed.
- (g) Number of new culverts and road drains constructed.
- (h) Number of schemes still remaining to be bridged, culverted, etc.

Narrative.

4. Other roads (maintained)—

Statistics.

- (a) Mileage
- (b) Estimated expenditure on maintenance
- (c) Actual expenditure on maintenance
- (d) Average cost for the board per mile
- (e) Government grant received
- (f) Number of new bridges and causeways constructed.
- (g) Number of new culverts and road drains constructed.
- (h) Number of schemes still remaining to be bridged, culverted, etc.
- (i) Length of unsurfaced roads

Narrative.

PART II.—COMMUNICATIONS.—cont.

Previous year
(1929-30).See notes report
(1930-31).

5. Tolls—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of toll gates—
 - (i) On trunk roads
 - (ii) On other roads
 - (iii) Total
- (b) Net revenue from toll gates—
 - (i) On trunk roads
 - (ii) On other roads
 - (iii) Total
- (c) Number of miles of maintained road per toll-gate
- (d) Toll revenue per mile of maintained road.

Narrative.

6. Tolls, plant and stores—

Statistics.

- (a) Repairs—ordinary
- (b) Total outlay on all works in charge of the engineering staff.
- (c) Percentage of (a) to (b)

Narrative.

7. Departmental buildings—

Narrative.

8. Mot-houses—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of mot-houses { Local Fund
Other
- (b) Number of miles of road per mot-house
- (c) Net cost of maintaining mot-houses
- (d) Average net cost per mot-house

Narrative.

9. Choultries—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of choultries { Local Fund
Other
- (b) Number of miles of road per choultry
- (c) Net cost of maintaining choultries
- (d) Average net cost per choultry

Narrative.

10. Fences—

Narrative.

11. Lighting—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of lights
- (b) Total net cost of service
- (c) Total mileage of streets and roads requiring lighting.
- (d) Cost per light
- (e) Cost of lighting per mile
- (f) Cost of lighting per mile of population.

Narrative.

PART III—EDUCATION.

A. Elementary Education.

Schools maintained by the local board—

Statistics.

Name of school.	Whether in-cluded for boys or girls.	Name of local board maintain- ing it.	Average strength.				
			Boys.		Girls.		Total.
			(1913-14.)	(1914-15.)	(1913-14.)	(1914-15.)	(1913-14.)
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							

Previous year
(1912-13).Year ending report
(1914-15).

1. Schools under the Board—

Statistics.

- (a) Average daily attendance of all pupils
 (b) Net cost of elementary education
 (c) Net cost per pupil
 (d) Distribution of net cost—
 (i) Taluk board taxation—
 Special education tax
 Ordinary services
 Total
 (ii) Government grant
 (iii) Other funds

Narrative.

2. Adequacy of facilities for elementary educa-
tion—

Statistics.

- (a) Area of taluk board jurisdiction (in
square miles)
 (b) Estimated number of children of
school-going age—
 (i) Boys
 (ii) Girls
 (iii) Total
 (c) Total number of schools—
 (i) Taluk board schools
 (ii) Other schools
 (iii) Total
 (d) Number of schools per square mile
 (e) Average strength in all the schools—
 (i) Boys
 (ii) Girls
 (iii) Total
 (f) Number unsupplied for—
 (i) Boys
 (ii) Girls
 (iii) Total
 (g) Percentage of—
 (1) (f) (i) to (d) (i)
 (2) (f) (ii) to (d) (ii)
 (3) (f) (iii) to (d) (iii)

Narrative.

PART III—EDUCATION—cont.

A. Elementary Education—cont.

Previous year
(1929-30).

Year under report
(1930-31).

3. Teachers—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of teachers in talk board schools
 - (i) Trained
 - (ii) Untrained
 - (iii) Total
- (b) Number of pupils per teacher
- (c) Number of teachers sent for training at cost of board
- (d) Amount spent for training class

Narrative.

4. School accommodation—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of school-houses owned by talk boards
- (b) Number of school-houses rented
- (c) Amount spent on maintenance of (a)
- (d) Amount of rent paid on (b)

Narrative.

5. Other school amenities and equipment

Narrative.

B. Secondary Education.

1. Board Secondary schools

Statistics.

Name of school.	Highest form.	Total strength.							
		Elementary department.				Secondary department.			
		(1929-30)		(1930-31)		(1929-30)		(1930-31)	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
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Previous year
(1929-30).

Year under report
(1930-31).

- (a) Net cost of Secondary Education
- (b) Net cost per pupil
- (c) Distribution of net cost
 - (i) Board funds
 - (ii) Government grants
 - (iii) Other funds

Narrative.

2. Adequacy of Secondary Education facilities in the district—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of Secondary Schools
 - (i) Board Schools
 - (ii) Municipal Schools
 - (iii) Other schools

Total ..

PART III—EDUCATION—cont.

B. Secondary Education—cont.

Parents per
(300-35)See sub-report
(350-37)

2. Adequacy of Secondary Education facilities in the district—cont.

Statistics—cont.

(B) Pupils receiving instruction in the Secondary department—

- (i) Board Schools
- (ii) Municipal Schools
- (iii) Other Schools

Total ..

(c) Average area (in square miles) per school

(d) Average population per school

Narrative

3. Teachers—

Statistics.

(a) Number of teachers

- (i) Trained
- (ii) Untrained

Total ..

(b) Number of pupils per teacher

Narrative.

4. Hostels—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of hostels
- (b) Number of inmates
- (c) Percentages of (b) to total number receiving instruction in Board Secondary Schools
- (d) Cost of boarding and accommodation per session for each hostel inmate
- (e) Not cost to the board of providing hostels

Narrative.

5. Efficiency and miscellaneous—

Narrative.

C. Special Education.

Narrative.

PART IV—PUBLIC HEALTH.

A. Medical Relief.

1. Institutions under Board management—

Statistics

- (a) Number of hospitals
- (b) Number of dispensaries
 - (i) With emergency wards
 - (ii) Without emergency wards

Total ..

(c) Number of in-patients

- (i) Male
- (ii) Female

Total ..

PART IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH—cont.

A. Medical Relief—cont.

Previous year
(1914-15)

Year under report
(1919-20)

1. Institutions under Board management—cont.
Statistics—cont.

(d) Number of out-patients

- (i) Male
(ii) Female

Total ..

(e) Number of doctors employed

(f) Number of nurses employed

(g) Net cost of institutions

(h) Cost per patient

Narrative.

2. Adequacy of medical relief in Board areas—
Statistics.

(a) Number of institutions

- (i) Board
(ii) Government
(iii) Private

Total ..

(b) Number of allopathic doctors

- (i) Board
(ii) Government
(iii) Private (including doctors not
attached to hospitals)

Total ..

(c) Area (in square miles)

- (i) per institution
(ii) per doctor

(d) Population

- (i) per institution
(ii) per doctor

Narrative.

B. Preventive Medicine.

1. Control Health Staff—

Narrative.

2. Birth rate and maternity—

Statistics.

(a) Number of births

(b) Rate per mile

(c) Number of midwives

(d) Outlets of work by midwives—

- (i) Total
(ii) For midwife

(e) Percentage of recorded births attended
by midwives

(f) Infant mortality per mile of births

Narrative.

3. Vaccination—

Statistics.

(a) Beneficiaries: main—

(i) Primary and secondary—

- (1) Under one year
(2) Over one year

(ii) Re-vaccination

(iii) Total

PART IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.—cont.

E. Preventive Medicine.—cont.

Form 100
(2012-24)Year under report
(2010-11)

3. Vaccination.—cont.

Statistics.—cont.

- (4) Percentage of success—
 - (i) Primary and secondary
 - (ii) Re-vaccination
- (5) Number of vaccinators
- (6) Number of successful operations per mille of population
- (6a) Number of successful operations per vaccinable
- (7) Cost per successful case
- (8) Number of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination
- (9) Number of vaccine operations verified by Deputy Inspectors

Narrative

4. Deaths and epidemics.—

Statistics

- (a) Number of deaths
- (b) Rate per mille
- (c) Number of deaths from—
 - (i) Cholera
 - (ii) Plague
 - (iii) Smallpox
 - (iv) Influenza
 - (v) Malaria
 - (vi) Other diseases

Narrative

5. Public scavenging.—

Statistics

- (a) Number of Sanitary Inspectors
- (b) Number of scavengers
- (c) Number of public latrines
- (d) Number of holes to serve public latrines
- (e) Amount of scavenging receipts
- (f) Receipts per head of population

Narrative

6. Private scavenging.—

Statistics

- (a) Receipts
- (b) Charges
- (c) Total number of houses
- (d) Number of houses with latrines
- (e) Number served by the private scavenging staff
- (f) Percentage of (c) to (e)

Narrative

7. Food sanitation

Narrative

8. Fairs and festivals.—

Statistics

- (a) Number of fairs and festivals controlled by board
- (b) Cost of special sanitary arrangements
- (c) Proceeds of pigging tax, if any
- (d) Amount of meatbaiting recovered under section 125, Local Boards Act.

Narrative

* Under clause (1) (a) the number of deaths should be entered in brackets by the side of the number of deaths under each year, from 1910 to 1914.

PART IV—PERSONS—cont.

B. *Preventive Medicine*—cont.Farrington year
(1920-21)Two copies required
(1133-45)

9. Departmental buildings.

Narrative.

10. Water-supply and drainage—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of new tanks dug
- (b) Number of new wells sunk
- (c) Number of tanks repaired
- (d) Number of wells repaired
- (e) Number of new pumping installations—
 - (i) Hand pumping
 - (ii) Power pumps
- (f) Capital cost of (e)—
 - (i) From local funds
 - (ii) From provincial funds
- (g) Number of running feet of drains constructed.

Narrative.

If there is a protected water-supply and drainage scheme, add the following:—

11. Water-supply and drainage (protected scheme)—

Statistics.

(a) Water-supply—

- (i) Capital cost up to date
- (ii) Gross maintenance charges
- (iii) Net cost as at expense
- (iv) Cost per 1,000 gallons

Narrative.

(b) House connections and water—

Statistics.

- (i) Total number of house connections
- (ii) Number of house connections metered
- (iii) Net profit or loss on the water fund.

*Narrative.*C. *Faleiery.**Statistics.*

- (a) Number of institutions
- (b) Number of patients
- (c) Net cost

Narrative.

PART V—GENERAL TAXATION.

1. *Gross receipts*—*Statistics.*

- (a) Land-tax—
 - (i) ~~Compulsory~~
 - (ii) Optional
- (b) House-tax
- (c) Tax on professions
- (d) Tax on companies

Total.

Narrative.

PART V—GENERAL TAXATION—cont.

Previous year
i.e. 1914-15.Same under report
(1915-16).

2. Incidence—

Statistics.

- (a) Total gross demand under all taxes
- (b) Total gross collection under all taxes
- (c) Incidence of (a) per head of population
- (d) Incidence of (b) per head of population

Narrative.

PART VI—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. Railways—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of miles open
- (b) Number of passengers carried
- (c) Number of tons of goods carried
- (d) Gross earnings
- (e) Working expenses
- (f) Debt charges
- (g) Net earnings—
 - (i) Appropriated to revenue
 - (ii) Appropriated to Railways—capital
 - (iii) Total
- (h) Capital expenditure up to date
- (i) Percentage of (g) to (h)
- (j) Costing per passenger mile
- (k) Costing per ton mile

Narrative.

2. Other transport services—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of miles open
- (b) Number of passengers carried
- (c) Number of tons of goods carried
- (d) Gross earnings
- (e) Working expenses
- (f) Debt charges
- (g) Net earnings—
 - (i) Appropriated to revenue
 - (ii) Appropriated to capital
 - (iii) Total
- (h) Capital expenditure up to date
- (i) Percentage of (g) to (h)
- (j) Costing per passenger mile
- (k) Costing per ton mile

Narrative.

3-a. Number of motor vehicles licensed

b. Markets—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of public markets
- (b) Number of private markets
- (c) Net revenue—
 - (i) From (a)
 - (ii) From (b)

Total

- (d) Capital expenditure in the year
- (e) Capital expenditure up to date
- (f) Percentage of (c) to (e)
- (g) Amount appropriated to the services.

Narrative.

PART VI.—MUNICIPALITY ENTERPRISES—cont.

Enterprise year.
(1912-13)

Total enterprise
(1912-13)

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 4. Cuck stands | } Statistics and Narrative
—see an earlier man-
ifest. |
| 5. Slaughterbuses | |
| 6. Fountains | |
| 7. Tree planting | |

Statistics

- (a) Mileage of road avensons
- (b) Mileage requiring to be planted
- (c) Net revenue from avensons
- (d) Net revenue per road mile
- (e) Net revenue per avenson mile
- (f) Amount appropriated to the services

Narrative.

8. Land Development—

Statistics.

- (a) Town-planning Act schemes—
 - (i) Capital expenditure up to date
 - (ii) Net ordinary receipts after paying for debt charges
 - (iii) Percentage of net profit or loss
- (b) Other land transactions—
 - (i) Capital expenditure up to date
 - (ii) Net ordinary receipts after paying for debt charges
 - (iii) Percentage of net profit or loss

Narrative.

9. Other miscellaneous undertakings

Narrative.

PART VII.—FINANCIAL POSITION.

1. The year's cash transactions—

Statistics.

- (a) Opening balance
- (b) Cash receipts *
- (c) Cash disbursements *
- (d) Closing balance

Narrative.

2. Revenue—

Statistics.

- (a) Total expenditure on the services
- (b) Amount of (a) met from taxation, pro-
prietor and percentage in brackets
- (c) Amount of (b) met from municipal
revenue and percentage in brackets
- (d) Amount of (c) met from Government
grants
- (e) Amount of (c) met from contributions
and endowments

Narrative.

3. Debt—

Statistics.

- (a) Opening balance of debt outstanding
- (b) Amount borrowed
- (c) Amount repaid

* Figures under (b) and (c) should include all appropriations from any fund to capital.

PART VII.—FINANCIAL POSITION—cont.

Previous year
(1924-25)Statutory report
(1925-26)

3. Debt—cont.

Statistics—cont.

(4) Closing balance—

(i) Services (A to F in the Loans Statement);

(ii) Representative enterprises (G in the Loans statement).

Total ..

(4) Amount of interest paid

(i) Closing balance of debt incurred for the services [(a) (i) (ii) per head of population].

Narrative.

4. Capital expenditure—

Statistics.

(a) Total amount of capital expenditure in the year.

(b) Amount met from loans.

(c) Amount met from ordinary local fund receipts.

(d) Amount met from Government grants.

(e) Amount met from capital receipts other than loans.

Narrative.

5. Investments—

Statistics.

(a) Opening balance.

(b) Investments made.

(c) Investments realised.

(d) Closing balance [(a) plus (b) minus (c)].

(e) Income from interest on investments.

Narrative.

6. Depreciation—

Narrative.

7. Audit—

Narrative.

8. Assets and liabilities—

Narrative.

PART VIII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Narrative.

No. 665—In exercise of the powers vested in them by section 345 (3) (i) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1923, the Government hereby publish for general information the following draft of the rules for the preparation and submission of the annual administrative report.

Notice is hereby given that any suggestion or representation which any person may desire to make in respect of these rules will be considered by Government if received by them within six weeks of the date of publication of this notification. None received after that date will be considered.—

Draft Rules

Every annual report shall be divided into parts and each part divided into paragraphs as shown in the annexure.

3. Under each paragraph the municipal council shall furnish statistics under the heads given in the annexure. The statistics under each paragraph shall be followed by a narrative. The narrative shall give such explanations of the statistics as may be necessary but chairman may also bring to any facts or information which they consider relevant to the subject matter of the paragraph.

4. The annual report shall be accompanied by a comprehensive annual account together with copies of the following enclosures thereto in such forms as may from time to time be prescribed:—

(1) Loans statement;

(2) Loans Appropriation statement;

(3) Contributions Appropriation statement;

(4) Depreciation statement;

(5) Budget, Collection and Balance statement;

(6) Assets and Liabilities statement; and

(7) Statement furnishing particulars about each medical institution.

4. The annual report shall
 (1) be printed and submitted to Government not later than the 15th June following the year to which it relates; and
 (2) be published in the district gazette in English and in the chief vernacular of the district.

ANNEXURE

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

PART I—CONSTITUTION AND MANAGEMENT.

1. Personnel of directing officers—

- (a) Chairman (name)
 (b) Vice-Chairman (name)

Narrative.

Previous year
 (1919-20).

Two miles apart
 (1919-20).

2. Fractional strength of the Council—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of appointed members
 (b) " " elective members
 (c) " " constitutional
 (d) Average number of members per constituency

Narrative.

3. Elections—

- (a) Number of elections held
 (b) " " announced
 (c) " " of voters in (b)
 (d) " " of candidates in (c)
 (e) Average number of candidates per constituency election
 (f) Number of voters in (d)
 (g) " " who polled
 (h) Percentage of (f) to (g)

Narrative.

4. Meetings of the Council—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of meetings convened
 (b) " " adjourned for want of quorum
 (c) Number at which business was transacted
 (d) Average attendance at (c)

Narrative.

5. Committees—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of standing committees and committees for institutions—section 22
 (b) Number of outsiders included in these committees
 (c) Number of meetings held
 (d) Average attendance
 (e) Number of joint committees—section 26

Narrative.

6. Management—

Staff.

- (a) Chief executive officer
 (b) Number of clerks
 (c) Cost of (a)
 and (b)
 (d) Capital expenditure on land buildings

Narrative.

PART II.—CONSTRUCTIONS

Previous year
(1918-19)Year under report
(1919-20)

1. Establishment—

Statistics.

- (a) Name of engineer
- (b) Name of assistant engineer
- (c) Number of engineers
- (d) Number of sub-engineers
- (e) Expenditure on establishment—
 - (i) From Provincial funds
 - (ii) From Municipal funds
 - (iii) Total
- (f) Total salary on all works in charge of the engineering staff
- (g) Percentage of (a) (iii) to (f)

Narrative.

2. Adequacy of communications—

Statistics.

- (a) Mileage of new roads made—
 - (i) Municipal funds
 - (ii) Other funds
 - (iii) Total
- (b) Expenditure on (a) (i)
- (c) Total mileage at end of year—
 - (i) Municipal funds
 - (ii) Other funds
 - (iii) Total

Narrative.

3. Trunk roads—

Statistics.

- (a) Mileage
- (b) Estimated expenditure on maintenance
- (c) Actual expenditure on maintenance
- (d) Average cost per mile
- (e) Government grant received
- (f) Number of new bridges and overways constructed
- (g) Number of new culverts and road dams constructed
- (h) Number of roadways still remaining to be bridged, culverted, etc.

Narrative.

4. Other roads (maintained)—

Statistics.

- (a) Mileage
- (b) Estimated expenditure on maintenance
- (c) Actual expenditure on maintenance
- (d) Average cost per mile
- (e) Government grant received
- (f) Number of new bridges and overways constructed
- (g) Number of new culverts and road dams constructed
- (h) Number of roadways still remaining to be bridged, culverted, etc.
- (i) Length of unmetalled roads

Narrative.

5. Tolls—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of toll-gates—
 - (i) On trunk roads
 - (ii) On other roads
 - (iii) Total

PART II—COMMUNICATIONS—cont.

Previous year
(1920-21).Year to be spent
(1921-22).

5. Tolls—cont.

Statistics—cont.

- (B) Net revenue from toll-gates—
 (i) On trunk roads
 (ii) On other roads
 (iii) Total
 (c) Number of miles of maintained road
 per toll-gate
 (d) Toll revenue per mile of maintained
 road

Narrative

6. Taxes on carriages, animals and carts—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of motor vehicles licensed
 (b) Number of other spring vehicles licensed
 (c) Number of animals licensed
 (d) Number of dogs licensed
 (e) Number of carts licensed
 (f) Total income from the tax on carriages
 and animals
 (g) Total income from the tax on carts

Narrative.

7. Tools, plant and stores.

Statistics.

- (a) Expenditure—ordinary
 (b) Total outlay on all works in charge of
 the engineering staff
 (c) Percentage of (a) to (b)

Narrative.

8. Departmental buildings.

Narrative

9. Choultry.

Statistics

- (a) Number of choultrys { Municipal
 Other
 (b) Number of miles of road per choultry
 (c) Net cost of maintaining choultrys
 (d) Average net cost per choultry

Narrative.

10. Fences.

Narrative.

11. Rest-houses.

Statistics.

- (a) Number of rest-houses { Municipal
 Other
 (b) Number of miles of road per rest-house
 (c) Net cost of maintaining rest-houses
 (d) Average net cost per rest-house

Narrative.

12. Lighting.

Statistics

- (a) Number of lights
 (b) Total net cost of service
 (c) Total mileage of streets and roads
 requiring lighting
 (d) Cost per light
 (e) Cost of lighting per mile
 (f) Cost of lighting per mile of population

Narrative.

PART III.—EDUCATION.

A. Elementary Education.

1. Schools under the Municipal Council—

Name of school.	Whether intended for boys or girls	Average strength.					
		Boys		Girls		Total.	
		(1913-14)	(1914-15)	(1915-16)	(1916-17)	(1917-18)	(1918-19)
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
Previous year (1912-13).		Total under report (1917-18).					

(a) Average daily attendance of all pupils

(b) Net cost of elementary education

(c) Net cost per pupil

(d) Distribution of net cost—

(i) Municipal contribution—

(a) Special education tax

(b) Ordinary revenue

(c) Total

(ii) Government grant

(iii) Other funds

Narrative.

2. Adequacy of facilities for elementary education—

Statistics

(a) Area of municipal jurisdiction (in square miles).

(b) Estimated number of children of school-going age—

(i) Boys

(ii) Girls

(iii) Total

(c) Total number of schools—

(i) Municipal schools

(ii) Other schools

(iii) Total

(d) Number of schools per square mile

(e) Average strength in all schools—

(i) Boys

(ii) Girls

(iii) Total

(f) Number unprovided for—

(i) Boys

(ii) Girls

(iii) Total

(g) Percentage of

(1) (i) to (b) (i)

(2) (i) (ii) to (b) (ii)

(3) (i) (iii) to (b) (iii)

Narrative.

3. Teachers—

Statistics.

(a) Number of teachers in municipal schools—

(i) Trained

(ii) Untrained

(iii) Total

(b) Number of pupils per teacher

(c) Number of teachers sent for training at municipal cost.

(d) Amount spent in training them.

Narrative.

PART III.—EDUCATION—cont.

A. Elementary Education—cont.

Previous year
(1923-24).

This year report
(1924-25).

4. School accommodation—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of school buildings owned by the school.
- (b) Number of such buildings rented.
- (c) Amount spent on improvements of (a).
- (d) Amount of rent paid on (b).

Narrative.

5. Other school sanitation and equipment—

Narrative.

B. Secondary Education.

Municipal secondary schools—

Name of school.	Highest form.	Enrolment (by).							
		Elementary department.				Secondary department.			
		(1923-24).		(1924-25).		(1923-24).		(1924-25).	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
Previous year (1923-24).		This year report (1924-25).							

(a) Net cost of secondary education.

(b) Net cost per pupil.

(c) Distribution of net cost—

- (i) Municipal funds.
- (ii) Government grant.
- (iii) Other funds.

Narrative.

2. Adequacy of secondary education facilities in the municipality—

Statistics.

(a) Number of secondary schools—

- (i) Municipal schools.
- (ii) Other schools.

(b) Pupils receiving instruction in the secondary department—

- (i) Municipal schools.
- (ii) Other schools.

(c) Average area (in square miles) per school.

(d) Average population per school.

Narrative.

B. Teachers.

Statistics.

(a) Number of teachers—

- (i) Trained.
- (ii) Untrained.
- (iii) Total.

(b) Number of pupils per teacher.

Narrative.

PART IV—PUBLIC HEALTH—cont.

B. Preventive Medicine—cont.

Periods year
(1929-30).See notes opposite
(130-31)

1. Health staff

Narrative.

2. Birth-rate and maternity.

Statistics.

- (a) Number of births.
- (b) Rate per mille.
- (c) Number of midwives.
- (d) Outlets of work by midwives—
 - (i) Total.
 - (ii) Per midwife.
- (e) Percentage of recorded births attended by midwives.
- (f) Infant mortality per mille of births.

Narrative.

3. Vaccination.

Statistics.

- (a) Successful cases—
 - (i) Primary and secondary—
 - (1) Under one year.
 - (2) Over one year.
 - (ii) Re-vaccination.
 - (iii) Total.
- (b) Percentage of success—
 - (i) Primary and secondary.
 - (ii) Re-vaccination.
- (c) Number of vaccinees.
- (d) Number of successful operations per mille of the population.
- (e) Number of successful operations vaccination.
- (f) Cost per successful case.

Narrative.

4. Death-rate and epidemics.

Statistics.

- (a) Total number of deaths.
- (b) Rate per mille.
- (c) Number of deaths from—
 - (i) Cholera—
 - (ii) Plague.
 - (iii) Smallpox.
 - (iv) Typhoid.
 - (v) Malaria.
 - (vi) Other diseases.

Narrative.

5. Public conservancy.

Statistics.

- (a) Number of Sanitary Inspectors.
- (b) " sweepers.
- (c) " public latrines.
- (d) " latrine across public latrines.
- (e) Amount of conservancy receipts.
- (f) Receipts per head of the population.

Narrative.

6. Private conservancy—

Statistics.

- (a) Receipts.
- (b) Charges.
- (c) Total number of houses.
- (d) Number of houses with latrines.
- (e) " served by the private conservancy staff.
- (f) Percentage of (d) to (c).

Narrative.

* Under item (130-31) the number of deaths should be entered in brackets by the side of the number of deaths under each year, (130-31), (130-31).

PART IV—FARM HEALTH—cont.

B. Preventive Medicine—cont.

Pre-1907
(1907-26)Year under report
(1917-21).

7. Food adulteration.—

Narrative.

8. Fairs and festivals.—

Statistics.

- (a) Number of fairs and festivals controlled by the council
- (b) Cost of special sanitary arrangements
- (c) Proceeds of pigsticker, if any
- (d) Amount of contribution received under section 155 of the District Municipality Act, 1923

Narrative.

9. Departmental buildings.—

Narrative.

10. Water supply and drainage

Statistics.

- (a) Number of new tanks dug
- (b) " " wells sunk
- (c) " " tanks repaired
- (d) " " wells repaired
- (e) " " new pumping installations
- (f) " " hand pumping
- (g) " " Power pumps
- (h) Capital cost of (e)
- (i) Number of running feet of drains constructed

Narrative.

11. Water supply—where there is a periodical water supply add for each scheme.

Statistics.

- (a) Water supply—
 - (i) Capital cost up to date
 - (ii) Gross revenue less charges
 - (iii) Net cost or net surplus
 - (iv) Cost per 1,000 gallons

Narrative.

(b) House connections and meters—

Statistics.

- (i) Total number of house connections
- (ii) Number of house connections metered
- (iii) Net profit or loss on the water fund

Narrative.

12. Drainage—Where there is a sewage-borne drainage scheme add for each scheme.

(c) Drainage—

- (i) Capital cost up to date
- (ii) Gross revenue less charges
- (iii) Net cost or net surplus
- (iv) Income from sewage farms
- (v) Cost of maintaining the farms
- (vi) Net profit or loss

Narrative.

C. Poultryery

Statistics.

- (a) Number of fowls
- (b) Number of pullets
- (c) Net cost

Narrative.

PART VI—RECONSTRUCTIVE ENTERPRISES—cont.

Period year
(1988-89)Year under report
(1989-90)

- (c) Town-planning Act schemes—
 (i) Capital expenditure up to date
 (ii) Net ordinary receipts after paying for debt charges
 (iii) Percentage of net profit or loss
- (d) Other land transactions—
 (i) Capital expenditure up to date
 (ii) Net ordinary receipts after paying for debt charges
 (iii) Percentage of net profit or loss

Narrative.

9. Other reconstructive undertakings—

Narrative.

PART VII—FINANCIAL POSITION.

1. The year's cash transactions—

Statistics.

- (a) Opening balance
 (b) Cash receipts*
 (c) Cash disbursements*
 (d) Closing balance

Narrative.

2. Resources—

Statistics.

- (a) Total expenditure on the services
 (b) Amount of (a) met from taxation proper and percentages in brackets
 (c) Amount of (a) met from non-tax revenue and percentages in brackets.
 (d) Amount of (a) met from Government grants
 (e) Amount of (a) met from contributions and endowments

Narrative.

3. Debt—

Statistics.

- (a) Opening balance of debt outstanding
 (b) Amount borrowed
 (c) " repaid

Narrative.

- (d) Closing balance—
 (i) Services (A—F in the Loans statement)
 (ii) Reconstructive enterprises (G in the Loans statement)

(iii) Total

- (e) Amount of interest paid

- (f) Closing balance of debt incurred for the services [(d) (i)] per head of the population

Narrative.

4. Capital expenditure—

Statistics.

- (a) Total amount of capital expenditure in the year
 (b) Amount met from loans
 (c) " from ordinary municipal receipts
 (d) " from Government grants
 (e) " from capital receipts other than loans

* If applicable, under (b) and (c) should include all repayments from any fund to another.

PART VII.—FINANCIAL PROVISIONS—cont.

Previous year (1918-19).	Year under report (1919-21).
5. Investments—	
	Retained.
(a) Opening balance	
(b) Investments made	
(c) Investments realized	
(d) Closing balance [(a) plus (b) minus (c)]	
(e) Income from interest on investments	
	Expended.
6. Depreciation	
	Expended.
7. Audit	
	Expended.
8. Assets and liabilities	
	Expended.

PART VIII—GENERAL REMARKS.

Narrative

No. 461.—In modification of notification No. 436, published on pages 546-549 of Part I-A of the *Fist St. George Gazette*, dated 18th April 1931, the following revised lists of proposed hunted areas are published:—

A—In the Madras Presidency

[illegible]

A. M. B. de Mendonça, P. A. de Oliveira

[illegible]

B.—Outside the Marine Province.

[Delayed deaths—Districts and States, and Towns of 25,000 or more inhabitants.]

L. Myerson.

The whole State.

H.L. ROBERTS

1. *Further Division*—
(a) District—Dumak.
(i) Town—Bunking City.
2. *Swind Division*—
Dumak—Sokar and West Khandesh.
Dumak—Dumak.
3. *Swind Division*—
Dumak—Belgaum, Bilegar, Dharwad and
Kohli.
4. *Swind Division*—
Dumak and Agri—Dumak, Kalyan and
Dumak—Dumak. Dumak—Dumak, Dumak
and Dumak.

III. *Hosts and parasites*

Age of _____

Korocha, Dora.

13E. **BEACH AND DUNE**

- (c) *Unions*—Champaner, Darbhanga, Gaya, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Feroz, Sahabad, Sarai Perganwa and Hazaribagh.

IV. THE FUTURE

Drives—Stock, Gajmavalah, Jetham, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Muzam, Rawalpindi, Nahrak, Jind Bata, Chakpura and Palsala Gata.

Town—Estada Gata.

The following gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Selkirk municipality for the wards noted against each:—

M.R.Sy. Nageswara Sampanna Rao Gera, S.A., B.A.	..	..	..
" Tirumalachari Pedda Subbappa Gera ..	..	..	..
" Palavali Chenna Rameswappa Gera ..	..	..	..
" Madhavi Rameswappa Gera ..	..	..	..
Mr. P. Siva Rao, S.A., B.A., M.A.	..	..	..
M.R.Sy. Venkanna Kothamreddy Gera, B.A., S.A.	..	..	..
" Meduri Ramasubbappa Gera ..	..	..	..
" Koduri Subbannaiah Gera ..	..	..	..
Mr. Balakrishna Hanumanthiah ..	..	..	..
M.R.Sy. Narasimhan Sampanna Gera ..	..	..	..
" Gundacheri Thimmappa Gera ..	..	..	..
" Siva Chinnasubbappa Gera ..	..	..	..
" Chinnar Subbappa Gera ..	..	..	..
" Subbanna Hanumanthiah, S.A., B.A.	..	..	..
K. Ramasubbarao, Esq., Barr-at-Law ..	..	..	..
Mr. Gundacheri Abhishekam Subb ..	..	..	..
M.R.Sy. Gaddam Venkannaiah Gopale Gera ..	..	..	..
" Gaddam Krishnaswami Narayana Gera ..	..	..	..
Mr. K. Abhishek ..	..	..	..
M.R.Sy. Hanu Balakrishna M. Gopalarao ..	..	..	..
S.A., B.A.	..	..	..
Mr. Abhishek Smith, Esq.	..	..	..

Selkirk Municipal Office,
16th April 1921.

P. SIVA MAO,
Chairman.

The following gentlemen have been duly elected as Chairman of the Municipal Council, Tirumachala, under section 308 (2) II of Act V of 1903:—

M.R.Sy. Krishnaswami Chettyar Nattakrishna Chettyar Arangal.

Tirumachala Municipal Office,
20th April 1921.

K. RADHAKRISHNA CHETTIYAR,
Chairman.

ERRATA.

For the words "D. Lakshmi Rameswappa Gera" in the Notification dated 29th March 1921, published at page 216 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 30th March 1921, read "S. Lakshmi Rameswappa Gera."

Cuddalore District Board's Office,
17th April 1921.

T. M. NARASIMHA ACHARIYAN,
President.

For "M.R.Sy. T. K. Sankaran Varma Raja Adhvarthy Subbiah Subbarao" published at page 224 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 30th April 1921, read "M.R.Sy. T. K. Sankaran Varma Raja Arangal and A. D. Raverty Subbiah Subbarao."

Kalabar District Board's Office,
18th April 1921.

V. MADHAVA RAJAN,
President.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1921.

[Part, 2 or 3 p.]

Part 3-3.—Educational.

CONTENTS.

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Education 501

LAW DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 18, 1921.

No. 115.—Under section 2 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the undersigned persons have been elected to be members of the District Educational Council for the District of Tanjore by the agency voted against their names:—

Name of person elected.	Agency by which elected.
M.R.Sy. K. Srinivas Pillai Sankaradurai Pillai	Municipal Council, Pichavottak.
Aswaja.	
M.R.Sy. Sathya Sankar Pillai Sankar	Municipal Council, Tanjore.

No. 116.—Under section 2 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Hon. N. S. Chinnaiyandam and M.R.Sy. M. V. Sankarasastry have been elected to be members of the District Educational Council for the District of Madras by the Tamil Board, Madras.

No. 117.—Under section 2 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the undersigned persons have been elected to be members of the District Educational Council for the District of Salem by the agency voted against their names:—

Name of person elected.	Agency by which elected.
M.R.Sy. E. Sankarasastry Pillai Sankarasastry Pillai	Tamil Board, Madras.
Aswaja.	
M.R.Sy. Sankarasastry Sankarasastry Sankarasastry	

Port St. George, April 20, 1925.

No. 218.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Rev. John James Ellis, M.A., B.D., has been elected to be a member of the District Educational Council for the district of Tinnevely by the Wesleyan Mission.

No. 219.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, H. R. Rajanathalingam Raju Bahadur has been elected to be a member of the District Educational Council for the district of Madras by the Municipal Council of Nellore.

No. 220.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, M. R. R. G. Kallappa Kandaswami Arangal has been elected to be a member of the District Educational Council for the district of North Arcot by the Municipal Council of Tirupattur.

No. 221.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the undersigned persons have been elected to be members of the District Educational Council for the district of Koda by the agency noted against their names:—

Name of person elected.		Agency by which elected.
M. R. R. Han Sahib Jeyaraj	Ramaswami Parthala Gnan	Tahsil Board, Kaimasuram.
" Yaluri Parameswara Rao	Parthala Gnan	

Port St. George, April 21, 1925.

No. 222.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government are pleased to appoint the undersigned persons to be a member of the District Educational Council for the district of Coimbatore:—

Mrs. M. C. E. Karsay.

Mrs. G. Hester.

K. Ven. Bahadur Hanthi Sahib Abdul Majid and Marayyappah Sahib Bahadur.

M. R. R. Sivasubramanian Tirunagappallu Gnan.

No. 223.—Under section 5 (b) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government are pleased to appoint the following as members of the District Educational Council for the district of Coimbatore.

Port St. George, April 21, 1925.

No. 224.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, M. R. R. V. J. David Arangal has been elected to be a member of the District Educational Council for the district of Coimbatore by the Municipal Council, Koda.

Port St. George, April 22, 1925.

No. 225.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, M. R. R. Venkatasubramanian Chinnayyan Arangal has been elected to be a member of the District Educational Council for the district of Madras by the Municipal Council of Palai.

No. 226.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 10, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate Mr. Robert George Grieg, M.A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University.

R. SAMACHANDRA RAO,

Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1925.

ORAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE SEVERAL UPPER FRANCHISES.

It is hereby notified that the following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the oral and practical examinations in the various upper franchises.

3. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, suitably early, to the examiner whose name is entered against the centre mentioned by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination.

[Note.—When more than one day is fixed at any centre, all candidates must present themselves at the examination hall on the first day, when the day of their examination will be assigned to them.]

(N.B.—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.)

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grades of examination.	Hours of examination.	Number of questions to be attempted.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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PHARMACY

(1) FOR MALTASE CANDIDATES.

1911. Monday, 2nd May	Practical Dispensing (for Compositors).	Intermediate.	2 p.m.	4	Medical College, London.	Capt. G. Newcomb, M.B., A.S. J.M.S. (3) and Miss Edith Richmond, M.B., A.S. & S.S.
Tuesday, 3rd May Wednesday, 4th May	Practical Dispensing (for Compositors).	Do.	11 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 4th May and Thursday, 5th May	Practical Dispensing (for Compositors).	Do.	11 a.m.	10	Do.	Do.
Friday, 6th May, and Saturday, 7th May	Practical Dispensing (for Compositors).	Do.	11 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.

(2) FOR BRITISH CANDIDATES.

Monday, 5th April and Tuesday, 6th April	Practical Dispensing (for Compositors).	Intermediate.	11 a.m.	12	St. George's Hospital, Southampton.	Civil Surgeon T. Channing, M.B. & S.S. (4).
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(3) FOR VIRGINIAN CANDIDATES.

Thursday, 19th April and Friday, 20th April	Practical Dispensing (for Compositors).	Intermediate.	11 a.m.	12	St. George's Hospital, Southampton.	Major W. R. J. Phipps, C.B., M.B. & S.S. (4).
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(4) FOR CANADIAN CANDIDATES.

Monday, 19th April and Tuesday, 20th April	Practical Dispensing (for Compositors).	Intermediate.	11 a.m.	12	St. George's Hospital, Southampton.	W.E.P. H. Richmond, M.B., A.S. & S.S. (4).
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(5) FOR ONTARIO CANDIDATES.

Monday, 20th April and Tuesday, 21st April	Practical Dispensing (for Compositors).	Intermediate.	11 a.m.	2	St. George's Hospital, Southampton.	Major F. O. Fraser, M.B. & S.S. (4).
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(6) FOR GUYANA CANDIDATES.

Monday, 20th April	Practical Dispensing (for Compositors).	Intermediate.	11 a.m.	7	St. George's Hospital, Southampton.	Lieut.-Col. M. M. Clifford, M.B., A.S. (4).
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(7) FOR ADAMANTINE CANDIDATES.

Monday, 20th April	Practical Dispensing (for Compositors).	Intermediate.	11 a.m.	2	St. George's Hospital, Southampton.	W.E.P. H. Richmond, M.B., A.S. & S.S. (4).
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(8) FOR CHICAGO CANDIDATES.

Monday, 20th April and Tuesday, 21st April	Practical Dispensing (for Compositors).	Intermediate.	2 p.m.	4	General Hospital, Southampton.	Dr. J. & F. W. M.B., A.S. & S.S. (4).
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(9) FOR THAMES CANDIDATES.

Monday, 19th April	Practical Dispensing (for Compositors).	Intermediate.	11 a.m.	12	St. George's Hospital, Southampton.	Lieut.-Col. R. E. Clifford, M.B. & S.S. (4).
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(10) Practical Dispensing, London.

(11) Practical Dispensing, Southampton.

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Boys with defects.	Subjects.	Grade of achievement.	Percent of correct answers.	Percent of correct answers.	Remarks.
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PLENARY—cont.

(18) For Manna, CARTOCATIN .

Monday, 12th April	Practical Diving (on Compressor)	Spencerholm, P.M.	24	Office of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras.	Major T. W. Bur- ry, I.M.S. (S).
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(11) *Yen-Rajman Currencies*.

Monday, 28th April, and Tuesday, 29th April.	Practical Dispensing (In Compensatory)	Intermediate	4 a.m.	2	Subsidiary Hospital, Barnard.	Genl. Surgeon R. B. Williams, M. S. (O).
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(13) *Всё, что вы хотите, вы получите.*

Friday, 28th April, and Saturday, 29th April.	Practical Drawing (for Composition).	Mathematics: P.A.M.	10	Overseas Reservists Unemployed, Palmersburg.	Civil Service L. W. Foster, and 2 x 50
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(13) Non-Solvent Extraction.

Monday, 5th April, and Tuesday, 6th April.	Practical Display of (for Comparison)	Intermediate.	S. S. S.	20	Overseas Has destroyed Herald, Calcutta.	Liberty, Calcutta. O. S. S. S. S. S. S.	P. L. S. S. S.
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(14) From *Математическая Словарь*.

Monday, 10th April	Practical Diagrams for Compositing	Intermediates	E.s.m.	Endogenous Respiratory Management	See De V. Verghese, a.m. 8.30 (p)
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(10) For *Widener Cemetery*.

Friday, 10th April, and Wednesday, 17th April	Practical Engineering (for Compositors)	Simultaneous	28 a.m.	†	Northampton English, Eng- lish	W. J. H. H. E. Northampton Junior and Senior High School
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(18) For *Exercice*, *Chapitre*

[illegible]

(11) Fca. Vallens Castreum.

Friday, 26th April, and Saturday, 27th April.	Periods: Duesing- (for Comparison).	Internals.	11 a.m.	20	Periods: Duesing- (for Comparison).	10 R.R. Brown Scholar T. R. Leibenstein and Phil. Duesing, C.R. Brown C.R. Brown
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(26) **FOR CONTINUED CARRYOVER.**

[illegible]

(19) For *Salmon Chaco* (1990).

Wednesday, 27th April	Practical Dissection (See Gross anatomy)	Informative	8 a.m.	4	Study anatomy Hypopharynx, Esophagus.	Mr. F. F. MacLean, S.O., W.N.D.S. (A).
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(30) *For Constantia Calicutensis*

Free and Disposal (for Consumption)	Taxation		#	Overhead Expense, Calculation	(P)
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(51) *For Mammogram Coverage*

Survey, 18th April, and Transect, 18th April	Principal Depositing Intermediates (for Comparison)	Time	?	Overland Runoff, Dunlopian	M.M.Ry. V. 6 Transect Area 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4
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District Medical and Sanitary Officer,		District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Karachi.	
(a)	Do.	(a)	Do.
(b)	Do.	(b)	Do.
(c)	Do.	(c)	Do.
(d)	Do.	(d)	Do.
(e)	Do.	(e)	Do.
(f)	Do.	(f)	Do.
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(h)	Do.	(h)	Do.
(i)	Do.	(i)	Do.
(j)	Do.	(j)	Do.
(k)	Do.	(k)	Do.
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(m)	Do.	(m)	Do.
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(y)	Do.	(y)	Do.
(z)	Do.	(z)	Do.

Days with dates.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Time of examination and amount of examination.	Place of examination.	Examination.
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THALMAGY—cont.

(32) FOR TEACHINGPOST CANDIDATES.

Tuesday, 17th April and Wednesday, 18th April.	Practical Dispensing (for Composition).	Intermediate.	11 a.m.	12	Government Examinations Hospital, Telukemping.	Dr. G. S. A. S. and Dr. S. S.
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(33) FOR COURSEWORK CANDIDATES.

Tuesday, 19th April ..	Practical Dispensing (for Composition).	Intermediate.	9 a.m.	5	Examinations Hospital, Telukemping.	Mr. G. S. A. S. and Dr. S. S.
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(34) FOR COURSEWORK CANDIDATES.

Monday, 20th April ..	Practical Dispensing (for Composition).	Intermediate.	9 a.m.	5	Examinations Hospital, Telukemping.	Mr. G. S. A. S. and Dr. S. S.
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(35) EXAMINATIONS CANDIDATES.

Thursday, 23rd April ..	Practical Dispensing (for Composition).	Intermediate.	11 a.m.	5	Examinations Hospital, Telukemping.	Mr. G. S. A. S. and Dr. S. S.
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(36) FOR NURSING CANDIDATES.

Friday, 24th April ..	Practical Dispensing (for Composition).	Intermediate.	9 a.m.	5	Examinations Hospital, Telukemping.	Mr. G. S. A. S. and Dr. S. S.
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(a) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Telukemping.
(b) Do.
(c) Do.

(d) Civil Surgeon, Telukemping.
(e) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Telukemping.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Malacca, 17th April 1921.

ORAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the Port St. George Gazette, from January 1921, the subjects, sections, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Chamberlain of the Malacca Examinations on request.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered for against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for surgery, dentistry and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below:—

(N.B.—These will be stated in a few days)

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Time of examination and amount of examination.	Place of examination.	Examination.
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1.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

(1) FOR MECHANICAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING, CIVIL ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL AND MARINE ENGINEERING
At Malacca.

[Already notified.]

1921.	Capacity	Examination.
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Days with them.	Subjects.	Grade of instruction.	State of mind, amount of occupation.	Place of instruction.	Remarks.
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1. 以下は、2019年度の決算状況を示す。A社とB社の売上高と利益率を比較し、B社の利益率を算出せよ。

(III) For $\text{Ti}(\text{O}i\text{Pr})_4$ and $\text{Mg}(\text{O}i\text{Pr})_2$ Catalysts

and Mollers.

1918	Applied sciences	Elementary	7-11 a.m.	9	Technical In- struction, En- gineers	M. R. Hy- drographic Department	M. R. Hy- drographic Department
Monday, 11th May	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	1	Do. "	Do.	Do.
	Navigation	Elementary	7-11 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Building Materials and Construction	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 13th May	Is. --	Arithmetic	7-11 a.m.	5	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Bridge work	Elementary	7-11 a.m.	6	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Hydrostatics and Solids on Weighs	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	7	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 15th May	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Electrical and In- strumentation	Elementary	7-11 a.m.	9	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 16th May	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	10	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Surveying and Level- ling	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	11	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	12	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	13	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	14	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	15	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	16	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	17	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	18	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	19	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	20	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	21	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	22	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	23	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	24	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	25	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	26	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	27	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	28	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	29	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Is. --	Mathematics	7-11 a.m.	30	Do.	Do.	Do.

(2) For English and Bilingual Candidates:

At Memphis

[illegible]

(4) For KENNEDY AND HANCOCK: *Continued*

At Yonkers,

All Manufactures.									
		Building Materials and Chemicals.	Minerals.	Farm.		Textiles, Apparel, Manufactures.	U.S. By, M. F.	Extraneous Imports.	
Wednesday, May		Do.	Ironmining.	7.40	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	
		Stonecutting.	7.40	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
		Hydrogen and Hydro- carbon Gases.	7.40	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Thursday, May		Do.	Ironmining.	7.40	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	
		Stone and the Stone Industry.	7.40	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
		Soap.	7.40	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Friday, May		Do.	Ironmining.	7.40	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	
		Soap.	7.40	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Saturday, May		Do.	Ironmining.	7.40	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	
		Soap.	7.40	1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

(4) For Birmingham, Charlotte, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Cambridge.

At Finispyren[illegible]

(c) Local Port Assistant Engineer, Washington.

[5] J. H. Van Zanten, *Chaos and order*, Springer, 1997.

(c) *substanti* Negation, P/W 1), Kantonen

(d) National General Office, P. W. D., Volgograd.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hours of examination.	Time of examination.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

(5) For B.A. (HONOURS), CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

At Pondicherry—cont.

1931.	Subjects and Books.	Examiners.	Time.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wednesday, 4th May.	Surveying and Levelling. Do.	Intermediate. Do.	2 a.m. to 4 p.m.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Thursday, 5th May.	Applied Mechanics. Do.	Intermediate. Do.	2 a.m. to 4 p.m.	1	2	3	4	5	6

(6) For DEGREE COURSE—cont.

At Pondicherry.

1931.	Subjects and Books.	Examiners.	Time.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wednesday, 4th May.	Surveying and Levelling. Do.	Intermediate. Do.	2 a.m. to 4 p.m.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Thursday, 5th May.	Applied Mechanics. Do.	Intermediate. Do.	2 a.m. to 4 p.m.	1	2	3	4	5	6

(7) For B.A. (HONOURS), CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

At Pondicherry.

1931.	Subjects and Books.	Examiners.	Time.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wednesday, 4th May.	Surveying and Levelling. Do.	Intermediate. Do.	2 a.m. to 4 p.m.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Thursday, 5th May.	Applied Mechanics. Do.	Intermediate. Do.	2 a.m. to 4 p.m.	1	2	3	4	5	6

(1) Intermediate Officer, P.W.D., Pondicherry. (2) Intermediate Officer, P.W.D., Pondicherry. (3) Intermediate Officer, P.W.D., Pondicherry. (4) Intermediate Officer, P.W.D., Pondicherry. (5) Intermediate Officer, P.W.D., Pondicherry. (6) Intermediate Officer, P.W.D., Pondicherry.

(By order)

Office of the Controller for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 26th April 1931.

D. A. ROODAY,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

ELECTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that M.R.E. C. Kandasami, M.A., received the largest number of votes at the recent election of a member of the Syndicate by the Senate. The notice shall take effect from the date of the publication of this notification.

Senate House, 26th April 1931.

S-8

16. The Examinations for Degree in Medicine and the Examination for the Diploma in Extension will be held at Madras.

Secrets House, 15th April 1931.

THE MARRAFA OF TATAPOOR COUNTRY PRIZE.

1. The prize for 1931 shall be awarded for a thesis on either:—

"The scope of field-work in Archaeology in South India."

"The determination of a minimum (probationary) wage, for town and country, in South India."

2. All theses should reach the Registrar on or before the 1st February 1932.

3. All essays and theses for University Prize shall be forwarded to the Secretary by the prescribed date by registered post. No essay or thesis shall bear upon it the name of the candidate or anything whereby his identity can be ascertained by the persons to whom it is to be submitted for examination. Each essay or thesis for a University Prize shall be headed by a title or a non-descriptive subject by the candidate or used shall be accompanied by a postal order bearing on the outside the candidate's name or non-descriptive and containing his name, designation and address and a signed declaration that the essay or thesis has been prepared solely for the purpose of competing for the prize and has not in any manner been previously published. Essays or theses may be printed, type-written, lithographed or written (but not in the candidate's own hand).

(For order)

E. RAKUNSI MEYON,
Acting Registrar

Secrets House, 15th April 1931.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COMBATORE.

List of students who obtained the Certificate of Proficiency in Practical Agriculture in 1930.

Serial number and name of student.	Father's name	Age	Caste or community.	Native place.		A. B.
				Village.	District.	
1. K. E. Panayya ..	K. Eppaya ..	23	Chengal (Hind)	Attamal ..	Coim ..	1
2. M. K. Srinivasulu Appa ..	K. Krishnamani ..	19	Madurai ..	Mayyadurai ..	Tanjore ..	2
3. G. S. Krishnamoorthy ..	A. Srinivas Appa ..	23	Do. ..	Kothamudi ..	Do. ..	3
4. M. Srinivasulu ..	Madhava Sundar ..	21	Do. ..	Tanjore ..	Do. ..	4
5. P. Srinivasulu ..	P. Krishnamoorthy ..	19	Do. ..	Gopichandrapur ..	Madurai ..	5
6. D. Venkateswara ..	D. Rajappa Sundar ..	22	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Vengalpet ..	6
7. A. S. Srinivasulu ..	A. S. Srinivas Appa ..	21	Do. ..	Gopichandrapur ..	Tanjore ..	7
8. V. Srinivasulu ..	P. Srinivasulu ..	21	Tamil ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	8
9. S. Srinivasulu ..	Srinivasulu ..	21	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	9
10. Srinivasulu ..	Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	10
11. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	11
12. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	12
13. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	13
14. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	14
15. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	15
16. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	16
17. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	17
18. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	18
19. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	19
20. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	20
21. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	21
22. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	22
23. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	23
24. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	24
25. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	25
26. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	26
27. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	27
28. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	28
29. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	29
30. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	30
31. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	31
32. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	32
33. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	33
34. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	34
35. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	35
36. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	36
37. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	37
38. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	38
39. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	39
40. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	40
41. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	41
42. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	42
43. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	43
44. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	44
45. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	45
46. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	46
47. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	47
48. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	48
49. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	49
50. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	50
51. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	51
52. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	52
53. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	53
54. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	54
55. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	55
56. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	56
57. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	57
58. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	58
59. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	59
60. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	60
61. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	61
62. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	62
63. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	63
64. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	64
65. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	65
66. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	66
67. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	67
68. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	68
69. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	69
70. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	70
71. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	71
72. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	72
73. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	73
74. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	74
75. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	75
76. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	76
77. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	77
78. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	78
79. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	79
80. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	80
81. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	81
82. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	82
83. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	83
84. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	84
85. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	85
86. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	86
87. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	87
88. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	88
89. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	89
90. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	90
91. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	91
92. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	92
93. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	93
94. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	94
95. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	95
96. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	96
97. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	97
98. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	98
99. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	99
100. G. S. Srinivasulu ..	G. S. Srinivasulu ..	21	Do. ..	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	100

Comptroller, 15th April 1931.

G. E. MEYON,
Acting Registrar

THE MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE PROSPECTUS.

1. The college affords theoretical and practical instruction in subjects appertaining to the veterinary profession with the object of training men for service under Government, municipalities, local boards or private employers. The staff of the college consists of a Principal, an Assistant Principal, four lecturers, two assistant lecturers and a subordinate establishment. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the college is vested in the Principal, who is assisted by a council of Government in the Department of Veterinary. Full clinical and other facilities are afforded to such students as the requirements of students preparing for the diploma in Veterinary Science. A well-stocked library, museum, library, shooting range and students' hostel are attached to the college.

2. Candidates eligible for admission without distinction of caste or nationality. They must not be under 18 years of age at the commencement of the term for which admission to the college is desired. In ordinary circumstances, no person over 25 years of age will be admitted as a first student. Students are admitted to the college by selection which will be made by the Principal. Applications for admission should be made in writing in the prescribed form provided at the college, and they should be submitted so as to reach the Principal not later than the 31st June of each year and should be accompanied by the following certificates:—

(a) of age.

(b) of physical fitness and moral character.

(c) That the applicant has passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University under the old regulations or that he has obtained 45 per cent of marks in English and 50 per cent in other subjects in the School First Examination, except in the case of Essequibo and Demerara who may be admitted, though approved at the discretion of the Principal. In the case of Madras and Mysore students, 50 per cent of marks in English and 55 per cent in Mathematics and a Viceroy in the School First Examination will be accepted as sufficient for admission.

3. In the event of a candidate being selected, he will be served with a special notice informing him of the particular day and hour when and the place at which he should present himself for personal examination. Candidates whose admission will be considered to be on probation for the first two months of the course and may be removed if found to be unsatisfactory.

4. Course of study and arrangement of instruction.—The course of study for the diploma ordinarily extends over three years. The students of each year's course form a separate class. The number of students in each class is voluntarily limited to 25. One semester leave temporarily raises the number to 30 for five years commencing from 1915. Promotions from one class to another is made with reference to the results of the annual examinations. A student of the second or third year class who fails in the annual examination for two consecutive years and a student of the first year class who fails in the annual examination at the end of the first year shall be dismissed.

The programme of instruction is as follows:—

(1) First year—

(a) Anatomy up to Anthropology; (b) His own Chemistry; (c) Elementary Botany; (d) Materials of Botany; (e) Handling of animals; (f) Pharmacy (Theoretical and Practical). During this year students are given practical instruction in anatomy, dissection, handling, feeding and treating animals as well as in the names of the instruments and appliances used in ordinary practice.

(2) Second year—

(a) Anatomy (the whole, including Comparative Anatomy); (b) Therapeutics; (c) Hygiene including Dressing and Bandaging; (d) Principles of Blood Chewing; (e) Theoretical Veterinary Medicine and Surgery; (f) General training and instruction in the use of instruments and appliances. During this year students are required to attend hospital practice and receive clinical instruction. They are also required to attend the Forge and Pharmacy, to carry out dissections and to perform operations on the dead subject.

(3) Third year—

(a) Veterinary Medicine; (b) Veterinary Surgery; (c) Diseases of dogs; (d) Operations Surgery; (e) Therapeutics (including Ophthalmology); (f) Meat and milk inspection; (g) Diseases of horses and appling of domesticated animals.

During this year students are required to perform the duties of clinical clerk and dresser, to perform operations on dead subjects, and afterwards an Acting assistant, to attend post-mortem examinations and generally to carry out practically all the duties appertaining to their profession. Students who hold the diploma in Agriculture are not required to attend the first year's course of study, but are required in the subjects of both the first and second year courses at the end of their first year of attendance at the Veterinary College.

Students who have passed in Chemistry or Botany in the Intermediate or B.A. Examination need not attend the course in Elementary Chemistry or Botany, as the case may be, at the Veterinary College.

All students are required to undergo a course of equestrian and gymnastic. A student showing himself without leave from a lesson or from a practical gymnastic or riding class is liable to be fined.

5. The student shall be free to attach himself to an agreement binding them alone to serve Government for five years, if required, after completing their work in the college satisfactorily. All others will be required to pay tuition fees in advance of each term at the rate of Rs. 400 per annum. A fee of Rs. 2 per term is also payable by each student, whether Government or private, to meet the cost of agents.

6. Government collectively offer thirty scholarships in each class annually, two of the monthly value of Rs. 30 each, which will be awarded to graduates of a University previously those who have taken a B.Sc. degree, and the remaining twenty-eight of the monthly value of Rs. 15 each, but they reserve the right to increase the number or alter their value, if necessary. The number of scholarships will be awarded for Mathematics students. Scholarships in the first year will be awarded by the Principal on the results of the first three monthly examinations. Scholarships in the second and third years are ordinarily awarded on the results of the monthly and annual examinations.

A student already in the enjoyment of a scholarship from a local body or a private person is not eligible for Government scholarship. All scholarships are conditional on the good behaviour of the holder. Students who are in the enjoyment of the Government scholarships are required to refund the amount which they have received as stipends and also to pay tuition fees at the rate of Rs. 400 per annum, if they leave the college without vacation or are expelled for misconduct.

7. *Term and time-table.*—Each year comprises two sessions—an autumn session from July to December and a spring session from January to March. Tables of the times and subjects of lectures to which both teachers and students should adhere will be posted on the notice board at the commencement of each term.

8. *Festivals and holidays.*—(1) In addition to the miscellaneous public holidays, the students are allowed the following vacations and holidays:—

- Midsummer vacation (three months).
- Midwinter holidays (one week).
- Christmas and Easter holidays (guaranteed).

Students are required to attend hospital every day, save during vacations.

(2) Leave of absence is granted by the Principal only. Scholarship-holders may, at the discretion of the Principal, be granted casual leave, with allowances for not more than five days at a time or ten days in the year, but no casual leave will be granted in confirmation of other holidays with allowances. Any further leave to scholarship-holders except sick leave for a month will be subject to stoppage of scholarship. Leave of absence in such case of illness will be recognized only on the production of a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner.

9. *Examinations.*—Examinations are conducted yearly and are held annually in March in all the classes. For admission to the examination candidates must have studied at the college for such leave as may be permitted and have attended at least three-fourths of the year's lectures and have done practical work in their respective classes.

10. *Diploma and certificate.*—A diploma or certificate in Veterinary Science is awarded to students who have gone through the full course of three years' study at the college and have passed the final examination.

Each of the students is an elected student clerk and prescribes and performs their duties collectively and, in addition, attend special conferences on passing the final examination.

11. *Accommodation.*—The hostel situated in the college premises accommodates 60 for 40 students. Students are at liberty to make their own arrangements as to their board and lodging. A monthly rent of Rs. 3 for a single room in the new premises and Rs. 4 for a single room and 12 annas for a double room (i.e., a room accommodating two students), in the old block will be charged to each student who is liable to take up his lodging in the college hostel.

12. *Prospects of students who pass out of the college.*—Graduates of the college are eligible for appointment in the following posts in the provincial and subordinate services of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Madras Presidency:—

		RS.
Deputy Superintendent or Assistant Principal of the College on	.. .. .	225—25—100
Senior Lecturer of the College on	.. .. .	120—5—200
Veterinary Inspector (first grade) on	.. .. .	115—5—150
Do. (second grade) on	.. .. .	105—5—150
Veterinary Assistant (first grade) on	.. .. .	85—5—100
Do. (second grade) on	.. .. .	85—5—80
Do. (third grade) on	.. .. .	45—5—60

Note.—The intermediate figure in each case represents the amount of annual increment.

Surpurses and allowances supplied in the college as lecturers or assistant lecturers will get a compensatory local allowance of Rs. 25 per annum.

Veterinary Assistants when holding independent charge of hospitals and dispensaries whether maintained by Government or by local boards and municipalities will be provided with free quarters or granted in lieu thereof a house-cum-allowance not less than Rs. 5 per annum. Veterinary Assistants in charge of the hospitals and dispensaries at hill stations and in the Agency tracts are granted a local allowance of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 according to whether they belong to the first two grades or to the third grade. The Junior Assistants posted for duty at the hill stations or in the Agency tracts are granted a local allowance of Rs. 10 irrespective of their grade.

All the students receive stipends. Veterinary graduates born in India, for prospects of employment as Municipal Cattle Inspectors and as Assistants in charge of Veterinary dispensaries established by local bodies, private proprietors and Native States. It will be the duty of the Principal to render all reasonable assistance to placed students in securing suitable employment.

Form of application for admission into the Madras Veterinary College.

(To be submitted once to each the Principal on or before 15th June of each year.)

(1) Name of the candidate in full; (2) His complexion; (3) Name of the parent or guardian; (4) Residence; (5) Occupations of parent; (6) School and where last attended; (7) All past examinations passed and date of passing; (8) Veterinary diploma; (9) Age; (10) Religion; (11) Whether Hindu (Brahmin or Non-Brahmin), Mohammedan, Native Christian, Christian or European, etc.; (12) Nature and exact date of birth; and (13) candidate's present address.

Details of application.

Signature of the candidate.

N.B.—The application should be accompanied by the certificate (1) of age, (2) of physical fitness from a qualified medical practitioner and moral character from the head of school, college or other and (3) that the applicant has passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University under the old regulations or that he has obtained 60 per cent of marks in English and 50 per cent in other subjects in the School Final Examination, except in the case of European and Christian who may be admitted, though unpassed, at the discretion of the Principal.

In the case of Mohammedan students 50 per cent of marks in English and 55 per cent in Mathematics and a minimum in the School Final Examination will be accepted as sufficient for admission.

Madras, 11th April 1931.

D. A. D. AITCHISON, M.A., M.V.S., F.R.C.V.S.,
Principal, Madras Veterinary College.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, THIRD CIRCLE.

Applications are invited from candidates, whose second language is Telugu, for admission in July next into the Government Training Schools at Mangapet and Guduvu. The number of students available is shown below:—

Name of institution.	Number of students available.		
	English.	Lower.	Total.
1. Government Training School, Mangapet	40	60	100
2. Government Training School, Guduvu	40	40	80

3. The period of training is two years for both the grades—Higher and Lower.
4. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate

Inspecting officers.
5. The Sub-Inspector Inspectors are requested to submit to this office two lists (as the prescribed form)—one of the selected and the other of the rejected candidates separately for each Training School.

6. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should invariably be mentioned against each. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age fixed prescribed in rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules third part, should be very special circumstances, be included in the list.
7. In addition to Physical examinations, will be admitted candidates whose stipends are paid by Local Boards, or other similar institutions as free students. The Sub-Inspector Inspectors will submit the list of Local Board stipendaries (Board and Municipal) separately with the following additional information:—

(a) Provision made in the Budget of the Local Board or Municipality for 1921-22.
(b) Amount required for payment of stipends to teachers already under training.
(c) Amount available for payment to students to be newly selected.
8. Candidates who hold permanent appointments in Board or Municipal Schools or who are free stipendaries, in permanent positions or have been given permanent appointments in Board or Municipal schools should get their stipends from the local bodies concerned.
9. Admissions will as a rule be restricted to persons who have been teachers or who intend to make teaching their profession.

10. *Qualifying test for admission*—Into the Elementary Higher class, only those candidates will be admitted who have passed the late Lower Secondary Examination or have completed a course of instruction in forms 1, 2 and 3 to standards 4, 7 and 8 as prescribed standards will pass Elementary School Leaving, only those who have passed the late Primary Examination or passed as Elementary School Leaving Certificate will be those who the fifth standard to a certificate from a Sub-Inspector Inspectors to the effect that their educational attainments are not below those of the present list should not.

11. A true copy of the certificate of General Education of each candidate selected by the Sub-Inspector Inspectors approved, should be attached to the application. The original certificate should be produced when the candidate is selected. Superior medical certificates and not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by Inspecting officers or Principals of Local Boards.

12. Applications may be made in manuscript or typewritten form if printed forms are not available.

13. The applications of candidates referred to in clause (6) should invariably be signed by the Principals of Local Boards.

14. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector of Schools, Port St. George, Guduvu, not later than the 15th May 1921.

Bombay, 15th April 1921.

ABDUL RAHIM,
Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

CLASSES FOR SECOND-CLASS MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SANITARY ASSISTANTS AND SANITARY INSPECTORS.

A class for the instruction of the sub-nominal students will assemble at the Madras Medical College on the 1st July 1921:—

1. *Students* by the B.A.B. degree of the University of Madras. The maximum qualification for this course is B.L.S. & S. degree. The course extends from July 1921 to March 1922. The fee for the course is Rs. 150 payable before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of Madras College Fund.

2. *Candidates* for the posts of Second class Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Assistants in District Medical and Sanitary Officers. Minimum qualifications—B.L.S. & S. degree. The course for these candidates extends from July to December 1921. The fee for the course is Rs. 150 payable before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of Madras College Fund. The final examination for the grant of certificate of qualification will be held by the Institute at the end of each course. The fee for the final examination is Rs. 20 to be paid at the Madras College Office before the 15th December.

3. *Sanitary Inspectors* deputed for polytechnic training. These consists of Sanitary Inspectors detailed for the training by the local bodies concerned. The course extends to July and August 1921. The fee for this training is Rs. 10 payable by the local bodies in case of those who are deputed for the first time for the course and by the Sanitary Inspectors themselves for subsequent courses. The fee in this case to be paid before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of Madras Sanitary Engineering Class Fund. The final examination for this class will be held by the Institute at the termination of the course.

Applications for classes I and II must be submitted to the Principal, Madras College, Madras, before 1st July next.

Madras College, Madras,
15th April 1921.

W. J. SHILLON, Lect. Col., I.M.S.,
Principal.

RULES OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT COLIMBATORE.

[H.R.—These rules are subject to such alterations as may from time to time be ordered.]

COURSE.

1. The College is intended for the scientific and practical training of those who intend to make Agriculture their main profession.

CURRICULUM.

2. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College is vested in the Principal under the control of the Director of Agriculture, Madras. Certain matters which are specifically mentioned in these rules are, however, decided by a Board composed of the heads of all the teaching sections and called the "College Board."

COURSES.

3. (i) Two courses of instruction are given at the College. The first or Certificate course is complete in itself and extends over a period of two years. The Second or Diploma course, which is intended to give advanced training in Agriculture and the sciences allied to Agriculture, lasts three years.

(ii) The students of each year form a separate class.

(iii) The number of students in each class in the first course shall ordinarily be 40 and that in each class of the second course 15.

The curriculum for the two courses is printed in Appendix I.

4. *Admission*.—(i) Certificate course.—Students from all parts of India, without distinction of caste or religion, are eligible for admission, but preference will be given to those from the Madras Presidency and Coorg. The Principal has full discretion to choose from amongst the applicants those whom he considers most suitable; but in making the selection he will endeavour, as far as possible, to ensure that all parts of the Presidency are fairly represented. Candidates must have reached the age of eighteen years on or before the 15th of May in the year when application is made, and must produce the following certificates:—

(a) Certificate of physical fitness, granted by a registered medical practitioner.

(b) Examination certificate, showing that the candidate has been recommended or has had sufficient marks after the age of ten.

(c) University certificate, if any.

(d) Testimonials of good character covering the previous two years.

(e) Leaving certificate from the last school or college.

Candidates must apply to the Principal on or before the 15th of May in each year and applications must be in their own handwriting in the form prescribed in Appendix II in these rules.

Students who fail in the examination at the end of this term may, at the discretion of the College Board, be permitted to attend the second year classes again and appear once more for the examination.

(ii) *Diploma course*.—Candidates for this course must have passed completely the Intermediate Examination in Arts at the Madras University and be qualified in giving 3 or 41 percent.

Applications for admission should be made to the Principal on or before the 15th of June in any year. Besides the University certificate, the certificates required for the above course should be forwarded along with the application.

Students who have failed in the examination held at the end of the Diploma course may be permitted by the College Board to attend the classes again and appear a second time for the examination. They will be re-examined in all subjects.

5. * Officers in the lower subordinate branch of the agricultural and scientific sections of not less than two and not more than five years' service may be admitted as students for the second course on the following conditions:—

They must have obtained the certificate of the first course. They must be nominated by the Deputy Director of Agriculture on the basis of the scientific sections under whom they are serving. Their nomination must be approved by the College Board.

Candidates who fail these conditions may be depicted by the Director of Agriculture to undergo the second course.

While on deputation they will draw the pay of their grade and be eligible for annual increments.

They will draw the travelling allowance of their grade for their first journey to add their last journey from the College, but not for intermediate journeys.

FEES.

6. Students of both the Certificate and Diploma courses will be taken on terms of inquiry to such extent as may be fixed by the Principal under the orders of the Director of Agriculture. During each term they shall be entitled to single third-class fare for journey by rail and a small fee for each day of absence from College hours.

FEES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

7. (i) No scholarships are awarded by Government for study at the College for the Certificate course.

(ii) A certain number of scholarships of the value of Rs. 75 per annum is granted to students of the Diploma course, in recognition of which the students shall execute an agreement binding themselves to serve Government for three years if required, after completing their course at the College satisfactorily.

(iii) Scholarships shall be held conditionally on the good behaviour of the holders.

(iv) A student already in the enjoyment of a scholarship from a local body or private person shall not be eligible for a Government scholarship.

* They will draw the pay of their grade and will be transferred after June 1921, when the 2nd Diploma Course only the old regulations will continue.

(c) Students on the enjoyment of the services of scholarships shall submit the amount they have received as stipend, if they leave the College without success or are expelled for misconduct.

8. No fees will be charged for tuition or lodging to students from the Madras Presidency or Ceylon. Students from other parts of India, whether admitted for the first time or re-admitted after failure, will pay a fee of Rs. 150 per term for the certificate and Rs. 100 per term for the Diploma course, for tuition and lodging; this sum is payable in advance. Students from the Madras Presidency or Ceylon, if re-admitted after failure in other courses, will pay a fee of Rs. 50 per term in advance.

9. Every student, on joining the college, shall deposit a sum of Rs. 5—namely twenty—4s seven pence, twopenny, viz: Any balance at the credit of the student will be repaid at the close of the course.

10. A fee of Rs. 2 for the first term, Rs. 2 for the second term and Rs. 1 for the third term will be levied as a regulated subscription to the Athletic Club and the Reading Room.

11. Students must provide themselves with their own books and sets of drawing instruments; but, as most of the instruction is given in lectures and self-class, apparatus will be supplied. They must also, on joining, the College, provide themselves with the clothes provided for gentlemen and commercial students, the total cost of which is about Rs. 25. They should not require money during their course. It is also desirable that they wear as far as possible the dress customary at the College for half week which costs about Rs. 10.

TERMS.

12. The first session commences in the third week of June; new students being admitted on probation or 1st June and new classes being made up on 15th June. The College year comprises three terms of study as follows:—

First term—15th June to 15th September.

Second term—1st October to 15th December.

Third term—15th January to 15th April.

In the Diploma course the first term will commence on 1st July instead of on 15th June.

EXAMINATIONS.

13. All students shall appear at examinations as required by the College Board and shall not be held to have completed their course unless they appear. The final examination in each course which covers all subjects included in the course is ordinarily held at the end of the third term.

CERTIFICATES.

14. A student who completes the Certificate course and passes the examinations held at the end thereof will be given a certificate in the form set out in Appendix III to these rules called the "Certificate of Proficiency in Practical Agriculture."

A student who completes the Diploma course and passes the examinations at the end thereof, will be given a "Diploma in Agriculture" in the form set out in Appendix IV and will be designated "Licentiate in Agriculture," a title which will be recognized in official publications. Students who pass the examinations with special merit will be placed in the first class.

Every student who completes either course, shall, whether he succeeds or fails in the examination, be granted by the Principal a Leaving Certificate in the form set out in Appendix V.

PRIZES.

15. Four prizes called the Nababpore, the Chappin, the Kewee and the Dama Nababpore B. N. Nababpore B. N. Prize and a scholarship called the President Scholarship are awarded annually at the College. The rules regulating the giving of these prizes are set out in Appendix VI.

LEAVES.

16. Leaves of absence can be obtained only on application to the Principal.

17. The vacations at the College are:—

(1) Hot summer vacation from 15th April to 15th June.

(2) Midwinter holidays from 15th to 15th September.

(3) Christmas holidays from 15th December to 15th January.

The occasional holidays allowed by the Educational rules shall, in the discretion of the Principal, apply to the College.

DISCIPLINE.

18. Students are liable to punishment by the Principal for breaches of discipline, neglect of their studies, general failure to profit by the means of instruction or for any other delinquent reason.

No student shall be expelled, or permanently retained, except by the College Board.

HOSTEL.

19. Every student, on joining the hostel, must deposit a sum of Rs. 25, the balance of which will be returned when the student leaves. He must also pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5 to cover expenses of

arrangement, as far as possible, by cash.

20. Every student, on joining the hostel, must deposit a sum of Rs. 25, the balance of which will be returned when the student leaves. He must also pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5 to cover expenses of arrangement, as far as possible, by cash.

21. On joining a mess, or on every occasion on which the mess advance has been advanced to pay up arrears a registration fee of Rs. 1 or 1/2 payable not a monthly sum of approximately Rs. 24 which provides for two substantial meals and two bills a day.

PROGRESS ON AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS.

23. (i) The holders of a Certificate of Proficiency in Practical Agriculture^a will ordinarily be eligible for the following appointments:—

LOWER SECONDARY SERVICE.

Assistant Managers of Agricultural Stations, Assistant Agricultural Demonstrators at Sub-Station or in Museum sections. 85—85—75
85, 85, 75

(ii) Holders of the Diploma of the College will be eligible for the following classes of appointments in the Agricultural Department:—

UPPER SECONDARY SERVICE.

I

Managers of Agricultural Stations or Agricultural Demonstrators. 100—100—100
100—100—100
100, 100, 100

*** II**

Assistants in Science sections^b 75, 75, 75—100
100, 100, 100

PROFESSORIAL SERVICE.

Assistant Directors or Assistant Scientific Officers .. 240—240—400—25—250

^a Reg.—85, 100 during probation for the closed course.

APPENDIX II.

(Rule 6.)

Form of application for admission into the Agricultural College, Ootacamund.

(A) Entries to be made in the student's own handwriting.

1. Name of candidate (in full).			
2. Name of father or guardian and his occupation.			
3. Date of birth.	Village.	Dist.	Country.
4. Date of maturity of which candidate belongs.	Year.		
5. Age or date of completion.	Age.		When entered.
6. Last date on the family of candidate.	When entered.		When.
7. Last entry effected by the family of candidate.	When entered.		When.
8. Name of school.			
9. Name and occupation of father.			
10. Physical fitness certified to by			
11. Vaccination certified to by			
12. Character certified to by			
13. Keeping certificate granted by			
14. Postal address of the candidate.			

To the Principal, Agricultural College, Ootacamund.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Application in the above form, duly filled in, should be sent to the Principal, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Lower Road, P.O., Ootacamund, so as to reach him by 15th May for the Certificate Course and 15th June for the Diploma Course each year. They should be accompanied by the following certificates in original:—

(i) Certificate of physical fitness and age granted by a registered medical practitioner.

(ii) Vaccination certificate showing that the candidate has been vaccinated after the age of ten or has had smallpox after that age.

(iii) University certificate in the case of application for the Diploma course.

(iv) Testimonials of good character covering the last two years.

(v) Leaving certificate from the last school or college.

The leaving certificate need not be furnished by candidates who have not attended any educational institutions after appearing for an examination held by the University.

Form—All certificates will be returned to the candidate when they finally leave the college.

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 26th April 1921.

^a Appointments in the Schedule reflect an entry open to holders of the Diploma or certificate in a specially selected Agricultural Department who show potential aptitude for scientific work.

FIXED SURVEYOR'S TEST—cont.

No. VI SURVEY PARTY.

Regular Cases.

- 36. Narayanaa Nambiar, Chertcheri Vetti.
- 37. Naraya Appa, Rameswara Appa.
- 38. Venka Subba, Rameswara Appa.

No. VII SURVEY PARTY.

Regular Cases.

- 41. Appalaiah, Vaidyanaraya, Tirumethavenkpet.
- 42. Ramachayam, Muthu Vayalappal Muthu.
- 43. Kankinman Nayyar, Kottam Pallamarai.

FIXED SURVEYOR'S TEST—cont.

No. VIII SURVEY PARTY.

Fugitive Cases.

- 44. Chelva, Chertcheri.
- 45. Ramadurai Panikkar, Panchaghat.
- 46. Narayana Nayyar, Chertcheri Kalakshi.
- 47. Venka Nayyar, Vaidakki Narayanaa Nayyar.

Native and Foreign Cases—Nil.

W. A. HASTED,
Director of Survey

Madras, 26th April 1921.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE—SESSION, 1921-22.

1. The Autumn Session of the Madras Medical College will commence on Monday the 6th July 1921.

2. The following are eligible for admission into the M.B. & B.S. classes—

(a) Graduates and candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the Madras University.

(b) Those who have passed an examination accepted by the Syndicate of the Madras University as equivalent to above, or one of the examinations which are recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain as a sufficient test of preliminary education for the commencement of medical study.

(c) B.A. (Science) and B.Sc. Graduates of the Mysore University who have taken Physics, Chemistry, Zoology or Mathematics for their degree course.

(All four-year students of the University who must enter for the M.B. & B.S. degree.)

Owing to the limited accommodation at the Medical College preference in the selection of candidates will be given to those who have passed the B. A. Degree Examination in Science, then to those who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University in Group II or in Group I (those who passed in a classical or classical combined language being selected first). In the case of graduates in Arts a pass in classical languages will not be required. But as the Madras University accepts as previous to successful pass in the Intermediate Examination in Arts as sufficient qualification for the commencement of medical studies, those who have not passed in a classical language will also be admitted if successful present, but such candidates will be seriously handicapped should they wish to proceed to Europe for further study and the degree they may subsequently obtain will not be registered outside India.

3. The candidates for M.B. & B.S., B.M., & B. and for women entering the Apothecary Department are bound to five years.

4. Women candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, the European High School Examination or who have obtained the best Secondary School-Leaving Certificate (with appendix other than shorthand and typewriting) are eligible for admission to the Apothecary Department. This department is closed to male private candidates.

5. The fee for each year of the M.B. or B.S., B.M., & B. is Rs. 125 (including the registration fee of Rs. 5) for males.

Women students pay only Rs. 5—the registration fee—each year, tuition being free for all classes. Dullies stipendium are exempted from the registration fee.

6. Applications from intending candidates must be made to the Principal on forms which can be obtained from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, on the 1st June or sending a stamped and addressed envelope. The applications with the following documents (in original) attached thereto will be received by the Principal up to 15th June each:—

- (1) Qualification certificate. In case of passing the recent University examinations, state year, register number and group; (2) Conduct certificate; (3) Transfer (or leaving) certificate; (4) Vaccination certificate; (5) Particulars from the superior officer (if in public service).

M.F.—In the case of applications for the M.B., a deposit fee of Rs. 25 should be paid by all male candidates into the Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College Fees" and the treasury receipt sent with the application. No candidate will be considered whose name appears on the treasury receipt. The deposit fee will be allowed to work towards the college fees in the case of candidates who are selected. The deposit fee will be returned to candidates not selected but will be forfeited in the case of selected candidates who do not join.

7. Applications defective in any way, or which are received after the 15th June, will be rejected. No candidate will be admitted without production of any of the required certificates.

8. The prescribed fee should be paid immediately after notice of selection has been received, into the Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College Fees" and the treasury receipt sent to this office. The Principal will in no case receive the fee.

9. Selection will be solely according to merit. Passed candidates will receive no allowance. As priority of applications are not expedient, no application need be sent pending consent in the Veterinary examinations. Anticipation of selection may be expected by candidates in the third week of June.

10. If a selected candidate fails to join the Medical College on or before the 6th July 1921, his seat will be filled by another candidate.

11. Application forms and papers received from candidates who are not selected will be returned to them.

12. An annual subscription of Rs. 2 for the Medical College Athletic Club must be paid at the College office before joining the club.

Medical College, Madras.

18th April 1921.

W. J. NIBLOCK, *Dean-Col., I.M.S.*

Principal.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, FIRST CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, First Circle, hereby notifies, for the information of Assistant Inspectors, Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Managers of aided schools, that candidates at Elementary Grade, will be admitted for training from 1st July 1921 in the Government Training Schools noted below:—

Number and names of institutions.

Number of students available.

Specially	Elementary.		Total.
	Higher.	Lower.	
1. Government Training School, Vengalpet.	—	40	40
2. Do. Do. Subbarayan.	50	40	90
3. Do. Do. Rallian.	—	50	50
4. Do. Do. Parvathipuram.	—	40	40
(Taluk School).			
5. Government Training School, Parvathipuram.	—	50	50
(Crisis School).			
6. Government Training School, Chinnai.	—	40	40
7. Do. Do. Sankarabharathi.	—	40	40
8. Do. Do. Narayanaswami.	—	40	40
9. Do. Do. Chinnai.	—	40	40

1. The period of training is two years in the case of students of all grades.

2. The Inspector of Schools will make selection on the recommendation of the Subordinate Inspecting Officers, who should submit their lists direct to this office. The lists should be made separately for each Training School and separately for each grade (Higher and Lower).

3. The names of candidates in the list should appear in the order of preference.

4. Article 116 of the Madras Educational rules—age limit—should be strictly enforced in recommending candidates.

5. A list of rejected candidates should also be submitted, giving fully reasons for rejection.

6. In addition to Provident stipendials, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local Boards will also be admitted for training. The applications of such candidates should, inasmuch as they are signed by the Presidents of Local Boards.

7. The Assistant Inspectors of Schools should report as soon as possible what provision there is in the budget of each Taluk Board and Municipal Council under stipends with the following additional information:—

(1) Amount required out of the above provision for payment of stipends to teachers already under training.

(2) Balance available for teachers to be admitted in July 1921.

8. Teachers holding permanent or sub. pro. tem. appointments in permanent vacancies in Local Board schools should not only be recommended for Provident stipends. The stipends of such candidates should be paid from the resources of the Board concerned.

9. The Inspecting officers should recommend as far as possible only such men as are teachers and have definite appointments to revert to after training.

10. The Inspecting officers should recommend only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the First Form or the Eighth Standard with an Elementary School-Leaving Certificate marked fair, in the Elementary Higher Grade and for the Lower Grade those who have passed the First Primary Examination or the Fifth Standard with Elementary School-Leaving Certificate marked fair or the Second school examination, or have studied in First Form or above in Secondary schools. The general education or the teacher certificate of the candidates recommended for admission should be carefully scrutinized before admitting. Preference will be given to those whose educational attainments are above these minima, and in the case of the Government Training Schools, Vengalpet, Chinnai, Narayanaswami and Sankarabharathi, to those who are prepared to become members of the local boards in their localities.

11. The general education certificates of the candidates recommended for admission should be submitted in regard along with the application.

12. Separate candidate certificates need not be submitted in the case of candidates whose applications are signed by Inspecting Officers or Presidents of Local Boards.

13. Subordinate Inspecting Officers should submit lists of candidates recommended for admission as soon as possible but not later than the 15th May 1921. The lists should be in the form prescribed in the order. Those received after the date fixed above will not be considered.

Vengalpet, 18th April 1921.

H. A. HART,
Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Y. Balakrishna, late pupil of IV Form of the Municipal High School, Vengalpet, is declared by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in his Proceedings No. 1017, dated 23rd March 1921, ineligible for admission into any recognized high school and the class of the current second year.

Vengalpet, 1st April 1921.

H. A. HART,
Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

The best-of-education of (1) Y. Balakrishna and (2) Y. Govindaswami who studied in the A.P.E.H. Training School for Masters, Madras, are hereby cancelled. They should not be considered as

Camp Nagai, 15th April 1921.

Headmasters and correspondents of all schools, subordinate Inspecting officers, Presidents of Local Boards and Chairmen at Municipal Councils and the public are hereby informed that the Fifth Circle has been renamed the Sixth Circle and they are requested to address the Inspector of Schools as "Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, Quatar," instead of "Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, Quatar."

Quatar, 19th April 1921.

W. B. BRINKLEY,
Inspector of Schools, acting in Sixth Circle.

* K. Hariharanayana, lately a pupil of the VI Form of the G.M.S. Noble College, Manipal, is detected from admission into any recognized school until the end of the current school year for misconduct.

Manipal, 6th April 1921.

ABDUR RAHIM,
Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

Statement showing the particulars of candidates whose probationary certificates were completed during the year 1920

Name.	Date of birth.	Circle.	Year of Leaving.	College in which trained.	Date of passing probationary certificate.	Grade of the Certificate obtained.	Date of the final examination.
Second Circle							
T. Maragappa ..	Nov. 1899.	Circle ..	June 1914 to Mar. 1917.	Samudra Department, Tanjore College, Tanjore.	April 1919.	1919B	1919 May 1920.
M. Sampann Red ..	19th June 1901.	Circle Andaman.	Do	Do.	Do.	1919B	1919 Feb. 1920.

23rd April 1921.

MANUAL TRAINING EXAMINATION, MARCH 1921.

Names of successful candidates in the Manual Training Examination held in March 1921 at the Teacher's College, Sandpet.

Number and name.	Result.
1. Chigana Parashappa, K. ..	First class.
2. Peddannaiah Red. V. ..	Do.
3. Narayanaiah, G. L. ..	Do.
4. Rajaji Mahalingam ..	Do.
5. Subbarao, N. R. ..	Do.
6. Viswanatha Ayyar, P. ..	Do.
7. Venkateswaraiah Ayyar, D. ..	Do.
8. Himmant Sankar ..	Do.
9. Venkatesh, M. S. ..	Do.
10. Venkatesh, L. S. ..	Second class.
11. Krishnamoorthy, M. ..	Do.
12. K. Chinnaswami Ayyar, T. ..	Do.
13. Subrahmanyan, K. ..	Do.

Teacher's College, Sandpet,
17th April 1921.

R. G. GRIEVE,
Principal.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COIMBATORE.

A preliminary examination of candidates for admission to the Short Course of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, will be held at the following colleges on the dates noted against each:—

Ashtapada ..	19th to 20th May
Bellary ..	22nd to 24th June
Coimbatore ..	25th to 19th June

and the preliminary examination for the New Diploma Course will be held at Madras on 20th June at Sandpet on 21st June and at Coimbatore on 27th June 1921.

2. In their application forms candidates should mention the college at which they wish to appear and send them to the Principal so as to reach him on or before 16th May for Short Course and 15th June for New Diploma Course. Candidates should ask for application as one certificate only. Those who appear at Ashtapada and Bellary, and Madras and Sandpet should bring their own pens and pencils, ink and paper will be provided.

3. The preliminary examination will consist of some practical operations such as ploughing, etc., and in the case of candidates for short course of writing an essay and of solving simple arithmetical problems. There are no text books but the lectures of the department will be a help.

4. Candidates should make provision for their own board and lodging during their stay for the examination.

5. Further information may be had on application to the Principal, Agricultural College, Lawley road, P.O., Coimbatore.

Madras, 23rd April 1921.

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

VACANCIES.

In view of the fact that new forms are likely to be formed with the re-opening of Board High Schools in the Pylmarah Circle, a number of vacancies are likely to occur. Applicants are therefore invited from B.A., B.T.'s. The applicants should state their names as before, their present salary, age and the community to which they belong, as well as the official subjects for the E & A. Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications which should reach this office by the 1st May 1951.

S. LAKSHMANA AYYAR,

Joint Inspector of Schools, Pylmarah Circle.

Calicut, 9th April 1951.

Applications are invited from candidates for the Headmaster's post of the Government Elementary Girls' School, Ponnakkudi, on a monthly salary of Rs 48 including temporary additions to pay.

Only secondary grade trained candidates with Telugu as their vernacular need apply. The applications should give particulars regarding the name, age and previous service of the applicant in the Department.

Cheng Madhavan,
10th April 1951.

B. RAGHUNATHA NAIDU,

Joint Inspr. of Schools, Amavapur Girls' School.

Applications are invited from trained graduates or bachelors for the post of Assistant Master, Government High School, Amavapur, on Rs. 60 per mensem. These should reach the undersigned on or before 1st May 1951.

C. T. PARTHASARATHI MOULIYAR,

Inspector of Schools, Pylmarah Circle.

Cheng, Ponnakkudi, 10th April 1951.

Applications are invited from qualified Tamil Pandits (including those already in Government service) for the post of Tamil Pandit, Government College, Kumbakonam, pay Rs. 60-3-75 exclusive of the temporary allowances sanctioned for high posts. Applicants should submit information regarding (1) age, (2) caste, (3) qualifications, (4) teaching experience in Pandit, (5) previous employment, if any. The candidates selected will be expected to join within a fortnight after the receipt of letter.

Applications, together with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, not later than the 10th May 1951. No application should be submitted to any one by name.

B. LITTLEHALLAN,

Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 10th April 1951.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 37.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1901.

[Price, 5 annas.]

Part III.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVES, ETC.

JUDICIAL.

No. 21. Leave.—M.R.P. Chakrav. Appanagar Subordinate Appanagar, Additional District Magistrate, Bangalore, is granted privilege leave on half salary under article 371 and 343 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations from 14th to 24th March 1901 (both days inclusive). He is permitted to enter Madras on the 14th March 1901 and after the Easter holidays to his leave subject to the conditions of article 320, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 22. Leave.—M.R.P. Parakkal. Madhavaram Patta Ammalam, Appanagar, District Magistrate, Tirunelveli, is granted privilege leave on half salary under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations from the 2nd to 10th March 1901 (both days inclusive). He is permitted to enter Madras on the 2nd March 1901 to his leave subject to the conditions of article 320 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 23. Leave.—M.R.P. Ravi Varma Appanagar, Additional District Magistrate of Tellicherry, is granted combined privilege leave and absence, under articles 371, 343 (a) and 343 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, for one year and sixteen days from 14th March 1901 to 31st March 1902, of which two months and twelve days will be privilege leave on half salary.

High Court, Madras,
26th April 1901.

No. 24. The following transfers of District Magistrate have been ordered by the High Court:—

1. (1) M.R.P. Thattai Ammalam Appanagar, from Karur to Villup.

(2) M.R.P. A. Venkatesh Pillai Ammalam, from Villup to Chingleput (Principal).

- (3) M.R. Ry. Talipatti Venkata Narayana Swamikal Gera, from Chinglang (Principal) to Pothupet.
- (4) M.R. Ry. Pooth Rajagopalakrishnan Aravall, from Pothupet to Didigudi.
- (5) M.R. Ry. Narayan Varadaraja Rao Aravall, from Didigudi to Karan.
- Note*.—No. (1) is join his new station on relief. Nos. (2), (3), (4) and (5) will join their new stations on the date of re-opening of the respective Courts.
- II. (1) M.R. Ry. Pothupet Kothangal Ramani Moses Aravall, from Kothuparamba to Pothupet.
- (2) M.R. Ry. Kalpatti Ramaswami Rameshchandra Ayyar Aravall, from Dhanurpet to Puthi.
- (3) M.R. Ry. Ranganathi Pandanatha Subramanian Ayyar Aravall, from Puthi to Kothuparamba.
- Note*.—No. (1) to hand over charge to the Head Clerk in time to join his new station on 20th June 1921. No. (2) to hand over charge to the Head Clerk in time to join his new station on 20th June 1921. No. (3) to join his new station on 20th June 1921.
- III. (1) M.R. Ry. Tannanthakudi Kallak Kottan Nambiyar Aravall, from Thangapp to Parappanangudi.
- (2) M.R. Ry. Tannanth R. Venkateswara Ayyar Aravall, from Parappanangudi to Thangapp.
- Note*.—No. (2) will join his new station on the date of re-opening of the Court and No. (1) will join as relief by No. 2.
- IV. (1) M.R. Ry. Tannanth Rajagopalakrishnan Aravall, from Chidambaram to Periyakulam.
- (2) M.R. Ry. Lakshmana Ayyar Aravall, from Periyakulam to Chidambaram.
- Note*.—No. (1) will join his new station on the date of re-opening of the Court and No. (2) will join as relief.
- V. (1) M.R. Ry. Jidde Jankinayya Puthala Gera, from Karan to Gudur at Nilgiris.
- (2) M.R. Ry. Madhava Subramaniam Puthala Gera, from Gudur at Nilgiris to Karan.
- Note*.—No. (1) will join his new station on the date of re-opening of the Court.
- There are transfers will carry transit pay and allowances under article 185 of the Civil Service Regulations.
- VI. (1) M.R. Ry. Desam Chintamani Das Puthala Gera, from Annapur to Gadivada (Principal).
- (2) M.R. Ry. Paraji Rangaraj Ayyangar Aravall, from Gadivada (Principal) to Tattai.
- (3) M.R. Ry. Nageswami Sankaranarayanan Puthala Gera, from Tattai to Annapur.
- Note*.—No. (1) will join his new station on 10th June 1921 and Nos. (2) and (3) will hand over charge of their Courts to the Head Clerk on the date of re-opening and join their new stations.
- VII. (1) M.R. Ry. Pothupet Subramani Manoh Aravall, from Dornakota to Tellicherry (Principal).
- (2) M.R. Ry. Mangalore Narayana Swamikal Aravall, from Tellicherry (Principal) to Pothupet.
- (3) M.R. Ry. Krishnasami Vithal Krishnan Nayar Aravall, from Puthi to Erpva (Additional) to be located at Gopeshthottayam, on 20th June 1921 under the style of "the Court of the District Munsif of Gopeshthottayam."
- (4) M.R. Ry. Ramanuja Narayana Ayyangar Aravall, from Erpva (Additional) to Dornakota.
- Note*.—No. (1) to hand over charge to the Head Clerk in time to join his new station on 20th June 1921. No. (2) to join his new station on 20th June 1921. No. (3) to hand over charge of his Court to the Head Clerk on 20th June 1921 and join Gopeshthottayam expeditiously without waiting himself of the usual joining time. No. (4) to join his new station on relief by No. (1).
- The transfer of No. (2) will carry transit pay and allowances under article 185 of the Civil Service Regulations.
- No. 37. *Transfer*.—The following transfers of District Magistrate have been ordered by the High Court:—
- (1) M.R. Ry. Puthi Periyasami Ayyangar Aravall, from Gudur (second Additional) to Gudur (Additional).
- (2) M.R. Ry. Talipatti Subramani Ayyar Venkata Rao Aravall, from Gudur (Additional) to Gudur (second Additional) (to be located at Gudur on 10th June 1921 under the style of "the Court of the Additional District Munsif of Gudur").
- Note*.—They will hand over and receive charge on the last working day before the removal.

High Court, Madras,
21st April 1921.

R. G. SUTHER,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—In notification of the notification printed on page 280 of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 16th March 1921, the Board has granted leave to M.R. Ry. M. Subramani Ayyar Aravall, District Officer, Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot District, for thirteen days from 20th April 1921.

Board (Land Revenue), Madras,
19th April 1921.

L. H. ARNDT,
Secretary.

BOAT, ARMS AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Posting.—M.R. Sp. Sriwansa Ayyangar Desik Ayyangar Ayyangal, Inspector (now acting Assistant Commissioner), on relief at Madras, to the Narasimhapet Circle, see M.R. Sp. Vasanthi Subbaraya, Assistant Inspector in charge, corrected.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
21st April 1931.

Leave.—The extension of leave on medical certificate granted to Inspector M.R. Sp. Tamasagalam Krishnan Subbaraya Desik Ayyangal in Board's certificate, dated 19th November 1930, is now extended into fortnight on average salary for the period from 1st December 1930 to 30th March 1931, both days inclusive.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
21st April 1931.

D. N. STRATHAIR,
Acting Secretary.

FOREST.

Leave.—Mr. A. M. G. Littlewood, District Forest Officer, Calicut, is granted privilege leave for three weeks from or after 1st May 1931.

Madras, 19th April 1931.

S. COLE,
Chief Conservator of Forests.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer.—The lien of M.R. Sp. T. K. Sriwansa Ayyar, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Hoopet Project division to the Malabar division during the period of his privilege leave for six months from 1st May 1931.

The lien of M.R. Sp. K. Srinivasa Ayyar, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Mayad Project division to the Chingapat Division during the period of his privilege leave for two years from 30th January 1930.

Madras, 21st April 1931.

S. BHASKARA AYYAR,
Off. Superintending Engineer, P. Circle.

Posting.—M.R. Sp. L. D. Sumanthandam Ayyar Ayyangal, Assistant Engineer, transferred to the VI Circle as Government Notification No. 1885-G, dated 21st March 1931, is posted to the T. & L. Division for charge of No. 1 subdivision, Trichinopoly.

S. M.R. Sp. M. P. Thimmaratha Ayyar, Supervisor, second grade, temporary, Madras Division, is posted for charge of the Uthamapattinam subdivision, in relief of M.R. Sp. V. K. Srinivasan Ayyar, Assistant Engineer, transferred to the I Circle.

Trichinopoly, 19th April 1931.

P. V. MANICKAM,
Off. Superintending Engineer, P. Circle.

AGRICULTURE.

Leave.—M.R. Sp. G. N. Srinivasan Ayyangar Ayyangal, B.A., Assistant Economic Entomologist, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, is granted privilege leave for three weeks from the 20th March 1931.

Madras, 19th April 1931.

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—M.R. Sp. A. Ramasubramanyam Ayyangal, B.A., Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tirunelveli, is granted privilege leave for one month from or after 30th May 1931 and M.R. Sp. B. Srinivasan Ayyangar Ayyangal, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras section, will be in charge of the Tirunelveli section also in addition to his own duties.

Madras 19th April 1931.

A. VEDACHALAM,
Acting Secretary.

MEDICAL.

Appointments.—Mr. G. Tucker Esq., B.A., M.A. (who resigned his temporary commission in the I.M.S.) was re-commissioned as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 190 plus allowances attached to the appointment and placed on reserve duty in the Vengal Rao's camp, Madras, from 30th March 1931 to 30th April 1931 (both days inclusive) and then appointed to act as Senior Assistant Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Madras, was temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon K. V. Krishnan.

Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon K. V. Krishnan, B.A., M.A., on relief at Government General Hospital, Madras, is placed on reserve duty in the same hospital until further orders.

Madras, 19th April 1931.

Resignation placed.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon K. M. Mathew, B.A., from reserve duty, Government General Hospital, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, North Kanara, via temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon K. V. Shuk, applied for privilege leave.

Posting and Appointment.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon G. R. Krishnaswami, M.A. & M.B., on leave from privilege leave to be on reserve duty in the Medical College, Madras, on the 26th and 27th April 1921, and then to act as Assistant to the Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Madras, and Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Vishwanathaswamy, under orders for training in Dental Surgery.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon N. Mangun Rao, M.A. & M.B., on return from privilege leave, to act as Assistant to the Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Madras, and Civil Assistant Surgeon R. Subbaya, under orders for training in Dental Surgery.

Madras, 21st April 1921.

Postings.—With reference to G.O. No. 61, Medical, dated 4th February 1921, and No. 25, Medical, dated 17th January 1921, the following Civil Assistant Surgeons are posted to the Medical College, Madras, to undergo training in dental surgery for six months from 1st May 1921:—

Name.	Appointment.
1. Civil Assistant Surgeon E. Venkum.	Assistant to Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Madras.
2. Civil Assistant Surgeon R. Subbick,	Do.
M.A. & M.B.	Do.
3. Civil Assistant Surgeon A. G. Pereira,	Assistant to Theobald Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bombay.
M.B.	Assistant Surgeon, Madras.
4. Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon (and senior grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon) D. Raghava Rao, M.A.	

(By order)

Madras, 21st April 1921.

W. C. GRAY, Major, I.M.S.,
Forwarded to the Surgeon-General.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

POWERS OF RACE STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Open to (1) WARD-DAYS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 10 A.M. TO 7 P.M.

(2) SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 9 A.M. TO 3 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a LENDING LIBRARY. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, VIII Circle, has been removed temporarily from the Agricultural College, Lawley Road, P. O., to Chanchuram Town with effect from 1st April 1921. It is therefore requested that all communications to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, VIII Circle, and the Assistant Director of Agriculture, VIII Circle, are addressed to Chanchuram Town, Jail Road, Calcutta.

Calcutta, 7th April 1921.

C. KARATANA AYTAH,
Actg. Director of Agriculture, VIII Circle.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

All letters and orders addressed to the District Forest Officer, Chingapat District, Srisaig, may hereafter please be addressed as follows:—

“District Forest Officer, Chingapat District,
Post Box No. 1013, Saldaga, Madras.”

Chingapat, 10th April 1921.

S. V. DEVADARAN,
District Forest Officer.

DISMISSAL.

It is hereby notified that G. R. Venkateswamy, clerk, Tank office, Calcutta, has been dismissed from Government service and that he is ineligible for re-employment anywhere in any department of Government service.

Calcutta, 10th April 1921.

R. N. E. L. GUNTY,
Acting Collector.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The District Board of Revenue hereby notifies under section 125 of the Madras Local Boards Act XIV of 1920, that from and after the 1st April 1921, a sub-gate shall be opened at side 7 facing 2 of road No. 18 (Bannu to Disputa).

3. The District Board further declares that payment of tolls at this gate shall also cease, carriage and animals passing through any of the following gates and also towns within the same period of 24 hours released from service is exempt:—

- (1) Toll-gate at the 4th side 4th building of road No. 1 (Madras to Bannu).
- (2) Toll-gate at the 2nd side 4th building of road No. 18 (Bannu to Disputa).

Bannu District Board's Office at Madras,
17th March 1921.

S. RAJA RAJESWARAN,
President.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has, under section 39 (1) of Act II of 1919 (India), cancelled the registration of the Unklesby Co-operative Credit Society No. 517 in the Aruppakkottai taluk of the Ramnad district on 7th April 1921 and has appointed the Assistant Registrar, Madras, as liquidator under section 43 (1) of the said Act.

3. This order shall take effect two months from this date, i.e., 7th April 1921.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has, under section 39 (1) of Act II of 1919 (India), cancelled the registration of the Sankarappa Co-operative Credit Society No. 518 in the Aruppakkottai taluk of the Ramnad district on 7th April 1921 and has appointed the Assistant Registrar, Madras, as liquidator under section 43 (1) of the said Act.

3. This order shall take effect two months from this date, i.e., 7th April 1921.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has, under section 39 (1) of Act II of 1919 (India), cancelled the registration of the Andambudra Co-operative Credit Society No. 728 in the Aruppakkottai taluk of the Ramnad district on 7th April 1921 and has appointed the Assistant Registrar, Madras, as liquidator under section 43 (1) of the said Act.

3. This order shall take effect two months from this date, i.e., 7th April 1921.

Madras, 26th April 1921.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has, under section 39 (1) of Act II of 1919, cancelled, on 14th April 1921, the registration of the Thiruvethi Co-operative Agricultural Trading and Industrial Society No. 576 in the Aruppakkottai taluk of the Ramnad district and has appointed the Assistant Registrar, Madras, as liquidator of the said society under section 43 (1) of the said Act.

Madras, 14th April 1921.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has cancelled the registration of the Nalluru Co-operative Store Ltd., No. 1414 in the Nalluru taluk of the Nellore district under section 39 (1) of Act II of 1919 (India) and has appointed the Assistant Registrar, Guntur, as liquidator under section 43 (1) of the said Act.

3. This order shall take effect two months from this date, i.e., 26th April 1921.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has under section 39 (1) of Act II of 1919 (India) cancelled the registration of the Kalyandina Perumal Co-operative Fisheries and Ice Society No. 5749 in the Hapur taluk of the Nellore district and has appointed the Assistant Registrar, Guntur, as liquidator of the said society under section 43 (1) of the said Act.

3. This order shall take effect two months from this date, i.e., 26th April 1921.

Madras, 26th April 1921.

A. YEDACHALA AYYAR,
Acting Registrar.

NOTIFICATION

The following revised rates of fairs made by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, with the approval of the Government Council under section 49 of the Madras Municipal Corporation Act 1911, are published for general information and notice is hereby given that the said revised rates of fairs will be taken into consideration on or after the 26th May 1921. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with regard to the revised rates of fairs before the date specified will receive due consideration:—

TABLE OF FAIRS AND DISTANCES.

RATES OF FAIRS.

Fares shall be paid according to distance or time of occupation of the fair to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed the fare to be paid according to time.

Time.	Fully horse engagements.	Overtages from by a single horse on scale of prices.		Fares and fees for hired mornings.	Single horses overtages.	Distances.
		First class.	Second class.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
For first hour	5 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 0 0
For each additional hour or part thereof	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
For first mile	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
For trip for every subsequent mile	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rate of spot	5 miles or less	5 miles or less	5 miles or less	4 miles or less	1 mile or less	2 miles or less
Baggage over 1 horse per horse	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

Minimum period of engagement by time shall not be less than 2 hours.

City Police Office, Egmore, Madras,
26th April 1921.

G. B. N. FRELY,
Commissioner of Police.

TREASURY NOTE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1871 that treasure consisting of the aforementioned articles valued approximately at Rs. 5) was found by Uruma Nayak and Janga Nayak in S. P. No. 157-3 of Kaseppalli village, Arundhaty taluk, Coimbatore district, on or about the 26th October 1920.—

Names of articles.		Approximate value.	
01	Vinayagan pottans	Rs.	5 0
2	Gold rings weighing 3½ annas each	Rs.	0 0
Total		Rs.	5 0 0

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office on the 26th June 1921 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
16th January 1921.

F. R. EVANS,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1871, that on 2nd September 1920, one Para and made of silver, valued at Rs. 100, was found in S. No. 180-1 village in the parish of Nohar village, Chayyar taluk, South Arcot district.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office at Villupuram on the 19th day of June 1921, when the matter will be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
16th January 1921.

P. SETHANAMAYYA,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1871 (VI of 1871), that on or about the 25th December 1870 a treasure consisting of two sets of gold ornaments (Dandakam arava gila Kama—1, Dandakam arava gila gunga Kama—1) generally worn by the females of the Odde community valued at Rs. 10 was discovered in a small earthen vessel hidden on the ground in S. No. 180-4 of Nagar village, Tiruchendur taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office at Villupuram on 26th September 1921 in order to have the matter enquired into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
27th March 1921.

P. P. R. L. GUFFY,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1871, that the aforementioned articles of treasure are reported to have been found by Rama Karandha and were officers of Thesikundh Marthi, Tiruchendur taluk, who are making a well in S. No. 47-M of the village named as 'day' and belonging to Perumali Karandha.—

Names of articles.		Estimated value.	
1.	Gold pottans (Gold plates)	Rs.	4 0
2.	Gold pottans (do.)	Rs.	0 0
3.	Gold pottans (do.)	Rs.	1 0
4.	Gold pottans (Gold plates)	Rs.	2 0
5.	Gold pottans	Rs.	3 10
6.	Gold pottans (Gold plates)	Rs.	3 10
7.	Gold pottans (Gold plates)	Rs.	0 0
8.	Gold pottans (Gold plates)	Rs.	0 0
9.	Gold pottans (Gold plates)	Rs.	0 0
Total		Rs.	11 0

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by authorized agent before the Collector of Tiruchur at his office on 26th August 1921 in view of the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tiruchur Collector's Office,
21st March 1921.

P. G. DUTY,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1871 (India) that in the month of November 1920 a treasure consisting of all silver coins (white rupees and four and two-anna pieces) worth Rs. 71 6-0 was found in a small stone in Nagar village, Vayalarpetam taluk.

3. All persons claiming the above or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office at Tiruchur on 1st July 1921 for the purpose of enquiry and determination.

Tiruchur Collector's Office,
27th January 1921.

K. W. LEON,
Collector.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

Statement showing the inland transportation and expense of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 9th April 1931.

(Note.—All figures are in tons of 400 lb. each.)

Varying of cotton.	For the current week of previous year.			For the current week.			Total from 1st February to the corresponding week of the previous year.			For the current year from 1st February to date.			Total.			Expense by rail from the Madras Presidency to the ports of export, including railway and wharfage, for the week ending 9th April 1931.			Total of column (13) and (14).		
	Shaded at mill (a)	Shaded by sea (b)	Shaded by air (c)	Shaded at mill (d)	Shaded by sea (e)	Shaded by air (f)	Shaded at mill (g)	Shaded by sea (h)	Shaded by air (i)	Shaded at mill (j)	Shaded by sea (k)	Shaded by air (l)	Shaded at mill (m)	Shaded by sea (n)	Shaded by air (o)	Expense by rail from the Madras Presidency to the ports of export, including railway and wharfage, for the week ending 9th April 1931.	Expense by rail from the Madras Presidency to the ports of export, including railway and wharfage, for the week ending 9th April 1931.	Expense by rail from the Madras Presidency to the ports of export, including railway and wharfage, for the week ending 9th April 1931.	Total of column (13) and (14).		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Transports ..	245	100	24	246	75	24	1,412	1,118	24	1,436	1,118	24	2,574	2,118	24	2,574	2,118	24	4,698	4,236	48
By sea ..	245	100	24	246	75	24	1,412	1,118	24	1,436	1,118	24	2,574	2,118	24	2,574	2,118	24	4,698	4,236	48
By air ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By rail ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By sea ..	245	100	24	246	75	24	1,412	1,118	24	1,436	1,118	24	2,574	2,118	24	2,574	2,118	24	4,698	4,236	48
By air ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By rail ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By sea ..	245	100	24	246	75	24	1,412	1,118	24	1,436	1,118	24	2,574	2,118	24	2,574	2,118	24	4,698	4,236	48
By air ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By rail ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118

(a) Figures have been supplied in the accompanying week of the previous year by steam mills.

(b) By sea.

(c) By air.

(d) Figures by sea in the current week are Madras 751; Tanjavur 190; Marakkan 30; and Coimbatore 95.

(e) Figures by sea in the current week are Madras 751; Tanjavur 190; Marakkan 30; and Coimbatore 95. Figures by sea in the current week are Madras 751; Tanjavur 190; Marakkan 30; and Coimbatore 95. Figures by sea in the current week are Madras 751; Tanjavur 190; Marakkan 30; and Coimbatore 95.

(f) Figures by sea in the current week are Madras 751; Tanjavur 190; Marakkan 30; and Coimbatore 95. Figures by sea in the current week are Madras 751; Tanjavur 190; Marakkan 30; and Coimbatore 95. Figures by sea in the current week are Madras 751; Tanjavur 190; Marakkan 30; and Coimbatore 95.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of compressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 10th April 1931.

(Note.—All figures are in tons of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	In the previous year.				In the current year.				Total of column (13) and (14).
	Number pressed in the week ending 10th April 1930.	Number pressed from 1st February to 10th April 1931.	Compressed cotton received at spinning mills from 1st February to 10th April 1931.	Total cotton received at spinning mills from 1st February to 10th April 1931.	Number pressed in the week ending 10th April 1931.	Number pressed from 1st February to 10th April 1931.	Compressed cotton received at spinning mills from 1st February to 10th April 1931.	Total cotton received at spinning mills from 1st February to 10th April 1931.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Marakkan ..	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118
By sea ..	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118
By air ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By rail ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By sea ..	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118
By air ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By rail ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By sea ..	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118
By air ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By rail ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118

(a) Figures have been wrongly indicated in the original.

Madras, 10th April 1931.

Statement showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 16th April 1931.

(Note.—All figures are in bales of 160 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	For the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current week.		Total from 1st February to the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the interval from 1st February to date.		Exports of raw cotton from the Madras Presidency during January and February 1931.		Exports of raw cotton from the Madras Presidency during January and February 1930.	
	(1) Consumed at home.	(2) Exported by sea.	(3) Consumed at home.	(4) Exported by sea.	(5) Consumed at home.	(6) Exported by sea.	(7) Consumed at home.	(8) Exported by sea.	(9) Total.	(10) By sea.	(11) By land.	(12) Total.
Thaneeswar	841		720		2,875		3,477					
Bombay	214	1,138	224	1,140	1,449	11,158	5,517	8,480	11,400			
Deccan	876		224		5,434		5,434					
Northern and Western.	814		308		4,711		2,691					
Combed cotton		1,418		312	8,702		1,400	3,376				
Combed cotton	802	870	880	812	3,554	82	3,510	82	3,502			
Total ..	3,519	3,882	3,236	318	18,387	10,340	10,389	2,644	18,033	50	2,593	17,983

(1) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of the previous year by 11 mills.

(2) Do. in the current week by 11 mills.

(3) Exports by sea in the current week are—Bombay 10; Combed 10; Tatters 10.

(4) Exports in the Bombay Presidency—by place on the Coast India Porters Railway line 8,896; to place on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line 10; Exports (1) to Fort St. George 1,511 (2) to Bengal including Calcutta 116 and (3) to Mysore 10.

(5) Exports to place in the Madras Presidency on the South India Porters Railway line from the Bombay Presidency 221; from the Hyderabad State 221. Exports into the Madras Presidency from the Hyderabad State 978. Weave and Combed cotton received by the Madras Government Mills by way of 1. Exports to place in the Madras Presidency on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line from the Bombay Presidency 10.

Quantity of cotton ginned in the pressing factories and of unpressed cotton received at pressing mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 16th April 1931.

(Note.—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	In the previous year.				In the current year.				Total cotton received in the Madras Presidency during January and February 1931.	Total cotton received in the Madras Presidency during January and February 1930.	Total cotton received in the Madras Presidency during January and February 1931.
	(1) Week ending 17th April 1930.	(2) Week ending 17th April 1931.	(3) Increased or decreased in quantity ginned in the pressing factories and at spinning mills during the week ending 17th April 1931.	(4) Total cotton received in the Madras Presidency during January and February 1930.	(5) Week ending 16th April 1931.	(6) Week ending 16th April 1930.	(7) Increased or decreased in quantity ginned in the pressing factories and at spinning mills during the week ending 16th April 1931.	(8) Total cotton received in the Madras Presidency during January and February 1931.			
Deccan	2,246	6,261	4,015	7,028	7,028	5,808	1,220	1,220	8,248	10,410	10,410
Bombay	804	304	500	799	804	1,100	305	804	804	804	804
Deccan	1,200	17,200	16,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	0	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Northern and Western.	5,775	11,475	5,700	12,475	12,475	12,475	0	12,475	12,475	12,475	12,475
Combed cotton	800	4,700	3,900	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Total ..	5,825	26,761	20,936	38,102	38,102	38,102	0	38,102	38,102	38,102	38,102

(1) Includes 804 bales not reported before.

(2) Includes 80 bales not reported before.

By A. S. V. STUART,

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER

Names showing the Dates and Districts registered in the Manuscripts of the Manuscriptary for the week ending 20th January 1911.

Dist.	Province.	Principal towns.	Population according to last Census of 1911.	RELIGION.										CASTES.										
				CHRIST.					TOTAL.					HINDU.					TOTAL.					
				Europe ans.	Christ. nat.	Cath. nat.	Other.	Others.	M.	F.	Total.	Christ. nat.	Native nat.	Untouch. nat.	Others.	Untouch. nat.	Others.	M.	F.	Total.	Christ. nat.	Native nat.	Untouch. nat.	Others.
Gangak.	Chitank.	17,482	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Barhary.	75,496	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Parthasari.	18,754	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Vishvapada.	44,418	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Shikhar.	8,758	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Vishvapada.	Vishvapada.	37,760	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Ascharya.	20,625	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chouda.	14,738	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Shikhar.	8,758	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Parthasari.	18,754	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Sodaria.	Chitank.	17,482	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Barhary.	75,496	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Parthasari.	18,754	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Vishvapada.	44,418	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Shikhar.	8,758	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Kash.	Chitank.	17,482	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Barhary.	75,496	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Parthasari.	18,754	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Vishvapada.	44,418	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Bosau.	Palnole.	37,938	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Gutia.	43,115	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Dagla.	38,508	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Tandi.	18,976	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Wanawangap.	8,246	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Mafau.	Chitank.	17,482	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Mafau.	23,818	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Mafau.	Mafau.	516,666	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Mafau.	516,666	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Chingap.	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
South Arak.	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Trishitopol.	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Tajore.	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Mafau.	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Chingap.	99,421	10	1	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

* 2004 model year.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Municipal Provinces for the week ending 25th January 1925—cont.

District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.										DEATHS.									
			Class.					Total.					Class.					Total.				
			Male.	Female.	Both.	Infants under 5 years.	Infants 5 years and over.	M.	F.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Both.	Infants under 5 years.	Infants 5 years and over.	M.	F.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Infants under 5 years.
Western.	Stellenbosch ..	25,998	..	..	..	25	..	27	9	36	..	..	..	38	..	..	10	28	..	..	..	10
	Vanderbijl ..	21,218	..	..	..	15	..	11	3	18	..	..	..	34	..	..	12	22	..	..	..	17
	Swartkops ..	10,522	..	..	..	8	..	3	5	13	..	..	..	14	..	..	5	9	..	..	..	14
	Trompsburg ..	43,896	..	..	..	29	..	21	6	50	..	..	..	4	..	..	12	27	..	..	..	34
Trompsburg.	Trompsburg ..	12,998	..	..	..	4	..	15	10	29	..	..	..	57	..	..	13	15	..	..	..	24
	Polokwane ..	45,155	..	..	..	10	..	13	13	26	..	..	..	18	..	..	10	24	..	..	..	34
	Witwatersrand ..	25,914	..	..	..	3	..	3	4	11	..	..	..	8	..	..	5	9	..	..	..	17
	Witwatersrand ..	18,231	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4
Cape.	Cape Town ..	15,467	..	..	..	8	..	3	10	19	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	14
	Port Elizabeth ..	18,164	..	..	..	6	..	3	12	21	..	..	..	7	..	..	4	9	..	..	..	18
	Aden ..	21,948	..	..	..	14	..	15	8	27	..	..	..	14	..	..	8	18	..	..	..	26
	Aden ..	15,471	..	..	..	3	..	3	10	16	..	..	..	14	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	18
Natal.	Durban ..	4,457	..	..	..	4	..	3	4	7	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	11
	Port Natal ..	11,034	..	..	..	3	..	3	4	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	11
	Port Natal ..	49,748	..	..	..	1	..	10	14	24	..	..	..	17	..	..	11	15	..	..	..	21
	Port Natal ..	13,289	..	..	..	5	..	1	5	11	..	..	..	8	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	11
South Coast.	Worcester ..	8,465	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	5
	Trompsburg ..	21,218	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	13	..	..	..	17	..	..	14	15	..	..	..	11
	Trompsburg ..	20,476	..	..	..	1	..	4	4	9	..	..	..	8	..	..	10	14	..	..	..	11
	Trompsburg ..	20,426	..	..	..	8	..	2	4	14	..	..	..	6	..	..	4	10	..	..	..	11
Other.	Worcester ..	16,791	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Worcester ..	16,791	..	..	..	14	..	8	8	24	..	..	..	4	..	..	8	12	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	28,101	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Worcester ..	47,765	..	..	..	1	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	81	..	..	15	18	..	..	..	11
Colony.	Worcester ..	21,928	..	..	..	3	..	14	10	24	..	..	..	8	..	..	10	13	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
Other.	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
Other.	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
Other.	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
Other.	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
Other.	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
Other.	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
Other.	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
Other.	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
Other.	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
Other.	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
Other.	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
Other.	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	11
	Worcester ..	16,445	..	..	..	1	..															

Persons seeking the names and DATES registered in the MARRIAGE REGISTERS for the week ending 14th February 1931.

[illegible]

Return showing the Houses and Districts registered in the Municipalities of the Kingdom (Municipios) for the week ending 5th February 1931—cont.

			Males.										Females.									
Districts.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1926.	Class.					Totals.					Class.					Totals.				
			Male.	Female.	Infants.	Children.	Adults.	M.	F.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Infants.	Children.	Adults.	M.	F.	Total.				
Buenos Aires.	Sarandí	28,708				
	Viedma	27,388				
	Sarandí	26,922				
Provincia.	Torreón	44,662				
	Saltillo	44,662				
	Coahuila	44,662				
Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
	Veracruz	34,922				
	Veracruz	34,922				
Coahuila.	Coahuila	15,822				
	Coahuila	15,822				
	Coahuila	15,822				
Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
	Veracruz	34,922				
	Veracruz	34,922				
Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
	Veracruz	34,922				
	Veracruz	34,922				
Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
	Veracruz	34,922				
	Veracruz	34,922				
Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
	Veracruz	34,922				
	Veracruz	34,922				
Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
	Veracruz	34,922				
	Veracruz	34,922				
Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
	Veracruz	34,922				
	Veracruz	34,922				
Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
	Veracruz	34,922				
	Veracruz	34,922				
Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
	Veracruz	34,922				
	Veracruz	34,922				
Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
	Veracruz	34,922				
	Veracruz	34,922				
Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
	Veracruz	34,922				
	Veracruz	34,922				
Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
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Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
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Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
	Veracruz	34,922				
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Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
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	Veracruz	34,922				
Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
	Veracruz	34,922				
	Veracruz	34,922				
Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
	Veracruz	34,922				
	Veracruz	34,922				
Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
	Veracruz	34,922				
	Veracruz	34,922				
Veracruz.	Veracruz	35,112				
	Veracruz	34,922</																				

Not certified.

Notes showing the horses and drivers registered in the municipality of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 12th February 1921.

[illegible]* <http://www.gutenberg.org>

Return showing the Borneo and Districts registered in the MANUFACTURES of the MADRAS PARLIAMENT for the week ending 15th February 1900—contd.

District	Manufactured Goods	Population according to the Census of 1891	BIRTHS										DEATHS									
			Class.					Total.					Class.					Total.				
			Male	Female	Infants	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 to 94	95 to 104	105 to 114	115 to 124	125 to 134	135 to 144	145 to 154	155 to 164
Kannad	Brisfordpatti	58,088	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vindrapatti	11,258	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vindrapatti	14,078	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely	Tinnevely	44,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tinnevely	44,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tinnevely	44,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kannad	Kannad	16,220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kannad	16,220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kannad	16,220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chidambaram	Chidambaram	15,768	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chidambaram	15,768	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chidambaram	15,768	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tollary	Tollary	14,568	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tollary	14,568	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tollary	14,568	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	Anantapur	17,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anantapur	17,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anantapur	17,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	Madras	15,720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	15,720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	15,720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	North Arcot	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Arcot	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Arcot	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	Chittoor	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittoor	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittoor	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	Nellore	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nellore	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nellore	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chidambaram	Chidambaram	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chidambaram	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chidambaram	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nagapattinam	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nagapattinam	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	North Arcot	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Arcot	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Arcot	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai	Madurai	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madurai	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madurai	10,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

* Not certified.

Madras, 25th April 1901.

H. ANJANATH BAO,
for Registrar-General and the Government of Madras (Secretary).

COMMENT showing PLACER RESOURCES AND DEPOSITS in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 23rd April 1901.

[13] von Elm: *Chap. 8* in: *W. von Elm* (Hrsg.), 2

[illegible]

Mohammed Abdul Rahmaan Qasbi Nafela South Station, Revenue Divisional Office, Madagol.
M. K. R. Ramaswami Subrahmanyappa Appa Aravali, Revenue Divisional Office, Maravangudi.

High Court, Madras,
19th April 1921.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
District Magistrate, Appellate Judge.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

In modification of this Court's Notification, dated 10th March 1921, notice is hereby given that the Courts in the District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court, Quarter, Subordinate Judge's Court, Quarter and Court, Erapalle, Subordinate Judge's Court, Quarter and Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur. Two months from Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 25th June 1921, both days inclusive.

The District Munsiff Courts at Quarter (Principal), Fort Additional Quarter, Narasimhapet, Tenali, Erapalle and Ongole. For six weeks from Monday the 25th April to Sunday the 4th June 1921, both days inclusive.

The District Additional District Munsiff Court at Guntur. For six weeks from Monday the 25th April to Sunday the 4th June 1921, both days inclusive.

The District Munsiff Courts at Erapalle, Principal and Additional. For six weeks from Monday the 25th April to Sunday the 4th June 1921, both days inclusive.

1. No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment.
2. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of decrees and judgments and other papers (provided their applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transmission of records in appeals, etc., to the High Court, for appeal and return of processes sent from High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

Guntur, 4th/15th April 1921.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 4th April 1921, notice is hereby given that the Courts of the Principal and Additional District Munsiff at Basavali will be closed for the summer recess for six weeks from Monday the 19th April to Sunday the 30th June 1921, both days inclusive.

Guntur, 15th April 1921.

F. A. COLLEDGER,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Karmool will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 25th day of April to Saturday the 25th day of June 1921, both days inclusive.

Karmool, 15th April 1921.

J. C. H. FOWLER,
District and Sessions Judge.

In continuation of the Court notification, dated 3rd March 1921, it is hereby notified that the Subordinate Judge's Court, Yellam, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 2nd May to Saturday the 1st July 1921, both days inclusive.

No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment of court.

Yellam, 30 April 1921.

J. W. BUSHLEY,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of the notification of this Court, dated 10th March 1921, published at page 719, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 22nd March 1921, it is hereby notified that the District Munsiff Court, Tavanthakudi, will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 4th June 1921, both days inclusive.

Madras, 19th April 1921.

T. JIVAN SAO,
Deputy District and Sessions Judge, General.

NOTIFICATION.

In modification of the High Court notification, dated the 19th December 1919, published at page 14th, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 23rd December 1919, the High Court hereby directs under sections 2 and 35 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1878, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1908, that the Court of the Second Additional District Munsiff at Quarter shall, with effect from the 25th June 1921, hold its sittings at Ongole and shall be styled "The Court of the Additional District Munsiff of Ongole."

The Court shall have local jurisdiction throughout the Ongole Munsiff but shall take cognisance only of suits and applications as may be general or special order of the District Judge at Guntur be transferred to it from time to time.

2. The High Court further directs that so long as the said Court shall be held at Ongole the Court of the District Munsiff of Ongole shall be styled "The Court of the Principal District Munsiff of Ongole."

High Court, Madras,
19th April 1921.

UNCLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS. RIN

List of documents lying unclaimed in the office of the Registrar of Madras-Chingleput

Year and date of organization or renewal	Book and manuscript program	Halqay and sub-halqay	Kennetay.	Chapman.	Name of party who took the document.
19th September 1912.	448 of Book 4. B. 10. 1950 of Book 1.	Eda of Ashta for No. 10.	Moskventz Pina.	Andhaman ..	Moskventz Pina.
20th September 1912.	457 of Book 1.	Letter of seven years at a monthly rate of No. 18.	Kama Ha ..	A. Vaykhalata Bayda.	Kama Ha.
21st December 1912.	457 of Book 1.	Letter for each year at a monthly rate of No. 18, address No. 1, Lye.	Yaji. Mahmud Gashin Ba.	C. N. Mahmud Fayda and C. Soliman.	C. N. Mahmud Fayda.
27th November 1912.	611 of Book 4.	Book for No. 100 ..	A. Yaghaman.	T. Sakhala.	A. Yaghaman.
30th August 1912.	919 of Book 4.	Letter	Appayaga.	Appayaga.	Appayaga.
30th February 1912.	1071 of Book 4.	Do.	Abdulla.	Abdulla.	Abdulla.
19th February 1912.	946 of Book 1.	Letter for three years at a monthly rate of No. 10.	Tevayaga.	T. Vaykhalata and A. Kishan.	Tevayaga.
18th March 1912.	916 of Book 2.	Letter, no term, at a monthly rate of No. 10.	Moskventz ..	Moskventz ..	Moskventz ..
18th March 1912.	916 of Book 2.	Letter, no term, at a monthly rate of No. 10.	Yaghaman.	Yaghaman.	Yaghaman.
14th February 1912.	87 of Book 4.	Letter for No. 10 ..	Gashin Ba.	Gashin Ba.	Gashin Ba.
28th February 1912.	38 of Book 4.	Letter for No. 10 ..	Lokayaga.	Lokayaga.	Lokayaga.

Pending documents refused for restrictions.

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance	Debit	Credit	Balance
1901							
1st January	Balance	100.00		100.00			100.00
1st February	Balance	100.00		100.00			100.00
1st March	Balance	100.00		100.00			100.00
1st April	Balance	100.00		100.00			100.00
1st May	Balance	100.00		100.00			100.00
1st June	Balance	100.00		100.00			100.00
1st July	Balance	100.00		100.00			100.00
1st August	Balance	100.00		100.00			100.00
1st September	Balance	100.00		100.00			100.00
1st October	Balance	100.00		100.00			100.00
1st November	Balance	100.00		100.00			100.00
1st December	Balance	100.00		100.00			100.00
1st January 1902	Balance	100.00		100.00			100.00

REG.—A list of persons born [Jan. 4] 1912 is listed for each territory of Denmark in the every fifth days to present that since the first three days from the date of registration or return subject to a measure of the R. Government, after that willing included for over two years will be destroyed under section 16 of the Indian Registration Act, 1901.

Registrar's Office, Madras (Chingleput),
19th April 1931.

OULAM MUHI-UD-DIN,
—*For the Defendant*

List of overboard certificates lying undelivered in the office of the Sub-Registrar of South Malabar. The same will be recommended for destruction if they are not claimed within two years from the date of completion.

Serial number	Date of application.	Date on which the certificate was ready for delivery.	Name of applicant.
1	20th January 1936	26th January 1936	T. Krishna Aggar.
2	18th September 1932	26th September 1932	M. H. Rahim.

List of documents of infant presentation in the office of the Sub-Registrar of South Madras.
The same will be recommended for destruction if they are not claimed within two years from the date of presentation.

Serial number.	Date of invention.	Nature and value.	Receipts.	Names of parties.	From whom received.
1	25th June 1874	Deep-sea moorings and No. 12-6, utility and	Rs. 100 P. 0	Kaiser Val. Ahmed to Government of Mysore.	Kaiser Val. Ahmed.
2	25th July 1874	No. 16, utility and	100	Government and Rajwade Sanshodhan Mandal	Marganah Mahal.
3	1st September 1878.	Deep-sea moorings and No. 11.	0 0 0	Government to the President of Assam.	Exchequer of Assam.

No. 2 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Mysore.

Bombardier Desikachala of Channarayana Petitioner.
 Yerranahalli Padma Lakshmy alias Yerranahalli and others Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 89 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1913, that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 15th March 1921, that Mr. T. Perumbachari Das of Bangalore, has been appointed Receiver in the matter and creditors should prove their claims against the insolvent as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Receiver an affidavit in the prescribed form and that the creditors shall apply for his discharge by 15th September 1921.

Mysore, 15th March 1921.

J. G. H. FOWLER,
District Judge.

No. 31 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, Mysore.

Kannurath Chetti, alias, by next friend Mahappa Aidi alias Petitioner.
 Pottal Aidi Respondent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication passed against the Respondent (Insolvent) in I.P. No. 31 of 1919 on the 5th of the Court on 15th July 1920 is annulled by an order of this Court passed on a petition by the Insolvent in O.P. No. 34 of 1920 on the 25th of this Court, suspending a notice of execution, on 15th April 1921 and the property is returned to the Insolvent.

Cuddalore, 26th April 1921.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 10 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, South Kanara.

Shilendra Manjunath Nello Trust Shreegiri Shreeganga & Co., by Petitioner (Creditors).
 partner Trust Shreeganga Shreeganga
 H. Kanga Pappa, son of Hanganthappa Shreeganga Pappa, residing at Respondent (Debtor).
 Soler in Mangalore

Notice is hereby given that the above-named respondent has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court dated the 25th April 1921. Notice under my hand and the seal of this Court the 14th day of April 1921.

Mangalore, 14th April 1921.

A. NARAYANA NAIRAYAN,
Deputy District Judge.

No. 12 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, Anantpur.

Kondalur village Yerranahalli Father's son Yerranahalli Petitioner.
 Father of Kondalur amman, Palghat taluk
 Kondalur village Y. Yerranahalli Father and five others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 8th day of April 1921 and that the petitioner should apply for discharge within six months from the date. The properties will vest in the Official Receiver of South Malabar at Calicut.

Anantpur, 14th April 1921.

N. A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR,
District Magistrate.

No. 8 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Kottayam.

Kudaloor village Thattai Kanna of Kottayam amman and deam Defendant-Petitioner.
 of Kottayam taluk
 Kottayam Mamed and twenty-two others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 87 of Act V of 1913, that the above-named petitioner was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 19th March 1921 and it has been ordered that he should apply for his final discharge within six months from the date of adjudication. The creditors should prove their claims or vote as soon as possible.

Kottayam, 18th April 1921.

P. K. RANJINI MENON,
District Magistrate.

No. 6 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Thangam Petitioner.
 Bandaru Lakshminarayana Yalanda Appala Nayudu, Kandi Moddi
 Appalarao and Thangam Yerrappa Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that under section 89 of Act V of 1913, the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 21st March 1921. The petitioner has been directed to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication which is on or before 30th September 1921. All creditors are required to prove their claims by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit according to the value of the above Act.

It is hereby notified that the order of adjudication, dated 26th March 1920, adjudging Mathakuraja Desam, son of Subudhakar Desam, living in Vaidhachari Street, Wombour, Trichinopoly, in I.P. No. 7 of 1919, was annulled by the Court of the District Munsif of Trichinopoly on 25th April 1921, under section 43 (1) of Act V of 1919.

It is hereby notified that the order of adjudication, dated 16th March 1920, adjudging Karimulla Pillai, son of Vayathachalam Pillai, living in Bagbancham Street, Trichinopoly Fort, in I.P. No. 68 of 1919 was annulled by the Court of the District Munsif of Trichinopoly on 25th April 1921, under section 43 (1) of Act V of 1919.

It is hereby notified that the order of adjudication, dated 31st September 1920, adjudging Manicku Muthaiyar, son of Shanmugam Muthaiyar, living in Peria Navithampall, Kavalai, in I.P. No. 18 of 1917 was annulled by the Court of the District Munsif, Kaveri, on 2nd April 1921, under section 43 (1) of Act V of 1919.

T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI,
Officiating Munsif.

Trichinopoly, 19th April 1921.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247 (1) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

**IN THE MATTER OF TWO SUGAR COMPANIES ACT, 1920 AND OF TWO
SUGAR SUGAR WORKS, LIMITED.**

Whereas in reply to a notice under section 247 (1) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the managing agents of the Sugar Works, Limited, stated that the said company was not carrying on business as in operation, a notice dated the 29th December 1920, was published on page 91 of the Fort St. George Gazette, Part II, dated the 2nd January 1921, pursuant to section 247 (1) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to the effect that on the expiration of three months from the date of that notice, the name of the said company would, unless notice was shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the said company would be dissolved. The company not having shown such notice, the name of the said company which expired on the 29th March 1921 the name of the company has under section 247 (4) of the Act, been struck off the register.

T. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Madras, 21st April 1921.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS

**STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
ON THE 15th APRIL 1921.**

Liabilities.	Amount.	Assets.	Amount.
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 2,00,00,000	Government Securities	Rs. 10,24,81,000
Capital paid up	1,00,00,000	Other securities owned under the Act	1,24,00,000
Reserves	1,00,00,000	Loans	18,30,27,000
Public Deposits	2,00,00,000	Bank Credits	11,74,19,000
Other Deposits	20,00,000	Interest due deposited and purchased	1,07,000
Long term deposits per contract	6,14,000	Foreign bills discounted and purchased .. .. .	.. .. .
Overdraft facilities	2,00,000	Others .. .. .	.. .. .
Stocks .. .. .	.. .. .	Fixed assets	1,07,00,000
		Liability of shareholders for unpaid capital .. .. .	.. .. .
		Reserves .. .. .	.. .. .
		Loans .. .. .	.. .. .
		Bank with other banks .. .. .	.. .. .
		Others .. .. .	.. .. .
Total	2,00,00,000	Total	2,00,00,000

Percentage, 100%; Bank rate, 6 per cent.

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	Rs. 10,000
Advances in London	20,000
Cash and balances at other banks in London	1,00,000

M. H. T. WARRER,
N. M. MURRAY,
Off. Managing Directors.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

Allegation letter No. 486-M of the 44 per cent War Bonds 1922 for Rs. 540 issued by this office in the name of Mr. Hanumanth Natar, merchant, Madurai, Vrindimooly taluk, being reported to have not reached the allottee, notice is hereby given that the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, is about to be asked to issue the war bond and interest warrants in respect of the above allotment letter in favour of the allotment allottee. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned allotment letter.

Madurai, 21st April 1923.

TREASURY BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In thousands of rupees.)

	On the last day of December 1922.	On the last day of January 1923.	On the last day of February 1923.	On the last day of March 1923.
In respect of advances to Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.	79,50	79,50	..	..
In other treasuries	8,35,45	8,55,67	8,54,17	7,19,28
At credit of Government at the Head Office of the Treasury	8,12,58	8,02,48	..	..
At credit of Government at branches of the Treasury	2,84,40	3,49,48	..	..
Imperial Bank .. .. .	..	..	8,84,50	8,80,71
Total ..	12,12,18	12,69,37	12,37,15	12,60,18

W. B. WOOLAM,
Off. Assistant Secy.

Madurai, 21st April 1923.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power delegated under sub-section 3 of section 4 of the Madras Survey and Settlement Act, 1919, the Board of Revenue hereby appoints the Special Sub-Commissioner, Calicut, to be the Survey Officer in charge of the survey of the land in the Chittur District, to be a Survey Officer under the said Act within the Chittur district.

Board (Revenue Settlement), Madras,
12th April 1923.

K. E. CHIDAMBARAM ATTAR,
Acting Secretary.

(UNDER SECTION 11 (7) OF THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.)

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 303 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Board of Revenue directs that, from and after the date of this notification, the land in the Chittur District Municipality described in the following schedule and measuring 212 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Council—

Schedule.

	Extent of the land to be vacated.
T.S. No. 1808, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1808; east and south by T.S. No. 1807; and west by T.S. No. 1808	212

Board (Land Revenue), Madras,
12th April 1923.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 303 of the District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Board of Revenue directs that, from and after the date of this notification, the land described below and measuring 14 acs, be the same a little more or less and forming portion of a lane (public street) in the Chittur District Municipality, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Municipal Council, Chittur—

Schedule.

	Area of the land to be vacated.
S 274-A (part), bounded on the north by S. No. E 242; east by S. No. E 274-A (part); south by S. No. E 215; and west by S. No. E 214-A	14
S 274-A (part), bounded on the north by S. No. E 242-E; east by S. No. E 274-A; south by S. No. E 215; and west by S. No. E 214-A (part)	4
Total ..	18

Board (Land Revenue), Madras,
12th April 1923.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 202 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Board of Revenue directs that, from and after the date of the notification, the land in the District municipality described in the following schedule and measuring 6 acres be the same a little more or less, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Council:—

SCHEDULE.

T. S. No. 151, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 152, south by T.S. No. 150, east by E.S. No. 153 and 154 and west by T.S. No. 152.

Extent of the land to be retained.

6 acres.

Board (Land Revenue), Madras,
15th April 1921.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 212 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Board of Revenue directs that, from and after the date of this notification, the land in the District municipality described in the following schedule and measuring 12 square feet be the same a little more or less, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Council:—

SCHEDULE.

S. No. 102, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 101; east by T.S. No. 101; south by T.S. No. 104 and west by T.S. No. 101.

Extent of the land to be retained.

12 sq. ft.

Board (Land Revenue), Madras,
15th April 1921.

I. H. ARNDT,
Secretary.

UNCLAIMED RENT.

Notice is hereby given that an amount of Rs. 2-4-5 due to D. Padabhiramappa, late carrying licence, Lower Coleroon Division, towards his pay and allowances from 1st October 1919 to 30th October 1920 has been outstanding in the accounts of the Paddy-pur range, Lower Coleroon Division, as the party has not turned up to receive payment and his whereabouts are not known.

The amount will be forfeited to Government if not claimed within three months from the date of this notification.

F. A. SEAGRAVE,

Deputy Forest Officer, Lower Coleroon.

Comptroller, 18th April 1921.

NOTICE.

The attention of all income-tax assessors in the Negapatnam Division, is hereby drawn to the notification published in pages 1370 and 1371 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 18th October 1920 regarding the rules prescribed for the registration of firms under section 3, clause (1)-(4) of the Indian Income-tax Act VII of 1918. Applications for the registration of firms under the above Act for the current year in the form appended to R.P. No. 515 S.T., dated 24th October 1920 will be received in this office till 30th June 1921. Any applications received after that date will not be considered.

F. CASTELLINO,
Revenue District Officer.

Negapatnam, 17th April 1921.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that under G.O. No. 214 J., dated 8th October 1920, the following right-of-way have been opened for the purpose of collecting signatures of works on the West Coast main road and that all persons possessing those lands are required to sign their name, rank and other such at each of the above said stations and furnish all information regarding their land, acreage, house, possession, etc., as may be required by the officials duly authorized to collect such information. And any person failing to co-operation of this order will be liable to prosecution according to law—

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Poyyall. | 3. Chennam. | 5. Enayal. | 7. Arinjia Jang. |
| 2. Padipangudi. | 4. Kallal. | 6. Oranneyar dam. | 8. Kalvey (Daksh). |

W. J. DAVIS,

Executive Engineer, West Coast Division.

Colicut, 19th April 1921.

As the Madras Revenue Project Division will be amalgamated with the Madras Division on the expiration of the Project works with effect from 1st May 1921, it is hereby notified that all communications intended for the Division which would reach Madras on 25th April 1921 should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Madras Division, Madras.

2. Attention to previous communications from the Madras Revenue Project Division as such should be marked accordingly.

P. RANGANATHAKULU NAYUDU,
Executive Engineer, Madras Project Division.

Madras, 19th April 1921.

II-7

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Bangalore, the 30th April 1921.

Ranker, rank and name, 8716061. Pte. White, Ralph Barry; age 32 years 12 months, height, 5 feet 10 inches; colour of complexion, Irish; hair, brown; eyes, grey; trade, stonemason; date of enlistment, 11th February 1919; place of enlistment, Calcutta; parish and society in which born, King's Heath, Birmingham; date of desertion or absence, 11th April 1921; place of desertion or absence, Bangalore, India; absent from barracks under 3 years' service.

L. G. HOPE, Major,
Commanding, 2nd Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the payments due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which such claimant may be residing:—

Persons of Warrent and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veterans Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son). John Brooks (son). Charles Brooks (son). Ann (daughter) (daughter). Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter). John Green (son). George Wallington Crossley (son). James Doyle (son). Ann-Marie Emma Dashed (daughter). John Farling (son). James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son). Margaret Ginnations (daughter). Richard Ginnations (son). Jesse Marshall Hawkins (daughter). George Hawkins (son). Charles Hendry (son). George Henry Hinchins (son). Edward Hoadley (son). Frederic Hoadley (son). Mary Keisher (daughter). Andrew James Keisher (son). James MacDonald (son). Andrew McTalla (son). Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Robert McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son). James Murphy (son). Annie Hannah Nicholas (daughter). Catherine Rother (daughter). Thomas Scully (daughter). John Scully (son). Mary Ann Smith (daughter). Henry Smith (son). John Sheppard (son). John Sheppard (daughter). John Williams (son). Thomas Williams (son). John M. Wiggins (son).
Braden, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veterans Company	
Cheriton, Samuel, Artificer, Ordnance Department	
Carroll, J. Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	
Owen, J. Sub-Commissioner, Ordnance Department	
Cowley, Sergeant	
Doyle, J. Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	
Duffell, R. Gunner, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	
Furlong, J. Corporal, 2nd Madras European Regiment	
Flynn, J. Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	
Grimstone, R. Sergeant, 1st Madras European Regiment	
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veterans Company	
Hendley, W. Sub-Commissioner, Ordnance Department	
Hinchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	
Hoadley, F. Hospital Sergeant	
Keisher, F. T. Bombardier, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	
Keisher, W. R. Captain, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	
MacDonald, R. 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	
McTalla, Michael, Staff Sergeant, H. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery	
McManus, J. Foreman, Ordnance Artillery Corps	
Murphy, L. Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	
Nichols, V. Staining Smith	
Rother, F. Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	
Scully, E. Sub-Gunner	
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	
Smith, R. Corporal, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	
Sheppard, J. Sergeant, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	
Walter, J. Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	
Wiggins, E. Gunner, Madras Artillery	

* Claimant, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

Bangalore, 14th April 1921.

M. F. MacDONNELL, Lieut.-Col.,
Controller of Military Accounts.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

Ships or Vessels arrived at, and departed from the Port of George Town from the 10th April to the 16th April 1921.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Master.	Whence from.	North assigned.
1921.						
April 10	Arrived	S.S. "Tonda"	3,418	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Singapore	West quay No. 3 and No. 1 North.
" 11	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Ceylon	Do
" 12	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Do	West quay No. 4.
" 13	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Singapore	West quay and No. 3 North.
" 14	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Do	No. 3 North.
" 15	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Singapore	West quay No. 2.
" 16	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Do	Do
" 17	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Singapore	Do
" 18	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Do	Do
" 19	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Singapore	Do

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Master.	Bound to.	North assigned.
1921.						
April 10	Sailed	S.S. "Tonda"	3,418	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Singapore	West quay No. 3 and No. 1 North.
" 11	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Ceylon	Do
" 12	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Do	West quay No. 4.
" 13	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Singapore	West quay and No. 3 North.
" 14	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Do	No. 3 North.
" 15	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Singapore	West quay No. 2.
" 16	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Do	Do
" 17	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Singapore	Do
" 18	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Do	Do
" 19	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Singapore	Do

Ships or Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of George Town from the 10th April to the 16th April 1921.

Ships or Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of George Town from the 10th to the 16th April 1921.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Master.	Whence from.	North assigned.
1921.						
April 10	Arrived	S.S. "Tonda"	3,418	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Singapore	West quay No. 3 and No. 1 North.
" 11	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Ceylon	Do
" 12	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Do	West quay No. 4.
" 13	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Singapore	West quay and No. 3 North.
" 14	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Do	No. 3 North.
" 15	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Singapore	West quay No. 2.
" 16	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Do	Do
" 17	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Singapore	Do
" 18	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Do	Do
" 19	Do	S.S. "Hafnia"	594	R. E. D. G. G. G.	Singapore	Do

3. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Chikmagalur division, and should be accompanied by a tender for improvement and addition to the District Head's Court at Traveller.²

3. Each tender should be accompanied by a earnest money of Rs. 400 in cash, as security against which will be returned to the tenderer whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer, Chengalpet division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without tendering any reasons for so doing.

3. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

3. Failure to comply with condition 3 above will result forfeiture of the agreed amount.

2. The system will not be solved.

8. Other versions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Clingjeper division office from which blank forms of today can also be obtained.

U. S. State of governmentment of work--let June 1951

14. Date of completion of work—1st October 1902.

[illegible]

E. SATYANATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chemical Division.

Madras, 12th April 1956.

VENTURE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES FOR THE CIVIL SURGEON
AT NEHA PATAN.

Spencer is now will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 3 o'clock on 3rd May 1900. For constructing quarters for a Field Surgeon at Nagasaki.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of rupees one thousand (Rs. 1,000) only and will be received till noon of Friday the 23d June 1921.

4. Tenders (which must be made) must be addressed to the Director of Fisheries, St. Catherine-in-Chief's Road, Koyumb, Malabar, who reserves to himself the right to reject any or all without assigning any reason for so doing.

5. The successful tenderer must be prepared to accept delivery of any quantity of shells not exceeding three lakhs in number in any one season.

6. Delivery.—The shells will be delivered at Tuticorin at the close of each fishing season which will be duly intimated by the Assistant Director of Fisheries (Malabar). If the buyer desires delivery prior to the close of the fishing season of a portion of a catch, satisfactory will be made to meet his wishes upon payment in advance of the value of the portion to be delivered.

7. *Advance deposit.*—The successful tenderer shall remit into the treasury an additional deposit of rupees three thousand (Rs. 3,000) only, in cash, or deposit with the undersigned an equivalent amount in Government of India paper, valued at the same then current, within two weeks of the intimation to him of the acceptance of his tender, as guarantee for the due fulfilment of the contract. The total deposit of rupees four thousand (Rs. 4,000) only, will be refunded after due fulfilment of all conditions after delivery of the stipulated shells.

8. *Payment.*—The full value of each respective lot of shells must be remitted into the treasury prior to taking delivery thereof.

9. If the successful tenderer fails to pay the additional deposit of rupees three thousand (Rs. 3,000) only, within the prescribed period of fourteen days or fails to pay the full value of the shells within thirty days after possession from the Assistant Director of Fisheries (Malabar) to him, that the fishing season is closed, the shells will be sold at his risk and expense and his deposit or deposits forfeited to Government. Interest at 5 per cent will be levied for all arrears, same calculated from the due date. The same is added may be recovered by cash or notes at the full value when sent to us in full, instead of by means of the shells.

10. The shells as sold for to be removed from the gubbinas within sixty days after intimation of the close of the fishing season as above specified and after payment in full thereof. If the shells be not removed within this period and at the rate of rupees one (Rs. 1) only per day will be charged for the same not merely failing removal within this period, a reward of rupees two (Rs. 2) only, for each day thereafter for one month will be charged and rupees three (Rs. 3) only, per day for any subsequent period.

11. No complaint of shortage will be entertained, the purchaser to accept the figures furnished by the Assistant Director of Fisheries (Malabar). No allowance will be made for under-sold, worn-out or defective shells whatsoever except they may be noted in. The purchase of the shells shall be at the sole risk of the purchaser and the Government accept no responsibility as regards the before of any of the shells it come up to the specification. Heavy reasonable overboard will however be made to ensure that the full-sold shells be not less than 1½ inches in diameter but no guarantee is given. Tenderers must state that they understand and accept these conditions. No sorting of the shells will be made other than into (a) full sized, (b) under-sized, and (c) rejected.

12. The successful tenderer must be prepared to execute a formal contract embodying the terms above detailed within sixty (60) days from the date of the acceptance of his tender.

13. Further particulars will be supplied upon application to the Assistant Director of Fisheries (Malabar), Tuticorin.

J. HORNELL,
Director of Fisheries.

Madras, 21st April 1921.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW SHELL.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 3 p.m. on 2nd May 1921, for the supply of raw shell at the Government Freshfields, Ponnambalam Road, during 1921.

1. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, South Presidency division, and should be expressed "Tender for supply of raw shell."

2. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 1,000 in cash or equivalent notes which will be returned to the tenderer whose tenders are not accepted.

3. The undersigned Engineer, V. C. S. S., will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 400 which, with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

5. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

7. The contract must not be sublet.

8. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents may be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the South Presidency division office from which blank forms of tender may also be obtained.

Specimens.

Quantity.	Description of work.
Thirty-five gallons monthly or 354 gallons from May to December 1921 (with months between, every ten gallons per month as may be ordered).	Supply of raw shell of the variety locally known as "gubbinas" (a) "and (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (aa) (ab) (ac) (ad) (ae) (af) (ag) (ah) (ai) (aj) (ak) (al) (am) (an) (ao) (ap) (aq) (ar) (as) (at) (au) (av) (aw) (ax) (ay) (az) (ba) (bb) (bc) (bd) (be) (bf) (bg) (bh) (bi) (bj) (bk) (bl) (bm) (bn) (bo) (bp) (bq) (br) (bs) (bt) (bu) (bv) (bw) (bx) (by) (bz) (ca) (cb) (cc) (cd) (ce) (cf) (cg) (ch) (ci) (cj) (ck) (cl) (cm) (cn) (co) (cp) (cq) (cr) (cs) (ct) (cu) (cv) (cw) (cx) (cy) (cz) (da) (db) (dc) (dd) (de) (df) (dg) (dh) (di) (dj) (dk) (dl) (dm) (dn) (do) (dp) (dq) (dr) (ds) (dt) (du) (dv) (dw) (dx) (dy) (dz) (ea) (eb) (ec) (ed) (ee) (ef) (eg) (eh) (ei) (ej) (ek) (el) (em) (en) (eo) (ep) (eq) (er) (es) (et) (eu) (ev) (ew) (ex) (ey) (ez) (fa) (fb) (fc) (fd) (fe) (ff) (fg) (fh) (fi) (fj) (fk) (fl) (fm) (fn) (fo) (fp) (fq) (fr) (fs) (ft) (fu) (fv) (fw) (fx) (fy) (fz) (ga) (gb) (gc) (gd) (ge) (gf) (gg) (gh) (gi) (gj) (gk) (gl) (gm) (gn) (go) (gp) (gq) (gr) (gs) (gt) (gu) (gv) (gw) (gx) (gy) (gz) (ha) (hb) (hc) (hd) (he) (hf) (hg) (hh) (hi) (hj) (hk) (hl) (hm) (hn) (ho) (hp) (hq) (hr) (hs) (ht) (hu) (hv) (hw) (hx) (hy) (hz) (ia) (ib) (ic) (id) (ie) (if) (ig) (ih) (ii) (ij) (ik) (il) (im) (in) (io) (ip) (iq) (ir) (is) (it) (iu) (iv) (iw) (ix) (iy) (iz) (ja) (jb) (jc) (jd) (je) (jf) (jg) (jh) (ji) (jj) (jk) (jl) (jm) (jn) (jo) (jp) (jq) (jr) (js) (jt) (ju) (jv) (jw) (jx) (jy) (jz) (ka) (kb) (kc) (kd) (ke) (kf) (kg) (kh) (ki) (kj) (kk) (kl) (km) (kn) (ko) (kp) (kq) (kr) (ks) (kt) (ku) (kv) (kw) (kx) (ky) (kz) (la) (lb) (lc) (ld) (le) (lf) (lg) (lh) (li) (lj) (lk) (ll) (lm) (ln) (lo) (lp) (lq) (lr) (ls) (lt) (lu) (lv) (lw) (lx) (ly) (lz) (ma) (mb) (mc) (md) (me) (mf) (mg) (mh) (mi) (mj) (mk) (ml) (mm) (mn) (mo) (mp) (mq) (mr) (ms) (mt) (mu) (mv) (mw) (mx) (my) (mz) (na) (nb) (nc) (nd) (ne) (nf) (ng) (nh) (ni) (nj) (nk) (nl) (nm) (nn) (no) (np) (nq) (nr) (ns) (nt) (nu) (nv) (nw) (nx) (ny) (nz) (oa) (ob) (oc) (od) (oe) (of) (og) (oh) (oi) (oj) (ok) (ol) (om) (on) (oo) (op) (oq) (or) (os) (ot) (ou) (ov) (ow) (ox) (oy) (oz) (pa) (pb) (pc) (pd) (pe) (pf) (pg) (ph) (pi) (pj) (pk) (pl) (pm) (pn) (po) (pp) (pq) (pr) (ps) (pt) (pu) (pv) (pw) (px) (py) (pz) (qa) (qb) (qc) (qd) (qe) (qf) (qg) (qh) (qi) (qj) (qk) (ql) (qm) (qn) (qo) (qp) (qq) (qr) (qs) (qt) (qu) (qv) (qw) (qx) (qy) (qz) (ra) (rb) (rc) (rd) (re) (rf) (rg) (rh) (ri) (rj) (rk) (rl) (rm) (rn) (ro) (rp) (rq) (rr) (rs) (rt) (ru) (rv) (rw) (rx) (ry) (rz) (sa) (sb) (sc) (sd) (se) (sf) (sg) (sh) (si) (sj) (sk) (sl) (sm) (sn) (so) (sp) (sq) (sr) (ss) (st) (su) (sv) (sw) (sx) (sy) (sz) (ta) (tb) (tc) (td) (te) (tf) (tg) (th) (ti) (tj) (tk) (tl) (tm) (tn) (to) (tp) (tq) (tr) (ts) (tt) (tu) (tv) (tw) (tx) (ty) (tz) (ua) (ub) (uc) (ud) (ue) (uf) (ug) (uh) (ui) (uj) (uk) (ul) (um) (un) (uo) (up) (uq) (ur) (us) (ut) (uu) (uv) (uw) (ux) (uy) (uz) (va) (vb) (vc) (vd) (ve) (vf) (vg) (vh) (vi) (vj) (vk) (vl) (vm) (vn) (vo) (vp) (vq) (vr) (vs) (vt) (vu) (vv) (vw) (vx) (vy) (vz) (wa) (wb) (wc) (wd) (we) (wf) (wg) (wh) (wi) (wj) (wk) (wl) (wm) (wn) (wo) (wp) (wq) (wr) (ws) (wt) (wu) (wv) (ww) (wx) (wy) (wz) (xa) (xb) (xc) (xd) (xe) (xf) (xg) (xh) (xi) (xj) (xk) (xl) (xm) (xn) (xo) (xp) (xq) (xr) (xs) (xt) (xu) (xv) (xw) (xx) (xy) (xz) (ya) (yb) (yc) (yd) (ye) (yf) (yg) (yh) (yi) (yj) (yk) (yl) (ym) (yn) (yo) (yp) (yq) (yr) (ys) (yt) (yu) (yv) (yw) (yx) (yy) (yz) (za) (zb) (zc) (zd) (ze) (zf) (zg) (zh) (zi) (zj) (zk) (zl) (zm) (zn) (zo) (zp) (zq) (zr) (zs) (zt) (zu) (zv) (zw) (zx) (zy) (zz).

H. S. TAYLOR,
Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division.

Madras, 21st April 1921.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF DEMARCATION STONES.

Bested tenders are invited for the supply of demarcation stones of the dimensions given below for the survey of the villages in Tenkasi taluk of Kottai district.

2. Tenders should be submitted. Tender for the supply of demarcation stones and should reach the undersigned by the 15th May 1921.

3. The stones must be of good granite to be approved of by the officer in charge.

4. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without giving any reason therefor.

5. The successful tenderer will have to enter into a written agreement with the officer in charge and deposit Rs. 500 as each security for the due performance of the terms of the contract.

6. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for the stones supplied will be made by the officer in charge by bills on Government treasury as soon as possible from the date of passing of the stones.

7. The successful tenderer must be prepared to supply 10,000 stones at least per month.

8. The rates should include cutting and cost of carriage for delivery in each village of the taluk.

Description of the stones.

(1) *Plumbstone*.—Stones of durable quality roughly squared of dimensions measuring 8 feet by 9 inches with a plumbstone hole cut on the top and a broad stone on one side.

(2) *Field stone*.—Stones of durable quality roughly squared of dimensions measuring 2 feet by 4 inches by 8 inches with a plumbstone hole cut on one side.

N.B.—The plumbstone hole and stone mark should be half inch deep.

Survey Office, Vinnagapetam,

16 April 1921.

R. E. A. JOHNSTON,

Officer in charge, P. I. Survey camp.

RECOVERY OF WRECK.

Notice is hereby given, under section 78 of the Act VII of 1881, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged on the beach of Uthudala village and all claims thereto must be preferred and proved within six months from the date of this notification before the Port Commissioner, Calcutta, failing which the property will be sold in public auction and the proceeds dealt with according to law.

Description of property.

One piece of ironwood 8 ft. in length and 2 ft. in girth, set with 21 iron nails.

Date of recovery.

10th March 1921.

Place of recovery.

On the beach of Uthudala village, Gaudipur district.

G. KRISHNA RAU,

Port Commissioner.

Calcutta, 28th March 1921.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 125 MOUNTY ROAD, MADRAS, S.O., AND AT AGENTS.

[A Catalogue of all Indian Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Fort St. George, or at almost every branch, Madras.]

[The amounts within parentheses are for postage and packing.]

LIST OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRICES DEPARTMENT, continued up to 1st April 1921.

Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2 (5 p.).

MAJOR'S DRAWING OFFICER, 1920 edition. Continued up to 21 to Vol. II. Each. Five 5 (4 p.).

MADRAS PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS, Vol. I. Thirty-third list of amendments. Part 2 (2 p.).

CLASSIFIED LIST OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS IN MADRAS PARLIAMENT (WITH TONGUE), continued up to 1st April 1921. Imperial 8vo. 32 pages. Anna 1 (2 p.).

LIST SHOWING THE STATUS OF THE TAMIL AND VILLAGES COMPREHENSIVE TAX SYSTEM. Madras Legislative Assembly, 1920. Continued up to 21 to Vol. II. Each. Five 5 (4 p.).

MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL CONTRACTS IN THE MADRAS PARLIAMENT continued up to 1st March 1921.

Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2 (1 p.).

REPORT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTORS IN THE MADRAS PARLIAMENT for 1919-20. Each. Five 5 (4 p.).

REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION OF INDIAN RAILWAYS by Dr. M. C. KRAMER. 1921. Each. Five 5 (4 p.).

OFFICIAL DECISIONS 1921. (Quarterly bound 24th March 1921.) Rs. 2 (2 p.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT (CONSOLIDATED). (B & G 4th ed. 40; 5 & 7 4th ed. 40; 8 & 9 4th ed. 40; 10 & 11 4th ed. 40; 12 & 13 4th ed. 40; 14 & 15 4th ed. 40; 16 & 17 4th ed. 40; 18 & 19 4th ed. 40; 20 & 21 4th ed. 40; 22 & 23 4th ed. 40; 24 & 25 4th ed. 40; 26 & 27 4th ed. 40; 28 & 29 4th ed. 40; 30 & 31 4th ed. 40; 32 & 33 4th ed. 40; 34 & 35 4th ed. 40; 36 & 37 4th ed. 40; 38 & 39 4th ed. 40; 40 & 41 4th ed. 40; 42 & 43 4th ed. 40; 44 & 45 4th ed. 40; 46 & 47 4th ed. 40; 48 & 49 4th ed. 40; 50 & 51 4th ed. 40; 52 & 53 4th ed. 40; 54 & 55 4th ed. 40; 56 & 57 4th ed. 40; 58 & 59 4th ed. 40; 60 & 61 4th ed. 40; 62 & 63 4th ed. 40; 64 & 65 4th ed. 40; 66 & 67 4th ed. 40; 68 & 69 4th ed. 40; 70 & 71 4th ed. 40; 72 & 73 4th ed. 40; 74 & 75 4th ed. 40; 76 & 77 4th ed. 40; 78 & 79 4th ed. 40; 80 & 81 4th ed. 40; 82 & 83 4th ed. 40; 84 & 85 4th ed. 40; 86 & 87 4th ed. 40; 88 & 89 4th ed. 40; 90 & 91 4th ed. 40; 92 & 93 4th ed. 40; 94 & 95 4th ed. 40; 96 & 97 4th ed. 40; 98 & 99 4th ed. 40; 100 & 101 4th ed. 40; 102 & 103 4th ed. 40; 104 & 105 4th ed. 40; 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- Handwritten List of Miscellaneous Officers of the Madras Force continued to 1st April 1921. Royal W. Paper cover. Rs. 2 (2 p.).
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- MADRAS ACT VIII of 1920. Madras Elementary Education. Foot-binding. Paper. Malayalam. Anna 1-8 (1 p.).
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- English. Royal W. Anna 1-8 (1 p.).
- MADRAS ACT IX of 1920. (Amendment to S.A.) English. Royal W. Anna 1 (1 p.).
- MADRAS ACT X of 1920. (Amendment to the Co-operative Societies). English. Royal W. Anna 1 (1 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XI of 1920. Madras General Clauses (Amendment). English. Royal W. Anna 1 (1 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XII of 1920. Madras District Municipalities (Amendment). English. Royal W. Anna 1 (1 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XIII of 1920. Madras District Revenue. English. Royal W. Anna 1-8 (1 p.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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(A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government General Press, Calcutta.)

- TABLE SHOWING EVIDENCE OF LOYALTY IN THE GOVERNMENT-GUARDIAN'S CHARGE. 1920. Royal W. Anna 4-8 (4 p.).
- ADDRESS BY GOVERNMENT TO LAW OF GOVERNMENT HELD AND GOVERNMENT (SOMER 1917). LAW No. 1, DATED 30th JUNE 1918. Anna 2-8 (2 p.).
- GOVERNMENT GENERAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT-GUARDIAN IN CHARGE. 1920. Royal W. Anna 4-8 (4 p.).

VACANCIES.

Wanted a Foreman Planner for the Corbin Factory, Arambak (The Nilgiris) to work under and to assist a Chief Foreman. The applicant must be well acquainted with And (Pillar) Manufacturing and Constructing, able to estimate material and labour for machinery, work, etc., and erect the same. Also willing to work machines by craft. A knowledge of Nitrogenous and sulphurous plants would be a recommendation.

2. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 500—525 and Rs. 510 after 18 years' approved service, with quarters and free medical attendance. The selected candidate will be required to join duty on or about the 15th September 1921.

3. Applicants giving particulars regarding (1) full name; (2) date of birth; (3) qualifications and previous experience; (4) nationality; (5) present employment, if any, with its pay; and (6) past appointments held and reasons for their termination, together with copies of testimonials should be sent to the following address before the 15th May 1921—

The Superintendent,
Corbin Factory, Arambak (The Nilgiris).

Arambak, 4th April 1921.

A. THURGOOD, Major, R.A.,
Superintendent, Corbin Factory.

4. Announcements are invited from Telugu-speaking candidates for the post of shorthand writer in the Court of the District Munsif, Tanjore. Age and general educational qualifications should also be stated in the application.

Tanjore, 15th April 1921.

K. NARAYANAN PANTULU,
District Munsif.

Applications are invited from candidates duly qualified under Public Service Regulations for employment as a Clerk in the Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, VI Circle, Madras, on a pay of Rs. 25-1-30 plus Rs. 10 per month, temporary addition to pay. Preference will be given to those who possess higher educational qualifications and who are already in Government service. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 1st May 1931. The vacancy is at present a sub. pay one and will soon become permanent.

R. G. BROADFOOT,
Deputy Director of Agriculture, VI Circle.

Madras, 11th April 1931.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the typewriting test, elementary grade, for appointment as a temporary typist on No. 20-5-12 in the office of the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, at Solapur.

J. M. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Solapur, 10th April 1931.

Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of Draughtsman in the District Forest Office, Chittoor, on a monthly salary of Rs. 30-2 (annual) 04 plus allowance of Rs. 14. Men with experience of forest office work will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 26th April 1931. The vacancy is for the present a temporary nature.

A. M. C. LITTLEWOOD,
District Forest Officer.

Chittoor, 10th April 1931.

Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates for the posts of Lower Subordinate and Transact respectively vacant in this division. For Lower Subordinate posts, only those possessing the certificate of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the course prescribed for the Lower Subordinate class, College of Engineering, Madras, or the old Sub-Graduate and Certificate class or the Draughtsman class need apply.

N. KERNAYA RAO,
Executive Engineer, T.S.S. Division, IV Circle.

Solapur, 10th April 1931.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 26th April 1931 I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof. Dated, 26th March 1931.

P. S. SUBRAMANIAM AYYAR, *First-grade Pleader.*

On or after the 12th Aug. 1931, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof. Madras, 26th April 1931.

T. VISWANATHAN.

I M. A. Shanmugachari shall henceforth be known as Mathiah A. Shanmugachari.

M. A. SHANMUGACHARI.

Madras, 7th April 1931.

I A. M. Kuthura Kuthar shall henceforth be known as A. Muhammad Kuthura Kuthar Marican.

A. MUHAMMAD KUTHURA KUTHAR.

Chennai, 17th April 1931.

NOTICE

Mr. William Hugh Mc Manus has been authorized to sign any Fine per proceedings from this date.

Madras, 26th April 1931.

PARRY & Co.

ESTATE OF MR. CECIL HENRY THOMAS MORTON (DECEASED).

The Administrators of the Estate of Cecil Henry Thomas Morton late of the Southwestern District of the County of Middlesex who died at St. Thomas House in the County of Surrey on or about the 26th day of April, 1909 hereby give notice to all creditors and other persons having claims against the said estate to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of May 1931 at High Court House, Madras, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the claims of any persons of whom claims be shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras,
24th March 1931.

H. BRIDGEMAN,
Administrator.

LOST.

The Government treasury note No. DROBSE (full note) of the five and a half per cent issue of 1921 for Rupees are hereby sold by publicly tendering to the name of Bank of Madras—Indraprastha and last tendered to Mr. P. S. Subramaniam Ayyar, the proprietor, by whom it was issued and sold to any other person having been lost, before it is formally given. The payment of the above note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Loan Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and the applicant is asked to be made for the loss of the duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the mentioned security.

Name of advertiser—P. S. SUBRAMANIAM AYYAR,
Residence—Sudhama Bhataram—Chennai.

Chennai, 18th February 1931.

NOTICE.

O.P. No. 81 of 1931 in the Court of the District Judge, South Kanara.

(In the matter of the will of Kalle Sagarai Tai, deceased.)

Deceased's Girls Raj and another Fullness.

Take notice that application has been made to the Court of the District Judge of South Kanara for the grant of probate of the last will and testament of Kalle Sagarai Tai, wife of Kalle Sagarai Rai, who died on the 15th day of January 1931, at Miraj, to Shantaram Girls Raj and Yashwanth Keshari Rai, the executors named in the said will, and that the said application will be heard at 11 a.m. on the 27th July 1931.

The grave assets of the deceased are situated at No. 13, 1300-2-8 and the net assets at Rajpur 13, 1300-1-6.

M. KALAKRISHNA RAO,

Filed for Probate.

Mangalore, 26th April 1931.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 1 of 1931-32, HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 26th APRIL 1932.

PRESENT:

Mr. H. H. G. MITTERR, C.B., M.P., M.A., M.C.S., Chairman.

Mr. A. M. Goss, I.O.S.

Mr. S. M. L. Goss.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khattak.

Mr. J. P. Sanyal, M.A.

Mr. T. M. Sanyal.

Mr. W. Alexander, R.N.C.

Mr. K. M. N. Venkatasubba Murthy, C.M.S.

Mr. A. M. McDougall, M.A.

Mr. R. J. C. Robertson.

1. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Wednesday, the 21st March 1931.

2. Received G.O. No. 187, Finance (Marine), dated the 15th March 1931, accepting the resignation of Mr. M. Brown of his seat on the Port Trust Board and directing the publication in the Fort St. George Gazette of a notification appointing M.H. Ry. San Subbarao S. Subbarao Ayyar Ayyar Ayyar as a trustee.

3. Received G.O. No. 188, Finance (Marine), dated 6th April 1931, accepting the resignation of Messrs. C. L. Sanyal, C.B., of his appointment as a trustee of the Port of Madras and directing the publication in the Fort St. George Gazette of a notification appointing Mr. A. A. Sanyal, M.A., M.C.S., in his place.

4. Read a note by the Chairman proposing a revision of the Trust's Scale of Rates and submitting a fresh revised Scale of Rates.

Resolved that the draft of the revised Scale of Rates be submitted to Government for sanction and publication in the Fort St. George Gazette, as required by section 46 (1) of the Madras Port Trust Act.

5. Read a note by the Trust's Traffic Manager, supported by the Chairman, applying for six months' leave, extending to one month and twenty-seven days' privilege leave and four months and three days' privilege leave on full earnings salary, with effect from 31st May 1931, and recommending the following arrangements with the usual allowances during his absence:—

1. Mr. J. G. Lord, First Assistant Traffic Manager, to act as Traffic Manager.

2. Mr. F. W. Stocks, Second Assistant Traffic Manager, to act as First Assistant Traffic Manager.

3. Mr. J. Goss, Senior Wharf Superintendent, to act as Second Assistant Traffic Manager.

Resolved that, as required by section 46 of the Madras Port Trust Act, Government be asked to sanction the leave applied for under article 226-A of the Civil Service Regulations as well as the list of the acting arrangements above recommended. Resolved also to approve of making arrangements II and III.

6. Read correspondence between the Chairman and Messrs. East & Co., Limited, Agents of the Assam Petroleum Company (India), Limited, on the subject of the lease of six acres of land on the south side of the wharf which they now hold in the name of the Assam Petroleum Company, Limited. Read also note by the Chairman recommending that the land be leased to the company for a further period of five years from 1st September 1932, the date of the expiry of the present lease, subject to the rate being provided for the following:—

(1) A rental of the rate per acre per annum.

(2) A clause making it terminable by either party, at any time during the currency of the lease, on twelve months' notice.

(3) A clause reserving to the Trust the right of increasing a strip of land 100 feet wide through the leased area instead of the 50 feet provided for in the existing lease.

Resolved to approve of the Chairman's recommendation.

7. Read again Board's Resolution No. 228 of 17th September 1931 and note by the Engineer-in-Chief, informing the Board that an office lease has been secured for the 500-ton bucket hooper design "Tyden" and suggesting that also be broken up.

Resolved that the vessel be broken up and that the machinery and parts that cannot be made use of on the Harbour works be sold.

8. Received as the recommendation of the Trust's Chief Engineer, supported by the Chairman, a resolution of the Engineering and Docking Master and the Chief Engineer of the Dock, "Madras" to that the Trust Engineer and Docking Master and the Chief Engineer of the Dock, "Madras" be given, as hereinafter, as allowances of Rs. 2 and Rs. 1 per day, respectively, during the period of their stay with the vessel in Calcutta in respect.

20. Recorded G.O. No. 109, Finance, dated 27th March 1931, authorising certain appropriations and additional estimates under the Madras Port Trust accounts during 1930-31.
21. Recorded G.O. Finance No. 47, Finance (Marine), dated 29th March 1931, approving of certain amendments to the Trust's Code of Rules and sanctioning the cost incurred up to 1st September 1931 of the arrangements made with shipping agents for the collection of quay dues and landing charges—vide Resolution No. 221, dated 21st December 1930.
22. Recorded G.O. Finance No. 48, Finance (Marine), dated the 31st March 1931, sanctioning, subject to various modifications, the proposals of the Board for the improvement of pay and prospects of the Harbour master—vide Resolution No. 226, dated 21st November 1930.
23. Recorded G.O. Finance No. 7, Finance (Marine), dated the 31st March 1931, sanctioning the proposals of the Board recommending to Resolution No. 425, dated 11th March 1931.
24. Recorded G.O. Finance No. 80, Finance, dated 26th March 1931, sanctioning an additional estimate of Rs. 3,500 for expenditure under the Madras Port Trust during 1930-31.
25. Recorded G.O. Finance No. 33, Finance, dated 25th March 1931, sanctioning an additional estimate of Rs. 55,715 for expenditure under the Madras Port Trust during 1930-31.
26. Recorded G.O. Finance No. 39, Finance, dated 26th March 1931, sanctioning appropriations for estimates of expenditure under the Trust's Capital and Revenue accounts during 1930-31—vide Resolution No. 447, dated 26th March 1931.
27. Recorded the Survey Report of the Karaikal Harbour for the period January to June 1930.
28. Sanctions and cash paid by the Executive, Board of India, Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 7th April 1931 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government services—	Debt interest—
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Accounts	4,41,500	— 24,829 2 3
Overhead Fund Accounts	28,180	1,767 0 3
Deposit Accounts	87,838	387 14 8
Indian Porters' Home Charity Accounts	18,504	235 14 8
Charitable Porters' Fund Accounts	1,53,608	15,811 14 8
Portage Fund Accounts	—	1,53,608 14 8
Harbour Dues Advance Accounts	—	50,708 12 8
Railway Freight Advance Accounts	—	95,000 12 8
Capital Accounts	—	—

Port Trust Office, Madras,
26th April 1931.

E. H. Q. MITCHELL,
Clerk, Madras Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

Date.	Barometer at sea.	THERMOMETER.				Barometer at level of sea.	Winds.	Rainfall in inches.	Daily velocity.	Height of sea.	Cloudy sky.	Height of clouds.	Direction of wind.
		Corrected dry bulb.		Corrected wet bulb.									
		Top.	Wet.	Max.	Min.								
April.	12 017	80.0	73.8	81.4	69.0	142.1	S. by E.	114	0.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	Light variable breeze.
1st Sun.	—	84.4	74.0	84.7	70.0	141.8	S. by E.	115	—	10	10	10	Light variable breeze.
2nd Sun.	—	83.0	73.4	84.0	70.0	141.4	S.	115	—	10	10	10	Light variable breeze.
3rd Sun.	—	83.0	73.4	84.0	70.0	141.0	S. by E.	115	—	10	10	10	Light variable breeze.
4th Sun.	—	83.0	73.4	84.0	70.0	141.0	S. by E.	115	—	10	10	10	Light variable breeze.
5th Sun.	—	83.0	73.4	84.0	70.0	141.0	S. by E.	115	—	10	10	10	Light variable breeze.
6th Sun.	—	83.0	73.4	84.0	70.0	141.0	S. by E.	115	—	10	10	10	Light variable breeze.
7th Sun.	—	83.0	73.4	84.0	70.0	141.0	S. by E.	115	—	10	10	10	Light variable breeze.
8th Sun.	—	83.0	73.4	84.0	70.0	141.0	S. by E.	115	—	10	10	10	Light variable breeze.
9th Sun.	—	83.0	73.4	84.0	70.0	141.0	S. by E.	115	—	10	10	10	Light variable breeze.
10th Sun.	—	83.0	73.4	84.0	70.0	141.0	S. by E.	115	—	10	10	10	Light variable breeze.
11th Sun.	—	83.0	73.4	84.0	70.0	141.0	S. by E.	115	—	10	10	10	Light variable breeze.
12th Sun.	—	83.0	73.4	84.0	70.0	141.0	S. by E.	115	—	10	10	10	Light variable breeze.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The station of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the maximum of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, sea and general weather registered are for the mean of 24 hours—during midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 7.45 inches, the average for the same period being 8.00 inches.

Madras Observatory,
26th April 1931.

E. HANSEN,
Off. Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17-1

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1921.

(Price, 2 pms.)

**ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING
27th APRIL 1921.**

**SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE
AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.**

Week ending 27th April 1921.—Belgaol moderate. Kistna, Madra, Trichinopoly, Madras, Malabar, (the) hills; light or fair elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally but withering (in) parts (of) Chittoor. Harvested paddy, sugarcane (and) dry crops—cottons generally fair, sowings (of) paddy (and) dry crops proceeding (in) parts (of) thirteen districts. Conditions (of) outgoings generally. Water insufficient (in) parts. Pasture (and) fodder sufficient generally except (in) parts (of) Chittoor (and) Dacca. Prices generally stationary. Prospects not favourable (in) parts (of) Ganjam, Vinsagapattam; bad (in) parts (of) Karnool; fair elsewhere. These last—viz. Karnool. Attendance two weeks 514, one all.

Special report for Bellary and Anantapur.—Relief works four (in) each district (in) progress. Distress moderate but increasing (in) Anantapur. Cattle deaths mostly arrested. People (and) fairly resorting to work. No marked foreign influx. Conditions of people on relief and public health generally fair. No emigration. Relief measures adequate. No special relief to weavers and artisans necessary now. Children on two weeks in Anantapur provided with milk from private charity. A private relief committee formed in Bellary. State loans being advanced wherever necessary. Prices station Bellary 7-5, and Anantapur 7-5 each. Numbers on relief Bellary weeks 5,176, gratulations 1,716, total 7,892. Anantapur weeks 3,219, gratulations 1,604, total 4,823.

Board of Revenue
(R.S., Secs. I, Secs. & Assist.)
Madras, 26th April 1921.

K. R. CHIDAMPARA ATTAR,
Deputy Secretary.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

AGENCY DIVISION.

Water-supply insufficient in eleven taluks. Transplantation of ragi proceeding and planting of sugarcane continuing in four taluks. Ragi and sugarcane withering; condition of other crops not reported. Harvested ragi, wheat, cotton, sugarcane; cottons normal. Pasture insufficient in four taluks. Fodder insufficient in five taluks. Conditions of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in four taluks. Prospects slightly improved.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Bruchikonda 2-15 feet. Arada 2-45 feet. Transplantation of ragi and paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested crops, generally, average fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Fodder available. Conditions of cattle generally fair. Employment generally available for the present. Grain-stocks generally sufficient for the present. Prospects generally fair for the present.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply insufficient in eleven taluks. Planting of sugarcane commencing and proceeding in parts. Transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations backward in six taluks. Standing crops generally decreasing; generally withering in four taluks. Harvested crops, generally, poor. Ragis, ragi, cottons, cotton poor to fair. Pasture insufficient in seven taluks and fodder insufficient in three taluks. Conditions of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects in the whole not favourable.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply inefficient in four taluks and one division. Godavari 2-30 feet below normal. Ploughing, sowing, planting of sugarcane and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, cotton, paddy, tobacco, chilies, guajava and various fruits in several taluks. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks. Fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects somewhat improved by recent rains.

KINARA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Kinara 5-60 feet below normal. Ploughing, sowing and weeding, available in progress. Standing crops fair, but guajava and paddy suffering in two taluks for want of water. Harvested sugarcane, cotton, guajava, cotton and tobacco; various fruits. Pasture insufficient except in parts of three taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle good but some disease (not specified) prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KUNTER.

Water-supply inefficient in two taluks and is not required elsewhere. Sowing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, sweet potatoes, paddy and beans, various fruits (ragi) just to fruit. Pasture nearly in eight taluks. Fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair except in a few villages of one taluk.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply inefficient. Rainfalls report not received. Agricultural operations all. Standing crops and harvesting. Harvested paddy; various seasonal. Pasture all. Fodder available in parts. Free removal of grass and leaves from pasture provided. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects bad.

KOLLARI.

Water-supply generally inefficient under rain-fed taluks. Ploughing; planting of sugarcane; weeding of paddy and later and removal of such grass in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, various fruits, paddy, just to harvest. Pasture generally insufficient; fodder available except in three taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in most parts of eastern taluks. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in three taluks. Prospects fair in the west and bad in the eastern taluks.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply inefficient except under rains and wells. Ploughing of dry lands for only crops; weeding of sugarcane, paddy and beans, under wells and removal of such areas in progress. Standing crops fair, but action on dry lands not to come. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and various fruits, cotton, just to fruit. Pasture just to fruit. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread drought in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects improved in all the taluks except two.

GUDGAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of sorghum and indigo in one taluk and transplanting and weeding of paddy in two taluks in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, guajava, cotton, beans, sugarcane, paddy and sugarcane, cotton and tobacco; various fruits. Pasture nearly in four taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KELLOGG.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk and one division. Supply in the Bengur delta and the Bengur reservoir adequate. Supply in the Kellogg delta inadequate. Sowing of indigo and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and chilies; cotton fair to normal; sorghum, various fruits, but to normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks and one division; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHINGELPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of paddy and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and ragi; various fruits. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADNAP.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of guajava, cotton and sugarcane, transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy and groundnut in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, guajava and sugarcane; various fruits. Pasture sufficient except in parts of one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply inefficient except in three divisions and parts of two taluks and one division. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and cotton, transplanting in parts; manufacturing of paddy, cotton and other products proceeding in parts and weeding of paddy, ragi and cotton in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, indigo, groundnut and various fruits, various just to normal. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available except in three taluks. Condition of cattle fair except in two villages where widespread drought. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair but more rain is needed for weeding in four taluks.

NORTH ANDOL.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of five taluks and two divisions. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi and cholera; transplanting of paddy, ragi, cholera and sugarcane and weeding of paddy and ragi, in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, tobacco, ginger and cholera year to year; sugarcane crop. Transplantation except in part of one division; fodder available except in parts of three taluks and one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one division. Prospects fair but rain is urgently needed in two taluks.

RAJAH.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of five taluks. Ploughing; sowing and transplantation of paddy, ragi and sugarcane and weeding of sugarcane. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane, cholera and (sugarcane), cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ROBERTPOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Three feet of water in the Derrery at Roda. Ploughing, sowing of cholera, maize, paddy, groundnut and cotton proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, maize, chillies, tobacco, ragi, banana, sugarcane, betel, ginger, cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

TICHIMPULY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Discharge over the river not reported. Ploughing and sowing; sowing of paddy, cholera, ginger and planting of sugarcane and banana proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, chillies, plantain, cotton, tobacco, ginger, banana, cardamom, maize, shakam and ragi; cotton fair to average. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply fairly sufficient. Discharge over the coast of the Lower Andol in the Coleroon northern and southern branches was five feet in each. Transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ginger, tobacco; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks and one division. Ploughing and sowing of paddy and transplanting of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholera; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KANNAD.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk and parts of two taluks. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cotton, maize and tobacco; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TIRNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Kollukottam, outlet. Discharge through vents adequate. Ploughing, sowing and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of one-crop paddy progressing. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks. Ploughing and sowing of first one-crop proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient except in two divisions and two taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and postage sufficient. Ploughing proceeding. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning, plucking, sowing and weeding proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22nd APRIL 1921.

District.	Rainfall in inches.				Prices in Rupees (per 100 lbs.) per season.												Market.	
	In the week.		Up to the end of the week ending 22nd April.		Rice.			Wheat.			Oats.			Barley.				
	1921.	Average of 10 years ending with 1920.	1921.	Average of 10 years ending with 1920.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.		
Central.	Agency Division.	0.9	..	1.7	..	0.4	..	1.4	..	0.7	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	Agency Division.
	Gurgaon	..	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	(a) 0.7	0.8	1.0	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	Gurgaon
	Vijayapattana	..	0.4	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	..	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.0	Vijayapattana	
	Baderani	..	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.8	..	0.1	0.4	Baderani
	Karna	..	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	(a) 0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	..	(a) 0.7	0.8	Karna
Deccan.	Bechar	..	0.8	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bechar
	Bellary	..	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bellary
	Amalapur	..	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Amalapur
	Chidambaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidambaram
	Chidambaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidambaram
Madras.	Madras	..	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	Madras	
	Chingapatt	..	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	Chingapatt
	Madras	..	1.0	0.1	2.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	Madras
	South Arcot	..	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	South Arcot
	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Arcot
North Arcot.	Chittoor	..	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	Chittoor
	North Arcot	..	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	North Arcot
	Chittoor	..	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	Chittoor
	Chittoor	..	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	Chittoor
	Chittoor	..	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	Chittoor
South Arcot.	Tanjore	..	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	Tanjore
	Madras	..	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Madras	
	Madras	..	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	Madras
	Madras	..	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	Madras
	Madras	..	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	Madras
West Coast.	Malabar	..	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	Malabar
	South Kanara	..	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	South Kanara
	Travancore	..	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	Travancore
	Cochin	..	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	Cochin
	Cochin	..	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	Cochin
Malabar.	The Nilgiris	..	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	The Nilgiris
	The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris
	The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris
	The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris
	The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris

* Average of the 10 years ending 1910-11.

† Average of 10 years.

(c) Recent prices.

RAINFALL, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, MADRAS.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 4.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1901.

[Price, 5 annas.]

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By name of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, with the Bill as amended by the Committee—*Text and Tables*
 Act No. 2 of 1901.—The Limitation of Hindu Commercial Endowments Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons—*Tables*
 Act No. 3 of 1901.—The Indian Limitation (Amendment) Act, with Statement of Objects and Reasons—*Tables*
 Act No. 4 of 1901.—The Indian Limitation (Amendment) Act—*Tables*

Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, published under rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- A Bill further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908.*
1. Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows:—
1. This Act may be called the Indian Limitation (Amendment) Act, 1901.
2. In section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the words "for a review of judgment or for leave to appeal or any other application to which this section may be made"

applicable by any enactment or rule for the time being in force "shall be omitted."

3. To sub-section (j) of section 28 of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that nothing contained in any of the following sections, namely, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or 18, shall be deemed to affect or alter, within the meaning of clause (h), any period of limitation prescribed by a special or local law, unless special provision to the contrary is made therein."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 28, sub-section (j), clause (i), of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908), provides that nothing in that Act shall affect or alter any period of limitation specially prescribed for any suit, appeal or application by any special or local law. This provision has been the subject of conflicting decisions by the High Courts. The Calcutta and Madras High Courts have in effect held that the general provisions of the Act cannot be applied in computing the period of limitation, specially provided by any special or local law, whereas the Allahabad High Court has taken the contrary view, on the ground that a special or local law is not in itself a complete Code of limitation.

Calcutta Weekly News, Vol. XXIV, Pt. I, J.L.R., 40, 41, 42.

J.L.R., 40, 41, 42.

The object of the Bill is to make it clear that the provisions in certain sections of Act IX of 1908 apply to the period of limitation prescribed by any special or local law unless they are specifically excluded.

Opportunity is also taken to remove certain defects in the drafting of section 3 of the Act of 1908. That section provides for the extension of the period of limitation when the appellant or applicant shows sufficient cause, and as it stands applies peculiarly to appeals, applications for a review of judgments or for leave to appeal and to other applications where the section has been made applicable by any enactment or rule for the time being in force, but its application to any period of limitation specially prescribed by any special or local law is expressly precluded by the provisions of section 28, sub-section (j), clause (i). It is proposed in the Bill to make it clear that, where a special period of limitation is prescribed by a special or local law, section 3 will not apply, but that otherwise it will automatically apply to all applications.

DRAFT,
The 22nd January 1922.

E. E. O'DONNELL.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd March 1921:—

No. 15 of 1921.

A Bill Author to amend Act III of 1872

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend Act III of 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

- Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Civil Marriage (Amendment) Act, 1921, and Act III of 1921, as amended by this Act, may be called the Civil Marriage Act.
- Amendment of the preamble of Act III of 1872. 2. In the preamble to Act III of 1872 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act" for the words from "do not profess" to "Jaina religions" the following words shall be substituted, namely:—"I intend marriage under the provisions of this Act."
- Amendment of section 2, Act III of 1872. 3. In section 2 of the said Act for the words from "either of whom" to "Jaina religions" the following words shall be substituted, namely:—"who intend marriage under the provisions of this Act."
- Amendment of the Second Schedule to Act III of 1872. 4. In the Second Schedule to the said Act for the words "I do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindu, Mohammedan, Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion" where they occur in both places, the following words shall be substituted, namely:—"I intend marriage under the provisions of the Civil Marriage Act."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A civil marriage law, without reference to race, religion or social distinction, exists in all European countries, and it is open to any Indian to contract such marriage in Europe. There is no reason why he should not be at liberty to do so equally in his own country.

The British Home) report upon the Government the necessity of such law, and in 1912 Sir Henry Maine, then Law Member of the Government of India, introduced a Civil Marriage Bill, but his successor, Sir James Stephen, yielded to the objection then raised that such measure should follow, not anticipate, any great change of social sentiment and religious feelings. More recently (in 1916) Mr. R. N. Bose sought to revive this Bill and in 1918 Mr. Pyral, acting on the same grounds, introduced a more restricted Bill intended to legalise intercaste marriages which reached the Committee stage, and though the provisions were approved, it was considered advisable to defer the further consideration to the Indian Legislative Assembly.

In view of the growing strength of sentiment in favour of secularism and the judicial declaration of Brahmins, Jains and other Hindu communities as Hindus (S.C. II P. C.), the removal of the more liberal measures of 1872 seems necessary.

DRAFT.

The 24th February 1921.

H. S. GOUD, S.E.

H. MONCKIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 26th March 1911:—

No. 16 of 1911.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the emoluments claimable by *Watan* *Hind* *princis*.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the emoluments claimable by *Watan* *Hind* *princis*; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the *Watan* *Hind* *Princis* *Emoluments* *Act*, 1911.

Short title.

2. In this Act,—

Watan *Hind* *princis*,

"*Hind*" means any person who is governed by the *Hind* *Law*; and

"*emoluments*" means all pecuniary fees and any other dues claimable by any person for religious ceremonies, on account of his being a *Watan* *Hind* *princis*.

3. No person shall be entitled to claim, as a matter of right, any *emoluments* from *Hind* *princis* who does not call in the course of the person claiming those *emoluments*.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The principle laid down in this Bill has been long the established law in all parts of British India except the Bombay Presidency, where it has been held that a *Watan* *Hind* *princis* is entitled to claim a *Watan* *Hind* *princis* for his customary emoluments, though, as a matter of fact, his services for performing the ceremonies may not be requested by a *Hind*. This state of the law has caused considerable inconvenience to Non-Brahmin *Hind* *princis* in the Bombay Presidency. The people who claim these emoluments being essentially in the Brahmin race and Non-Brahmin *Hind* *princis* must their being taxed by the *Law* *Hind* *princis* to pay for services which they neither desire nor obtain. This Bill is intended to remove the law as it is in the Non-Brahmin *Hind* *princis* and bring the law as administered by the Bombay High Court into line with the law laid down by the other High Courts.

Enacted,
This 16th January 1911.

A. S. LATTER.

H. MORCHIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Acts of the Indian Legislature assented to by the Governor-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 27th March 1921, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II of 1921.

An Act to determine the salary of the Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly.

WHEREAS it is provided by sub-section (5) of section 63-C of the Government of India Act that the Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly shall receive such salary as may be determined by Act of the Indian Legislature; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enacted at Madras.

1. This Act may be called the Legislative Assembly (Deputy President's Salary) Act, 1921.

2. There shall be paid to the Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, in respect of any period during which he is engaged on work connected with the business of the said Assembly, a salary calculated at the rate of two thousand rupees per annum.

Salary of Deputy President.

3. If any question arises whether during any period the Deputy President was engaged on work connected with the business of the Legislative Assembly, the question shall be referred for decision to the President of the said Assembly, and his decision shall be final.

Decision in case of doubt.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 27th March 1931, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III of 1931.

An Act further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1931.

Amendment of section 55, Act V, 1908.

2. (1) In sub-section (3) of section 55 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the words "will be discharged" the words "may be discharged", shall be substituted.

(2) In sub-section (4) of the same section for the words "shall release" the words "may release" shall be substituted.

H. MONCHIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 27th March 1921, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV of 1921

An Act further to amend the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916; and It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Import and Export of Goods (Amendment) Act, 1921.

2. In sub-section (5) of section 1 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916, for the words "up to the 31st day of March 1921", the words "up to the 31st day of March 1922" shall be substituted.

Repeal of Act XIII of 1919

3. The Import and Export of Goods (Amendment) Act, 1920, is hereby repealed.

H. MONCHIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 23rd March 1921, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V of 1921

An Act to amend the Indigo Cess Act, 1918.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indigo Cess Act, 1918; It, be hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indigo Cess (Amendment) Act, 1921.

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1921.

2. In sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Indigo Cess Act, 1918, for the words and figures "one rupee per hundred of 82½ pounds avoirdupois" the words "one rupee eight annas per hundredweight of one hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 2, Act 131 of 1918

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

III.—ARTICLES WHOLELY OR PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

Articles.

17. Of various and miscellaneous articles, imported by a private vessel for the personal use.
18. The following items, imported by a private vessel for the personal use of a person:
- (a) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (b) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (c) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (d) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (e) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (f) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (g) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (h) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (i) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (j) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (k) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (l) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (m) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (n) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (o) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (p) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (q) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (r) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (s) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (t) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (u) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (v) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (w) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (x) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (y) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.
 - (z) Articles of dress, such as hats, shoes, gloves, &c., when they are imported in a parcel.

CLOTHING, SHIRTS AND SHIRTINGS.

19. Articles of clothing, shirts and shirtings.
20. Articles of clothing, shirts and shirtings.

SHIRTS, SHIRTINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

21. The following articles, namely, shirts, shirtings, and shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.
22. The following articles, namely, shirts, shirtings, and shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.
23. The following articles, namely, shirts, shirtings, and shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.
24. The following articles, namely, shirts, shirtings, and shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.
25. The following articles, namely, shirts, shirtings, and shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.
26. The following articles, namely, shirts, shirtings, and shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.
27. The following articles, namely, shirts, shirtings, and shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.
28. The following articles, namely, shirts, shirtings, and shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.
29. The following articles, namely, shirts, shirtings, and shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.
30. The following articles, namely, shirts, shirtings, and shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.

SHIRTS.

31. Articles of shirts, when they are imported in a parcel.
32. Articles of shirts, when they are imported in a parcel.

SHIRTINGS.

33. Articles of shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.
34. Articles of shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.

SHIRTS AND SHIRTINGS.

35. Articles of shirts and shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.
36. Articles of shirts and shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.

SHIRTS AND SHIRTINGS.

37. The following articles, namely, shirts and shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.
38. The following articles, namely, shirts and shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.
39. The following articles, namely, shirts and shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.
40. The following articles, namely, shirts and shirtings, when they are imported in a parcel.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

41. Articles, when they are imported in a parcel.
42. Articles, when they are imported in a parcel.

PART II.

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

Number.	Name of article.	Unit or measure of quantity.	Rate of duty.
	I.—FISH, MEAT AND TOBACCO.		
	FISH.		
1	Fish, salted, wet or dry	Each pound of 16 lb. standard weight.	Each rate or rate of duty on each pound of 16 lb. standard weight.
	MEAT.		
2	Meat, when it is imported in a parcel.	Each pound of 16 lb. standard weight.	Each rate or rate of duty on each pound of 16 lb. standard weight.
	TOBACCO.		
3	Tobacco, when it is imported in a parcel.	Each pound of 16 lb. standard weight.	Each rate or rate of duty on each pound of 16 lb. standard weight.
4	Tobacco, when it is imported in a parcel.	Each pound of 16 lb. standard weight.	Each rate or rate of duty on each pound of 16 lb. standard weight.

Number	Name of article.	Duty to be paid at assessment.	Rate of duty.
II.—FOOD, FEED, AND TOBACCO—<i>cont.</i>			
21	Flourised Spitz	Imperial gallon or 4 quart bottles.	5s 4 3/4
22	Glucose, Cornflax, Maltose and other preparations containing starch— (a) Refined or such a degree as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested. (b) If tested	Do. Imperial gallon or 4 quart bottles at the strength of London proof.	5s 4 3/4 and the duty to be assessed or reduced in proportion to the strength of the spirit, namely, at 10 less than London proof.
23	All other sorts of spirit	Do.	Do.
24	Whisky— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 40 per cent of proof spirit. All other sorts of wines not containing more than 40 per cent of proof spirit. Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 40 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of spirit."	Imperial gallon or 4 quart bottles. Do.	5s 4 3/4 4s 8
Bees.			
25	Bees, all sorts including a cheese and mother's product of all sorts, including supplementary per the 11th.	Ad valorem	11 per cent.
Cream, Pure and Sterile.			
26	Butt, containing milk excepted under No. 1	Imperial gallon or 4 quart bottles.	The rate at which spirit duty is levied on such being liable on such measurement in the same when the spirit is pure.
Tannins.			
27	Tannins, concentrated	Imperial gallon	1s 8
28	Quinine and Cinchon	Ad valorem	70 per cent.
29	All other sorts of tannin manufactured	Imperial	2s 8
III.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.			
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.			
30	Coal, coke and patent fuel	Ton	0 9
Oil.			
31	Petroleum, including also kerosene and the liquid impurities known by the names of kerosene, lamp oil, kerosene oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, paraffin, gasoline, kerosene, benzene, benzine, and any other similar liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, shale, or any other bituminous substance, as from any product of petroleum, but including the shares of petroleum included in No. 41. Note—Motor spirit is liable to an additional duty of 6 pence per gallon under No. 12 or 13 as provided by an Act of 1911.	Imperial gallon	One penny and six pence.
32	Petroleum, which has the heating value of at least five hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to be a substitute of the kerosene of Customs in its intended use for the heating of jets or other uses, or for industrial purposes, and petroleum, which has the heating value of at least one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to be a substitute of the kerosene of Customs in its intended use for industrial or fuel or for other uses or for lighting purposes.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLELY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.			
Iron, Ironware and Machine Tools.			
33	Iron (a) In the unmanufactured state, No. 15— (1) Ironware, other than goods, including gun and machine tools. (2) Ironware, other than gun, machine tools or similar. (3) Finally, including machine tools and machine tools. (4) Finally, other than gun, machine tools or similar. (5) Iron springs and machine springs for the same, including gun and machine tools. (6) Gun stocks and machine tools.	Each Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	10s 10s 10s 10s 10s 10s or 10 per cent of value, whichever is higher.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

- No. Name of article.
104 Coal.
120 Gunpowder, including powder and matches, and blasting machines.
121 All other articles are otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

PART V.

Articles which are liable to duty at 25 per cent of value.

I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

1 25 Confectionery.

II.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

Acres, Instruments and Receipts From

- 124 Gunpowder for military, police, coast, and sporting purposes.
125 Subject to the provisions specified in the 1914 Ordinance, other than those specified in entry No. 45, which are as to parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1914 (including drawings and the designs which are suitable as patterns for the making of arms, all tools and for cleaning or polishing, together, the more, all machines for making, loading, discharging or unloading cartridges, for some other than military and all other arms of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Government in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be munitions or military stores for the purposes of this Act.

Cutlery and Glass.

- 126 Motor cars, motor cycles, motor scooters, bicycles and mopeds and accessories thereof: provided that such parts or accessories as are ordinarily also used for other purposes shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.

Carpets, Rugs, Mats, and Carpets and Rugs.

- 127 Stools and chairs and parts thereof.
128 Miscellaneous ware.
129 Mixed motor-cars.

Quarries and Quarries.

- 130 Glass bottles and jars and other parts.

Mixtures.

- 131 Gold plate, gold thread and wire and gold manufactures, all sorts.
132 Silver plate, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.

Lamps and Tinning Poles.

- 133 Bell glass, glass, and other manufactures of glass.

Miscellaneous.

- 134 Chronograph Clock.
135 Fan-covers.
136 Ivory, manufactured.
137 Jewellery and goods.
138 Picture, engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture postcards.
139 Porcelain, earthenware, glass and other articles, motor scooters, mopeds, and telephones.
140 Quakers' registers, including indexes (Nos. 17 to 20) and notices (Nos. 45).
141 Toys, games, playing cards and registers for games and sports.

SCHEDULE II.

Exempted Articles.

(See section 2 (FL))

Year.	No.	Short Title.	Extent of Exemption.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1901	VIII	The Indian Trade (Amendment) Act, 1901	Section 2.
1904	IV	The Indian Trade (Amendment) Act, 1904	The word "second" in section 4 and as much of subsection 2 as requires a licence to be issued in the Indian Trade Act, 1904.
1907	VI	The Indian Trade (Amendment) Act, 1907	Section 2.
1909	VII	The Indian Trade (Amendment) Act, 1909	The whole.

SCHEDULE III.

Schedule to be substituted in the Indian Trade Act, 1918.

(See section 2)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

EXEMPTED ARTICLES.

(See section 2)

Liquor.

For a weight not exceeding one ton.
For a weight exceeding one ton but not exceeding two tons and a half.
For any two tons and a half or more or for any three tons and a half or more.

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Postcards.						
Single	Quarter of an ounce.
Reply	Half ounce.
Book, Papers and Sample Packets.						
For every five books or tracts so treated	..	..	..	..	..	Half an ounce.
Registered Newspapers.						
For a weight not exceeding eight lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	Quarter of an ounce.
For a weight exceeding eight lbs. but not exceeding twenty lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	Half an ounce.
For every twenty lbs. or fraction thereof exceeding twenty lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	Half an ounce.
Periods.						
For a weight not exceeding twenty lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	Two ounces.
For a weight not exceeding fifty lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	Four ounces.
For every fifty lbs. or fraction thereof exceeding fifty lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	Four ounces.

SCHEDULE IV.

Schedule to be substituted in the Freight (Railway and Island Steam-vessels) Tax Act, 1917.

(See section 4.)

"SCHEDULE I.

(See section 5.)

Goods.	Excess or deficit of taxation.	Rate of tax.
(1)	(2)	(3)
All goods (including goods carried by sailing vessels) other than food, medicinal preparations, and fuel.	For excess of net freight payable.	Two and a half pence in the case of goods carried by a railway, and one and a quarter pence in the case of goods carried by an island steam-vessel.

SCHEDULE V.

Schedule to be substituted in the Income Tax Act, 1918.

(See section 5.)

"SCHEDULE I.

RATES OF TAX.

(See section 14.)

Rate.

- I. Where the taxable income is less than Rs. 2,000 Nil.
- II. Where the taxable income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards and—
 - (i) the total income is less than Rs. 4,000 Five pence in the rupee.
 - (ii) the total income is Rs. 4,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 10,000 Six pence in the rupee.
 - (iii) the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 20,000 Nine pence in the rupee.
 - (iv) the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 30,000 One shilling in the rupee.
 - (v) the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 40,000 One shilling and two pence in the rupee.
 - (vi) the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards One shilling and four pence in the rupee.

SCHEDULE II.

RATES OF REFUND.

(See section 21.)

Amount.

Refund.

1. Less than Rs. 5,000 One shilling and four pence in the rupee.
2. Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 6,000 Three pence in the rupee.
3. Rs. 6,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 10,000 Two pence in the rupee.
4. Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 20,000 Seven pence in the rupee.
5. Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 30,000 Four pence in the rupee.
6. Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 40,000 Two pence in the rupee.

SCHEDULE VI.

Schedule to be submitted in the Super-tax Act, 1920.

(See notice 6.)

"SCHEDULE."

(See notice 4.)

Ria.

- (1) In respect of the first lakh of rupees of taxable income—
 (a) in the case of a Hindu, undivided family—
 (i) in respect of the first twenty-five thousand rupees of taxable income. Nil.
 (ii) in respect of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of taxable income. One anna in the rupee.
 (4) In all other cases—
 (i) In respect of the first fifty thousand rupees of taxable income. Nil.
 (ii) In respect of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income. One anna in the rupee.
 (3) In respect of the first fifty thousand rupees of taxable income over one lakh of rupees. One and a half annas in the rupee.
 (5) In respect of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income. Two annas in the rupee.
 (6) In respect of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income. Two and a half annas in the rupee.
 (7) In respect of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income. Three annas in the rupee.
 (8) In respect of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income. Three and a half annas in the rupee.
 (9) In respect of all taxable income over three and a half lakhs of rupees. Four annas in the rupee."

H. MINCHIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 27th March 1921 and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VII of 1921.

An Act to amend the law relating to the Calcutta University.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Calcutta University; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Calcutta University Act, 1921. H of 1921

2. In section 4 of the Calcutta University Act, 1857 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), for the words "Governor-General of India" the words "Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal" shall be substituted. H of 1921

3. In sections 5, 7 and 16 of the said Act, for the words "Governor-General of India in Council" in all places where they occur, the words "Local Government of Bengal" shall be substituted. H of 1921

4. The sections of the Indian Universities Act, 1908, which are specified in the first column of the schedule, are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the second column thereof. H of 1921

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 4.)

Extent of repeal.

Section.

(1)

2. In clause (b) of sub-section (3) the words "in relation to the University of Calcutta the Governor-General in Council, and in relation to the other Universities."

3. Clause (2) of sub-section (2) the words "in the name of the University of Calcutta, upon the Chancellor, Senate, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their respective capacity."

4. In sub-section (3) the words "in the Senate of India or" and the words "article one may be."

10. The whole.

H. MONCHIEFF SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 27th March 1921 and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII of 1921.

As Act to declare the rights of Hindus to make transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons in the City of Madras.

Whereas it is expedient to declare the rights of Hindus to make transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons in the City of Madras; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Hindu Transfers and Bequests (City of Madras) Act, 1921.

2. (1) This Act shall apply to all transfers *inter vivos* and wills made by persons governed by the Hindu law who are domiciled within the limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Madras.

(2) In the case of transfers *inter vivos* or wills executed before the date of this Act, the provisions of this Act shall apply to such of the dispositions thereby made as are intended to come into operation at a time which is subsequent to the 14th February 1921:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall affect any transfers for valuable consideration in which the right to any property has vested prior to the date of this Act.

Explanation:—Hindus governed by the Marumakkathayam or the Aliyasantana law shall be deemed to be persons governed by the Hindu Law for the purposes of this Act.

3. A transfer *inter vivos* or disposition by will of any property shall not be invalid by reason only that the transferee or legatee is an unborn person at the date of the transfer or the death of the testator, as the case may be.

4. No transfer of property can operate to create an interest which is to take effect after the life-time of one or more persons living at the date of the transfer and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period and to whom, if he attains full age, the interest created is to belong.

5. No bequest is valid whereby the vesting of the thing bequeathed may be delayed beyond the life-time of one or more persons living at the testator's decease, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the thing bequeathed is to belong.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 27th March 1921, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX of 1921.

An Act to validate certain indentures transferring properties formerly held by certain Enemy Missions in Trusts, and for the incorporation of such Trusts and for other purposes.

WHEREAS the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7 and 12 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916, vested the properties both movable and immovable in British India of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madras and Burma, the Schleswig Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madras, the Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madras, the Basel Mission, Madras, Bombay and Coorg, the Gosamer Evangelical Lutheran Mission, United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, the German Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, and a religious association in Assam styled the Sisters of the Divine Saviour, in certain Custodians of Enemy Property, and by order directed the said Custodians to transfer the properties thereby respectively vested in them to Boards of Trustees on certain trusts which the said Custodians accordingly purposed to do by the several indentures, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed; and

WHEREAS the properties comprised in the several indentures here by diverse means appointments became vested in the present Trustees of those indentures; and

WHEREAS doubts have risen and may arise as to the validity of certain matters in connection with the abovesaid transfers; and

WHEREAS it is expedient to terminate such doubts and to constitute the several bodies of Trustees bodies corporate in order that the intention of the said transfers may be fully carried out;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Enemy Missions Act, 1921.

2. (1) Each body of persons whose names are set out in the fourth column of the Schedule, and the predecessors in office of those persons,

Incorporation of Trusts.

shall be deemed to have been validly appointed the trustees of the indenture or indentures, as the case may be, described in the

Schedule opposite the names of the persons comprising that body, and each such body of persons, together with the successors in office of those persons, is hereby constituted a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, and may sue and be sued by the corporate name given to it in the fifth column of the Schedule.

(2) For the purposes of the appointment of the successors of the persons named in the fourth column of the Schedule in their office as such trustees, the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, shall be deemed to apply, and appointments of any trustees which are required to be made by the National Missionary Council of India shall be sufficiently made if made by writing under the hand of the Chairman of that body.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, the indentures described in the Schedule are hereby

Validation of indentures.

declared to have been validly made and the properties respectively transferred, or purporting to be transferred, thereby shall

be deemed to have been duly transferred by the said indentures, and all acts or things heretofore done under the said indentures are hereby validated and confirmed and every obligation imposed or purporting to be imposed on any person mentioned in any of the said indentures shall be binding in law on the person named therein whether such person is or is not a party to such indenture, and the Trustees referred to in sub-section (1) of section 2 shall have power, in conformity with the indentures, of which they are respectively trustees, to transfer or otherwise deal with the properties comprised in those indentures.

THE SCIENCE

c. See analysis of 1.

Particulars of Industry and present Trade/Exports:

[illegible]

[illegible]

(அ) தாசில் கடைபிடித்திருக்கிற தோழிப் பூரணா எவ்வளவுதான் கை வியூதானிக அளவில் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டு உள்ளது? விவரம் என்ன?

(ii) **അവർ പ്രദീപ് ഇന്ത്യ വിദഗ്ദ്ധരായ പ്രദീപ് ഇന്ത്യ ഫറാബ്രോസിക്സ് ഓഫ് ഇന്ത്യ,**

(ii) അവർ തങ്ങൾ വാഗ്ദാനപ്രകാരം സർക്കാർ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന സമയ
ഓട വിട്ടുപോകുമെന്നു വേദനാപ്രകാരം അറിയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ളതായ കാര്യത്തിൽ;

இது தான் கிரே எப்போதிலிருந்தும் அவர்கள் எவ்வளவு நன்றி அளித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று என்னுடைய கவனம் ஈர்க்குவதாக கவியு வரலாற்றிலிருந்து எவ்வளவு அவர்கள் அருமைப்பாடுகள்

പ്ര. ൧൪൭: കോട്ടയത്തുനിന്നും വന്ന കോളിത്തുകയും വിവിധ തണുത്തുറകളിലും അധികൃതരുടെയും

என்ற வடிவ ஓதையும் விளக்கியிருக்கிறார்;

(d) சமீபக் காலம் கவனக்குறைவு மீட்டராக திர்ந்தெடுத்திருக்கிறது. ஏற்கனவே

നിന്നിവിടെയിൽ പ്രവർത്തനം എന്നാണു് താൻ കരസ്ഥമാക്കിയതും അതു് തന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനം-പ്രകാരം :

(4) പത്തു കൊല്ലത്താളം വെട്ടു കോത്തിയുടേ കട്ടിയു വീഡി തണുപ്പിനെ നന്നിത
 തുറന്നു തടവിവാനിയിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം.

பெரியவர்களுக்கும் மிகுந்த அன்புடன் உங்கள் அன்பை (காத்தாய்) என் ப்போன்றி உணர்த்திவரும் பூதநரிதான்மிகுகளமாகும்.

2. கன அலையுதவி, மிகுந்தவசை, காணியகரண நன பூயுதவி உயர்த்து

മിഷിഗൺ സംസ്ഥാനം

[illegible]

പ്രമുഖനായ ഒരു കലാകാരൻ ആയിരുന്നു അദ്ദേഹം. അദ്ദേഹം കലാകാരനായിരുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം കലാകാരനായിരുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം കലാകാരനായിരുന്നു.

புதுவையில் நிகழ்ந்த பூங்காவிருந்தோட்டி கட்டிட உலாவிற்கான
தேவதாசி நிகழ்வுகளையும் கலா கல்விக்கானதும் அங்கம்.

8. வட்டி மகாப்பரமகயாளிதான், எல்லாம் இவ்வருக. வட்டி
கைப்பாடுகள் கரணம் 8. விநாயகமாய் வந்தால், வட்டிமகாப்பரமகயாளி, வட்டி, விநாயகமாய்

കണ്ടുകിട്ടിയ കടം തുകയുടെ 50 ശതമാനം വരെ അടയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുകൂല പരിപാടി

1. (1) (a) അപകടത്തിൽ ഇഴുകി അപകടമുട്ടിയവർ, അവരെ വേഗം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ

[illegible]

6. മലയാളം ഭാഷയിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന പദങ്ങൾക്ക് അർത്ഥം വ്യക്തമാക്കുക.

(B) കടം ഉയർത്താൻ നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനായി സർക്കാരിൽനിന്നും അനുവാദം നേടിയെടുക്കാനുള്ള ശ്രമം തുടരുന്നതായും ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഏതെങ്കിലും വിജ്ഞാപനം പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുമെന്നും വ്യക്തമാക്കുന്നു.

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എന്നതാണ് ഏകീകരണത്തിന്റെ ആദ്യ ഘട്ടം. ഇതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ വിവിധ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും വരുന്ന വിവിധ വിഭാഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവരെ കൂട്ടിക്കാണിച്ച് ചർച്ചകൾ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു.

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(3) இவ் வகப்பெயர்களை வட்டி கட்டும்படி கோணி கட்டினால் எவ்வளவு அளவி ன்ற கட்டியிருக்கிற காலத்திலிருந்து அது ஆகி மிகவுந்தேரவேண்டுகாம்,

[illegible]

(g) കടം ഉടമിയിട്ടുണ്ടാവുന്ന കടപെടുവരുന്ന ബാധകമാണെന്ന് ഉറപ്പി വരുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ് ;

[illegible]

(3) ಈ ಉಪನಿಬಂಧವು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 1000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಮೊತ್ತದ ವ್ಯಯವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 100 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ, ಉಳಿದೆಲ್ಲವುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸೇರಿಸುವುದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

[illegible][illegible]

ആയിട്ടുള്ളതും അവിധവകളിൽനിന്നും ഇവയില്ലാത്തതെന്നും അവർ ദോഷമില്ലാത്തവയല്ലെന്ന് തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നും അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതായാണ് പക്ഷം. ആ കൗൗൗൽക്കം ഇതുവരെ ഉണ്ടാകാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെന്ന് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു.

[illegible][illegible]

[திரு. என். கந்தசூரிநாதன் : கேள்வி எண் 100] கனம் பொதுப்பணித் துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கீழ்க்கண்ட கேள்விகளுக்கு பதிலளிப்பாரா :

[illegible][illegible]

(2) **നിർദ്ദേശം** - പാലീമെന്റിലിടന്ന നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട മൂന്നുജനസമിതികളിൽ ഓരോന്നും വാർഷിക അഡ്മി റെസ്ട്രിക്ഷൻ സർവ്വീസോടനുബന്ധിച്ച് താഴെ കാണുന്ന വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ അംഗീകരിക്കാൻ പാലീമെന്റിലിടന്നതാണ് :

(b) തിക്തഗുണമുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളുടെ നിക്ഷേപങ്ങൾക്കു നഷ്ടപരിഹാരപരിപാടികൾ
 തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിൽ താല്പര്യപ്പെടുന്നതായി സമീപകാലത്തായി സർക്കാർക്ക് കയ്യെ
 കെട്ടിയ കാര്യമില്ലെന്നുവരുന്നു.

എന്നും ഉപയോഗിക്കാത്തതായും

(3) ഈ വകുപ്പിന്റെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായി ഏതെങ്കിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഉപവിഭാഗത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വ്യക്തിക്ക് നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുകയും അവയുടെ കീഴിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നവരെ നിയമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് അധികാരം ഉണ്ടാവുകയും ചെയ്യും.

[illegible][illegible]

வித்யாபதிநாயகர் அமைச்சர்
கருத்துகள் விவாதிக்கப்பட்ட
பின், விவாதமேற்பட்டது. அது
என இவ்வாறுதான்.

வித்யாபதிநாயகர் அமைச்சர்
கருத்துகள் விவாதிக்கப்பட்ட
பின், விவாதமேற்பட்டது. அது
என இவ்வாறுதான்.

കുടുംബ ക്ലേശംകുറയ്ക്കുക | വാർഷികം 8-2024

சார் கருவரின் அங்காடியிலிருந்து ஒரு அங்குசம் எடுத்தார். அதைப் பார்த்து, அங்குசத்தின் கீழ்க் கிழங்கு போன்ற ஒரு பொருள் இருப்பதைக் கண்டார். அதைப் பார்த்து, அங்குசத்தின் கீழ்க் கிழங்கு போன்ற ஒரு பொருள் இருப்பதைக் கண்டார். அதைப் பார்த்து, அங்குசத்தின் கீழ்க் கிழங்கு போன்ற ஒரு பொருள் இருப்பதைக் கண்டார்.

49. 129

[illegible]

(3) இது பற்றி வடக்குப் பகுதியிலிருந்து வந்தவர்களைக் கவனிப்பதை நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியதென்றும், சமீபத்தில் பூரணவிரைப்பாறுக்குள் வந்தவர்களைத் தடுத்துத் திரும்பிவிடுவதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்றும், விவசாயிகளைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்காக, அங்கு கிரேட்டிங் மூலமாகப் பண்ணைத் தேரையில் இருப்பவர்களைத் தடுத்துவிடவேண்டும் என்றும், 255.

50. 119

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

41. 217

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

58 404

[illegible]

[illegible]

58. ஸர் அருண்முகம் : கிராமத்தாண்டிவாசியின் புகார் பரிசீலனைக்கு உரியதாகி வருமா? இல்லாவிட்டால் அதற்கு காரணம் என்ன?

[illegible]

(4) പ്രായ: സ്വന്തിക്കുന്ന വല്ല അംഗവും അഞ്ചു വാ:നം വല്ല കുറയ്ക്ക, രേ പ്രായം മേ: പ്രായ:ി:റ:ന:യ:യ: കുറ കുറ:യ:യ: ന:യ:യ:തി:യ:യി:ക്ക:.

[illegible][illegible]

தமிழி-மலையாள-தமிழ் மொழிகளில் உள்ள சொற்கள் மிகவும் வேறுபட்டவை. அவற்றுள் சில சொற்கள் மிகவும் வேறுபட்டவை. அவற்றுள் சில சொற்கள் மிகவும் வேறுபட்டவை.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(ii) ഈ സർവ്വേയുടെ അറ്റലാസ്സുകളിലും ഡിജിറ്റൈസ് ചെയ്ത സാറ്റലൈറ്റ് ഫോട്ടോകളിലും സാലാബറി കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ സാലാബറി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്റ്റിലെ ഏകദേശം 1000 കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുണ്ട്. ഏഷ്യാനിലെ മറ്റാകെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ സംശയിക്കില്ല. ഏഷ്യാനിലെ മറ്റാകെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുണ്ട്. ഏഷ്യാനിലെ മറ്റാകെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുണ്ട്. ഏഷ്യാനിലെ മറ്റാകെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുണ്ട്.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

76. (1) தேர்வு வகுப்புகளில் பங்கேற்கும் மாணவர்களுக்கு உதவித் தொகை வழங்குவது குறித்து தலைவர் அவர்களின் கருத்து என்ன?

[illegible][illegible]

தனது பதவிக்குப் பின்னர் 1980-ல் தனது குடும்பத்தை மதுரைக்கு மாற்றி வந்தார். தனது பதவிக்குப் பின்னர் 1980-ல் தனது குடும்பத்தை மதுரைக்கு மாற்றி வந்தார்.

(2) கருணாநிதிக் கல்வித் திட்டம் கருணாநிதிக் கல்வித் திட்டம், அருண்முகம் கல்வித் திட்டம்

(2) கருவிலுள்ள குழந்தைகளைப் பற்றி
- ஸ்கூல் டீன் ரெஜிஸ்டரில் காணிகளையும் கவனிக்க.

(3) അക്കാദമിയിലെ മറ്റുള്ളവർക്ക് അതിനനുസരിച്ചായി പുതിയ പട്ടിക കണ്ടെയ്നർ വികാസൻ ചെയ്തതുകൊണ്ട് വാഗ്ദാനം ചെയ്തതുകൊണ്ട് മേൽപ്പട്ടികയിൽ വികാസൻ ചെയ്തതുകൊണ്ട്

[illegible][illegible]

பெரிய அளவுக்குள்ளேயே இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது இதைப் பற்றி ஆய்வுகள் நடந்து வருகின்றன. இதைப் பற்றி ஆய்வுகள் நடந்து வருகின்றன.

(5) ഈ വകുപ്പുകൾക്കുള്ള ജന്തുനശിപ്പും കറുത്തുപിടിക്കുവാനുള്ള സംവിധാനവും കർമ്മ പദ്ധതിയും.

[illegible][illegible]

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இது குறித்து 4-3-1908 வகப்புக்கான ஒரு கிள்கோவரின்மேல் கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணம் அது விவரமாக விவரிக்கப் பட்டது. கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணத்தின் கீழ் 1908-09-ம் ஆண்டில் 100-3-1908 வகப்பு (1)-3-1908 வகப்பின் கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரம் பற்றி பின்வருமாறு:

(2) 1-3-1908 பதினாறு வகப்புகள் ஒரு கிள்கோவரின் கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணம் கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணத்தின் கீழ் 1908-09-ம் ஆண்டில் 100-3-1908 வகப்பு (1)-3-1908 வகப்பின் கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரம் பற்றி பின்வருமாறு:

(3) ஒரு கிள்கோவரின் கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணம் கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணத்தின் கீழ் 1908-09-ம் ஆண்டில் 100-3-1908 வகப்பு (1)-3-1908 வகப்பின் கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரம் பற்றி பின்வருமாறு:

(4) கிள்கோவரின் கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணம் கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணத்தின் கீழ் 1908-09-ம் ஆண்டில் 100-3-1908 வகப்பு (1)-3-1908 வகப்பின் கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரம் பற்றி பின்வருமாறு:

7-3-1908 வகப்பு.

பின்வருமாறு.

75. கிள்கோவரின் கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணம் கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணத்தின் கீழ் 1908-09-ம் ஆண்டில் 100-3-1908 வகப்பு (1)-3-1908 வகப்பின் கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரம் பற்றி பின்வருமாறு:

77. கிள்கோவரின் கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணம் கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணத்தின் கீழ் 1908-09-ம் ஆண்டில் 100-3-1908 வகப்பு (1)-3-1908 வகப்பின் கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரம் பற்றி பின்வருமாறு:

78. (1) 1908-09-ம் ஆண்டில் 100-3-1908 வகப்பு (1)-3-1908 வகப்பின் கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணம் கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணத்தின் கீழ் 1908-09-ம் ஆண்டில் 100-3-1908 வகப்பு (1)-3-1908 வகப்பின் கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரம் பற்றி பின்வருமாறு:

(2) 1908-09-ம் ஆண்டில் 100-3-1908 வகப்பு (1)-3-1908 வகப்பின் கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணம் கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணத்தின் கீழ் 1908-09-ம் ஆண்டில் 100-3-1908 வகப்பு (1)-3-1908 வகப்பின் கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரம் பற்றி பின்வருமாறு:



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Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Reverend :

His Excellency Sir J. H. M. (1921)

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 81, 6 & 7 Geo. V, Ch. 37, and 8 & 10 Geo. V, Ch. 101).

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort Saint George, at 11 a.m. on Sunday, the 15th day of March 1921, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopal Aiyangar, M.A., C.M.S., presiding.

I

NEW MEMBER.

M.R.B. CHENNAIYAN NATHAN Mudaliyar Aiyangar made the prescribed affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

M.R.B. Diwan Bahadur C. Arumachalam Mudaliyar Aiyangar

321 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—

(a) to state which are the villages in the Chingleput District that have suffered in point of water-supply for irrigation owing to the removal of sand from the Coouva river;

(b) whether the Government have removed any potties from the villages of Tyannalukku, Vannarum, Madamroyal and Nekkondam eye-bag to the removal of sand; and

(c) to state what steps they have taken or propose to take on these potties.

322 A.—(a) The Government are not aware that any villages are suffering as described.

(b) & (c) The Government have removed no such potties.

Entered
and from
Customs

(*Mr. Madharamalinga Setupati; Mr. Devadas;*
the Hon'ble Mr. Srivenua Appangar; Mr. Elappa Chettiyar.) [25th March 1921.]

M.R.Ry. Thakara Raja Rajeswara Setupati alias Madharamalinga Setupati Avangal.

the issue of
Government
loan

352 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance whether the Government have under consideration the issue of a loan in the near future; if so, whether they would kindly give the following particulars among others:—

(i) whether they intend allowing conversion of Government promissory notes by putting new money in certain properties like what was done when the War Loan was issued;

(ii) whether they will as a special case allow conversion at least in the case of money belonging to Trust institutions, local boards and municipalities;

(iii) what is the amount belonging to various local boards and municipalities locked up in Government promissory notes;

(iv) if conversion is not to be allowed, how the Government propose to save the government loss that would result to the Trust, local boards and municipalities, the value of Government promissory notes having fallen by over 50 per cent.

353 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 23. The Local Government cannot undertake to make good at the expense of the general tax-payer loans sustained owing to the depreciation of securities.

For the information required in clause (iii) of the question, the Honourable Member is referred to the notification published on page 286-289 of Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 26th January 1921.

Programme of
work in the
Council for
the year.

359 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member to state the programme for the work of the Council for one year or at least six months and what legislative measures are likely to be introduced by the Government in the immediate future.

360 A.—The Member's attention is drawn to His Excellency the Governor's speech at the opening of this Session about the programme of legislation.

Mr. M. D. Devadas.

Statement of
the case by
Mr. J. E. Hall,
I.C.S., in
University as
per the Board
reports.

361 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member:—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report published on page 5 of the *Standard*, dated 26th January 1921, of a special meeting of the University Bar Association held on the 20th instant to consider various allegations regarding the treatment of the Bar by Mr. J. E. Hall, I.C.S., the District and Sessions Judge at Tirunelveli; and

(b) whether it is proposed to call for a report from the District and Sessions Judge whether the statements attributed to him were really made by him; and what action is proposed to be taken if it be true that the said District and Sessions Judge made the remarks that "the advocate is the natural enemy of the Judge" and that "I give two pice for Judicial decisions even of the Privy Council that Vaid means Vaidable".

362 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not propose to call for a report.

Mr. M. D. Devadas:—"With regard to question No. 360 (b), the answer to the first portion is that the Government do not propose to call for a report. With reference to the latter part will the Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take if it is true?"

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Srivenua Appangar:—"I am not prepared to answer the question without notice."

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Elappa Chettiyar Avangal.

Pay of village
mascals.

363 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Revenue Member to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that, while village incomes and masals are paid at Rs. 15 and Rs. 8 per masal, respectively, village masals are given only Rs. 4;

(b) whether the Government have received intimation and petitions from the village officers of the Sivas district that their pay be raised to Rs. 30 and that, in view of the intimation asked for is not given, they (the officers) propose to come for performance of their duties after the 14th February 1921;

(c) what action has been taken in the matter; and

(d) whether the Government cannot consider favourably the aforementioned petitions and increase the pay of the village masals, fixing the same at least on a level with that of the barotams.

364 A.—(a) The Member's attention is invited to the detailed account of the budget estimates under the head S.R. Land Revenue—Allowances to district and village officers.

(b) Yes.

(c) & (d) The Government are not prepared to reconsider the orders already passed.

[See March 1931.] *(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Krishna Rao Pandita; Mr. Kuchamood Raya; Mr. Muthakumaraswami Chettiyar; Mr. Ponnaswami Nayudu.)*

M.R. Ry. K. T. Kesava Pillai Avangal.

592 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state whether the Government have undertaken the entire management of the Lawry Hospital at Coimbatore after the 31st March 1931.

Health Department, Coimbatore.

592 A.—The answer is in the negative.

M.R. Ry. Hoo Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pandita Gern.

593 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member what Bills are likely to be introduced in the present session of the Council and what progress has been achieved in the preparation of each of these Bills.

Proposed legislative programme in the present session of the Council.

593 A.—The Member's attention is drawn to the answer to question No. 558.

594 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Devanur whether apart from the Mogal Project (which is a protective work of irrigation), the irrigating systems in the Nalluru district have been improved and extended during the last two years, and if so, what irrigation systems, in what respects and with what results.

Irrigation Department, Devanur.

594 A.—A statement* of estimates for improvements in the irrigation works in the Nalluru district mentioned during the past two years is laid on the table. The Government believe that the purposes for which the aforesaid works were sanctioned have been fully served as there is no information to the contrary.

R. Kuchamood Raya Sahib Bahadur.

595 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member to state—

Committee on Hyderabad, Madras, and Coimbatore districts.

(a) whether he has received the report of the Committee of Hindus and Mahomedans appointed last year to recommend the best means of preventing disturbances between Hindus and Mahomedans in connection with the playing of football and other sports in public roads in front of mosques; and

(b) if the reply is in the affirmative, to lay the report on the Council Table.

595 A.—The report has not yet been received.

M.R. Ry. A. T. Muthakumaraswami Chettiyar Avangal.

596 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Beavang—

Beavang, South Arcot.

(a) how much damage has been caused to the lands in the South Arcot District by the recent floods;

(b) how many acres of lands have been washed away near the railway lines;

(c) whether it is a fact that Chidambaram town was two or three feet under water; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the traffic from the railway station to the town was completely stopped for two days.

596 A.—The Government have so far received only a preliminary report from the Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division, on the floods in the district. In this it is stated that the Lohet weirs and the irrigation sluices of the Vaikuntam tank had to be kept fully open to save the tank during the heavy continuous rain in November last and that these conditions resulted in the flooding of Chidambaram town and tank, the immediate cause of the flooding being a breach in the Kaveri Sahib's canal just above the railway station at Chidambaram. No information regarding the nature and extent of damage to lands, if any, or the stoppage of traffic is yet available, but will be called for.

M.R. Ry. C. Ponnaswami Nayudu Gern.

597 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state if a petition was received by the Government from one Dr. S. Sankar, District, complaining that his vote as well as that of almost all the anti-tax-payers of IV ward of the District Municipality have been omitted from the new municipal electoral roll, though their names were found in the Legislative Council electoral roll prepared by the same Registration Officer in the same year?

Municipal Commission, District.

597 A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

598 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Revenue Member—

Revenue Department, Coimbatore.

(a) with reference to the answer given by the Government to question No. 36, put by the Hon'ble Mr. V. Madhava Raja, on the 20th of September 1929, whether the detailed proposals referred to therein have been received from the Board of Revenue, and, if so, whether the Government will place them on the table;

(b) whether the opinion of the High Court has been received and whether the Government will lay the same on the table.

(Mr. Ponnusami Nayudu : Mr. Raja ; Mr. V. Rama Rao ; [JUN MARCH 1921
the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Durbin].)

320 A.—The Board's proposals have not yet been modified. The High Court will be contacted after the Board's report has been received and considered.

M.R.Ry. M. C. Raja Avargal.

Law officers
on duty when
No. 110 on
the High
Court.

319 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member to lay on the table a statement showing the number of persons, including the Law officers, employed in the High Court on a salary of Rs. 100 and above, classified according to the various commissions.

320 A.—Including the gazetted officers, there are 70 posts carrying a salary of Rs. 100 and above in the High Court and three extra posts under the Law officers. The Government have no information as to the accommodations in which the incumbents of these 73 posts belong. For a list of the gazetted officers in the High Court, including the Law officers, the Member's attention is invited to pages 211 and 212 of the latest Madras Quarterly Civil List.

Visitation of
Mr. K. Srinivas
Ayyar to the
Madrassati
Tahsil Board.

318 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government whether—

(a) with reference to the answer given by Government at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 25th September 1920 to my question No. 102 regarding the visitation of Mr. K. Srinivas Ayyar to the Madrassati Tahsil Board, Tanjore district, the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the result of their enquiries; and

(b) it is a fact that there is no Adhi Dravida member in the said Madrassati Tahsil Board now.

319 A.—(a) A copy of the report of the President, District Board, Tanjore, on visits (a) to (d) of question No. 102 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 25th September 1920, is laid on the table.

(b) There is no Adhi Dravida on the tahsil board.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao Avargal.

Visitation of
Mr. K. Srinivas
Ayyar to the
Madrassati
Tahsil Board.

317 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the communications—

(i) which appeared in the *Weekly*, dated the 3rd January 1921, about the 'disgraceful' manner in which the dead dogs passengers are treated at the Erode railway station, and

(ii) which appeared in the *New India*, of the 6th January 1921 from Mr. B. Guruswami Rao, District Muzed, Dindigul, and another under the heading 'Galleons' of the South Indian Railway;

(b) and if so, what action the Government propose to take or have taken to prevent such occurrences in future.

318 A.—(a) The attention of Government was not drawn to the communications appearing in the *Weekly* of the 3rd January until the receipt of the Member's question. Their attention had been drawn previously to the letter appearing in the *New India* of the 6th January, and the statement made in that letter formed the subject of correspondence with the Railway Administration. The Agent was also cross-examined in regard to the same incident by the Railway Committee at its sitting on the 25th January.

(b) It is not within the power of the Local Government to take preventive action.

Rao Sahib U. (Rama Rao) : With reference to question No. 317 (b), will the Government report the matter to the Government of India?

The Hon'ble Mr. Lammie Hartman :—The question has already been brought to the notice of the Railway Committee when it was seen, here in Madras, and I have not the least doubt that they will take it into consideration, because the President of the Railway Committee, if I remember right, specially cross-examined the South Indian Railway officer on the matter.

Construction
of houses for
Government
employees at
Madras.

316 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Ponnas to state if any action has been taken in regard to the suggestion of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Narayanaiah Chett, Gen. in the Services Committee Report urging the construction of houses for Government employees at Madras.

317 A.—While sympathising with the proposal of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Narayanaiah Chett, the Government were of opinion that the proposal of the majority of the Committee in paragraph 61 (b) of their report was more practical, viz., that Government should recognise the existence of tenements in the suburbs and particularly in Bangalore, which would inevitably result in the erection of houses along the route, and also that Government should liberally support benevolent

25th March 1921] *Mr. U. Rama Rao : Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar ;
Sriyan Sathibhushan Nath.*

building on a co-operative basis by the grant of loans and in exceptional cases by acquiring land under the Land Acquisition Act and making it available for house building. The Member is desirous to know that the question of the extension of the tramway to Chidambaram has been under examination, that the Government have provided in the budget for 1920-21 a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 for the grant of loans to co-operative house-building societies and that they are acquiring large areas of land at which a considerable portion is adjacent to the road to Chidambaram which will be made available in due course by the City and Suburban Town Planning Trust.

M.H. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avargal.

- 273 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to state from what date effect was given to the reorganisation schemes of—
(a) Provincial Educational Service,
(b) Provincial Civil Service (Executive),
(c) Provincial Civil Service (Judicial).
273 A.—(a) & (c) 1st December 1919.
(b) Effect has not been given to the scheme pending settlement of certain questions in connection with the application of the new rules, which are under correspondence with the Government of India.

Sriyan Sathibhushan Nath.

- 274 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government—
(a) to state by whom the religious endowments granted by the late Zamindar of Mokeri in the Changan District are being now managed; and
(b) if it is a fact that some of these endowments have been and are alienated to private parties.
274 A.—The Government have no information.

- 275 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—
(a) whether the opinion of the Government of Madras has been called for by the Government of India on the subject of the union of the Coimbatore District under one administration in response to the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Sathibhushan Nath in the Imperial Legislative Council last year;
(b) whether any opinion has been formed and forwarded to lay the correspondence on the table; and
(c) if no opinion has been forwarded, to state whether the Government intend investigating into the matter before giving any opinion and whether they intend deposing any officer for such investigation and report.
275 A.—(a) Yes.
(b) The Government have not yet formed any opinion on the subject.
(c) The Government have instructed the Agency Commissioner to examine the question and submit a report.

- 276 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state whether—
(a) there is any proposal to transfer the headquarters treasury from Chitray to Bethampet;
(b) the Ganjam District Collector's office is proposed to be transferred from Chitray to Bethampet; and
(c) it is a fact that Chitray is growing unhealthy for the people.
276 A.—(a) & (b) These proposals are under consideration.
(c) The Government are not aware that Chitray is becoming unhealthy.

- 277 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state whether the Government intend directing Revenue officers to pass their receipts on village accounts in the vernacular.
277 A.—The Government have no such intention.

- 278 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—
(a) to state whether the Government have received any representation from the Board of Revenue on the subject of improving the pay and prospects of the village establishment in proprietary estates; and
(b) if so, will the Hon'ble Member be pleased to state what steps the Government propose to take and when.
278 A.—The Board of Revenue is examining the question of the revision of pay of the village establishments in proprietary estates and its proposals are awaited.

(*Seeman Sarikathappa Rath ; Mr. Shanmukham Chettiyar ; [20th March 1921,
Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Soundara Pandia Nader ;
Mr. R. Srinivasan Ayyangar.]*)

Court officials

378 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Law and Revenue—

(a) to state whether the Government have completed consideration of the case of the *oppia* *ambakshams* in courts with regard to their pay and prospects ;

(b) whether detailed proposals have been received from the Board of Revenue and whether the consideration with the High Court has been completed ; and

(c) to state when final orders are likely to be passed.

379 A.—(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) It is not possible to say when final orders will be passed.

Chief postal
officers in
village
headmen.

380 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state whether the Government propose to increase the scale of the out-of-pocket allowances now allowed to the village headmen in view of the high cost of living.

380 A.—The Government have no such proposal under consideration at present.

M.R. Ry. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar Avargal.

Minister's
appointment in
Koda.

381 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state whether it is a fact that an order has been issued by the Engineer of the Coimbatore District Board not to approach "low caste men" as members in the Koda division ; and whether the Government will issue instructions to cancel the order and remove the injustice done to the so-called "low caste men" ;

381 A.—The Government have no information.

M.R. Ry. P. Siva Rao Garu.

Reorganisation
of the
Provincial
Medical
Department
and the
Department
of the
Sub-Station.

382 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state when the final orders have been passed regarding the reorganisation (a) of the Provincial Medical Department and (b) of the Department of the Sub-Station.

382 A.—(a) The pay of officers of the Provincial Medical Service was revised as a temporary measure in W.O. No. 703, Medical, dated the 18th December 1920, which has been placed on the Editor's Table. The final revision depends on the order of the Secretary of State as the recommendations of the Medical Services Reorganisation Committee.

(b) 5th January 1921.

M.R. Ry. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nader Avargal.

Headquarters
of District.

383 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Revenue Member if it is a fact that Perambalur which is in the Madurai district has been selected for the headquarters of the Collectorate of the Ramanathapuram.

383 A.—No.

District and
Taluk board
members who
are members of
Legislative
Council.

384 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government—

(a) to place on the table a list of district and taluk board presidents and of chairmen of municipalities who have been nominated or elected to this Council ; and

(b) to state how many of the above members have been nominated.

384 A.—(a) A list is placed on the table.

(b) One.

M.R. Ry. R. Srinivasan Ayyangar Avargal.

District Board
President,
South Arcot.

385 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government—

(a) if the statement of the Government has been drawn to an article entitled "District Board Presidentship, South Arcot" published in the *Madras* of the 29th January 1921 ;

(b) whether it is a fact—

(i) that till September 1917 the presidents of District boards were District Collectors possessing administrative experience and training ;

(ii) that the persons nominated as non-official district board presidents from and after September 1917 were gentlemen having had experience as vice-presidents of the district boards, presidents of taluk boards, chairmen of municipal councils, retired high revenue officers or members of the Legislative Council ;

(iii) that the presidentship of the district board is the highest post in a District in the fold of Local Self-Government carrying with it the status and dignity of a district officer ;

(c) whether it is a fact—

(i) that the recently nominated president of the District Board of South Arcot, Mr. K. Srinivasan Reddi, is a retired young and a rebel of eight years' standing ;

(ii) that he had not arranged any minor local self-government institutions ;

(iii) that in October last he stood as a candidate for election to the presidentship of the Taluk Board, Cuddalore, and was defeated ;

SEN. MARCO 1921.] (Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar;
Mr. Tangavelu Nayagar; Mr. Tangavelu Pillai.)

(4) that when his term as a nominated member of the District Board expired on the 10th December last, the Rev. Father Varkey was recommended and appointed in his stead.

(5) that he was the election agent of Thoma Bahadur (now Khe'la) Subbaraya Reddi Sirci at the general election held in November last;

(6) that the vice-president of the district board is a non-official senior in age and standing at the bar to the nominated president.

385 A.—(a) The Government have perused the article referred to

(b) (1) The answer is in the affirmative

(2) It is not a fact that all the persons nominated had previous experience of the sort indicated in the question.

(3) The answer is in the negative. Chairmen of Municipal Councils are not subordinate to District Board Presidents.

(c) (1) The Government do not consider M. B. R. K. Srinivasa Reddyar Avargal to be too young for the office of President of the District Board. They have no information as to how long he has been a barrister.

(2) The answer is in the affirmative.

(3) The answer is in the affirmative.

(4) There were three nominees on the District Board. The Rev. Father Varkey and M. B. R. K. Srinivasa Reddyar were appointed to two of the vacancies at the same time.

(5) & (6) The Government have no information.

M. B. R. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, C.L.E.

386 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue whether the Government will introduce an early date legislation for the regulation of land revenue assessment in this province as advised by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on revenue.

Regulation of land revenue assessment.

386 A.—The necessary legislation will be introduced as soon as possible.

387 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member if the Government intend to introduce an early date legislation for the full recognition, protection and regulation of labour unions in this province.

Labour unions.

387 A.—The matter is under the consideration of Government.

388 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member—

(a) whether the Government had ruled that M. B. R. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal did not resign his seat as elected member of the Madras Legislative Council by his acceptance of the office of Advocate-General but only by his subsequent resignation of his office as elected member; and

Position of Council and by acceptance of office.

(b) what reason is for the distinction made by the Government between that case and the case of M. B. R. K. Srinivasa Reddyar Avargal who was declared to have vacated his seat by his acceptance of the office of Sheriff.

388 A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government made no such distinction.

M. B. R. A. Tangavelu Nayagar Avargal

389 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to an article in a monthlies of the New India, dated 24 January 1921, by Messrs. P. Greeney, Rao, District Muzil, and Chidambaram Ayyar, High Court Vall, of Pondicherry, concerning the difficulties in travelling on the South Indian Railway; and

Difficulty of travelling on South Indian Railway.

(b) what action the Government have taken or propose to take to relieve the difficulties.

389 A.—The Member is referred to the answer to question No. 371.

M. B. R. T. C. Tangavelu Pillai Avargal.

390 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance whether it is a fact that assessments are sold at a much higher rate than the true value; if so, what steps have been taken to check them.

Rate of assessment and payment.

390 A.—Currency is not a subject with which the local Government are concerned. They would, however, suggest that the question indicates a misapprehension of the purport of the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1920. If the Hon'ble Member will read the debate that took place in the Imperial Legislative Council on the motion of the passing of that Act, he will see that, at the time that legislation was undertaken for the alteration of the sovereign value of the rupee from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10, it was contemplated that there would be nothing analogous to the fact that, when the supply of gold for general purposes was restricted, the Indian price of gold should be above the Rs. 10 rate, and that it was further decided that the check on such increase was a matter to be left to the laws of supply and demand and not to be dealt with by Government action.

5th March 1931.]

(Mr. Vinayakram Reddy)

H.R. By. Rao Bahadur C. Venkataranga Reddy Garu.

Registration
Department.

291 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Public Works (Registration).—

(a) whether the Office of the Government has been drawn to an article entitled 'District Registrars' published in the Madras Mail of October 1929;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to take early steps to render the Registration department as attractive as other departments of public service by improving the pay and prospects of sub-registrars and by placing the district registrars on par with the deputy collectors and district magistrates in the matter of pay, prospects and promotion;

(c) if it is a fact that district registrars have recently submitted a memorial to the Government regarding the improvement of their pay and prospects; and

(d) what action they have taken or propose to take on this memorial.

391 A.—(a) Yes; to the article which appeared in the Madras Mail of the 11th October 1929.

(b) Orders amounting to a revised time-scale of pay for sub-registrars were issued in G.O. No. 71, Law (Jadivala), dated 6th January 1931, which has been placed on Editors' Table; the Government do not consider that the work of a district registrar can be reasonably compared with that of district magistrates or a deputy collector.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) Orders for district registrars were issued in G.O. No. 249, Law (Jadivala), dated 16th February 1931, placed on Editors' Table.

APPENDIX I

[Vide answer to question No. 264 asked by M. R. R. Das Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Prasad Gura at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th March 1951, page 749 supra.]

Statement showing the estimates for improvements to the irrigation systems in Bidhar district during the ten years commencing 1950-51.

Serial
number.

Name of scheme.

Class I Works.

1. Improvements to the Durgam canal, Ponnar river canal system.
2. Acquiring land for Thotapalli-Gadur tank supply channel.
3. Improvements to the Kavigiri reservoir, Ponnar river canal system.
4. Constructing a weir in the left bank of the sixth mile drain of the eastern channel from Kavigiri reservoir, Ponnar river canal system.
5. Improvements to Thillagutta vage drain, Ponnar river canal system.
6. Providing a supply channel to the Madhavipuram tank, Ponnar river canal system.
7. Excavating field channels from the branch channels of the Uppalankura, Nallur tank, Ponnar river canal system.
8. Improvements to the Kadikkipalem channel, Ponnar river canal system.
9. Constructing a new weir in the Nallur lower tank, Ponnar river canal system.
10. Improvements to the Uthar supply channel, Ponnar river canal system.
11. Providing surplus arrangements to Thotapalli, Gadur and Vaidharipudi tanks.
12. Improvements to the masonry works of Uppalankura and its branches, Ponnar river canal system.
13. Constructing two sluices in the left bank of the southern channel, Ponnar river canal system.

Class II Works.

14. Excavating sluice distribution from channel, Nos. 1 and 2, Hajipuram tank.
15. Constructing six sluices in the Yerru tank.
16. Constructing surplus weir, clearing the supply channel, remodeling channel No. 2 and excavating distribution therefrom, Ponnalur tank.

Class III Works.

17. Remodeling the head of low level sluice of Anantapuram tank.
18. Constructing a dam across the Ubbali vage at the head of the supply channel to the Birkhasakraka Erukanna tank.
19. Improvements to the Karadu tank and supply channel.
20. Constructing a head sluice in the Bulliged channel and excavating a branch channel.
21. Improvements to the Karadu tank supply channel.
22. Constructing an outlet in the right bank of Mangamur tank supply channel.
23. Constructing a dam at the head of the Polkalla taking off from the Swamankilli, stream.
24. Raising the head, improving the weir, constructing a new sluice and remodeling a channel therefrom in Tirumakudam tank.
25. Improvements to the irrigation works in Hapur village, Hapur tank.
26. Improvements to the Pekar tank.
27. Connecting the tailingle of the Arinjurer Hima tank into a flush weir.

APPENDIX II.

[Vote answer to question No. 370 asked by M.H.R. M. C. Raja Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th March 1931, page 750 supra.]

*From the President of the Tanjore District Board, dated 14th February 1931,
Camp No. 3.*

2. Information is furnished under each sub-clause—

(a) It is a fact that Mr. K. Srinivas Ayyar stood for election to the taluk board; but he was not elected. He was declared duly elected.

(c) It is a fact that I nominated Mr. K. Srinivas Ayyar to the Taluk Board, Mannargudi. The nomination was made on the day that I took charge. The seat had been vacated by a Mahomedan gentleman. On the occurrence of the vacancy, inquiry was made if a suitable non-Christian gentleman could be found. The Revenue Divisional Officer stated that he could not find one, except one Kalandichelvi Nayanar, whom he proposed to recommend for a seat on the Municipal Council, Mannargudi. The Revenue Divisional Officer added that the members might first be tried on the municipal council. He recommended three Indian Christians, of whom one Ratanaswami Pillai was selected, and his name was asked for. In the meantime the election of Mr. K. Srinivas Ayyar was set aside on the objection of the defeated candidate on a technical ground. He is the most influential gentleman in the Tiruchirappalli taluk and was once its vice-president. There was the probability of his not contesting another election and I did not like that the taluk board should lose his services. I therefore nominated him for the ensuing vacancy, and the Christian gentleman, Mr. M. Ratanaswami Pillai, was informed that he would be nominated at the next vacancy which occurred in two months. He was accordingly nominated and he is now a member of the taluk board.

(d) It is a fact that there were six Brahmin members—one nominated and five elected—on the date of Mr. K. Srinivas Ayyar's nomination. The nominated member vacated his seat since, and the Christian gentleman has taken his place.

(f) It is a fact that there are no Pandhara Christian recommendations on the taluk board in spite of my efforts to find one. The Revenue Divisional Officer said that he could find no suitable candidate.

(g) The fact is correctly stated. The Christian gentleman recommended by the Revenue Divisional Officer had only to wait two months. He was nominated at the next vacant seat.

APPENDIX III

[Vide answer to question No. 294 asked by M.R. Ry. W. P. A. Secodara Pandita Nader Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th March 1929, page 732 supra.]

List of Legislative Council Members who are presidents of district or taluk boards or chairmen of municipal councils.

M.R. Ry.	C. V. S. Nateswinda Raja Gera
"	Diwan Bahadur D. Selingiri Rao Pandita Gera.
"	Diwan Bahadur M. Hanumanth Rao Pandita Gera.
"	Rao Sahib F. C. Yashojala Nayada Gera.
"	Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pandita Gera.
"	Jai Bahadur T. M. Narasimacharya Gera.
"	Rao Bahadur C. Venkata Ranga Reddi Gera.
"	Diwan Bahadur P. Kotesa Pillai Avargal.
"	W. Vijayaraghava Madhalipar Avargal.
"	T. A. Hanumantha Chettiyar Avargal.
"	Diwan Bahadur T. Durba Acharyar Avargal.
The Raja of Ramnad	(Rameswara Raja Rajeswara Setupati alias Mattamandinga Setupati).
M.R. Ry.	Rao Bahadur A. P. Eyer Gera.
"	M. Suryanarayana Gera.
"	Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanaiah Nayada Gera.
"	S. P. Dasanajala Nayada Gera.
"	F. Rao Rao Gera.
"	G. V. Venkataswami Ayyangar Avargal.
"	S. Narayana Das Kalyana.
"	T. Srinivasan Pillai Avargal.
"	M. Suryanarayana Reddi Gera.
"	Rao Sahib S. Elappa Chettyar Avargal.
"	M. H. Sureswara Ayyar Avargal.
"	C. Perumal Nayada Avargal.
"	K. Subbiah Das Avargal.
"	Khan Sahib Saifud Diwan Abdul-masay Sahib Bahadur.

(The Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Mr. Tollerant.) [SUN, MARCH 1921.]

III

ASSENT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR TO THE DEPUTY
PRESIDENT'S SALARY BILL, 1921.

The Hon'ble the President then informed the Council that the Deputy President's Salary Bill, 1921, which was passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 16th February 1921, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 24th idem.

IV

BUDGET SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TANNER then presented the budget for 1921-22 and in doing so said:—Mr. President, I beg to introduce the budget for the year 1921-22. If I do so at such little length, I hope that I shall have the indulgence of the members of this Council.

The first budget of the new Government of Madras must for several reasons be a 'carrying on' budget. The greater part of the Government has only taken shape within the last three months, and the Hon'ble Ministers and Members have not yet had time to make themselves fully acquainted with the departments committed to their control. At the same time, as Mr. HANOVERI HADJIYAS has announced to us at a recent meeting of this Council, the Ministers have no intention of commencing their term of office by making radical changes and disturbing the continuity of the policy that has hitherto been pursued. To these reasons against anything like violent change has to be added the urgent reason supplied by the high prices of commodities, and especially the high price of rice, which have made themselves felt in every department of Government. This being the case, the function that I can best fulfil in introducing the Financial Statement for the first year of the new Government will perhaps be to explain, for the benefit of those members of the Council who have not studied the matter in the past, the nature of the resources available to the Government and the services which it is proposed during the coming year to carry on with the aid of those resources. I will, however, first try to explain in language as little technical as possible what the resources of the Provincial Government are and in what manner we propose to expend them.

While, however, there is very little that is new in the matter of the budget, members will observe that there is a great deal that is new in the manner of it. We have not only to reckon with an entire redistribution of the heads of revenue and expenditure between ourselves and the Imperial Government, but we also have to divide these new heads under 'transferred' and 'reserved' and again we have to divide them into 'voted' and 'non-voted' items. Moreover, while the old financial codes to which we are accustomed have been replaced by new ones, while there are several new duties imposed upon the Finance Department by the Devolution of Powers. Moreover again the whole of our proposals relating to Local Self-Government, which will be found scattered throughout the budget, have had to be altered with reference to the proposals of the Financial Relations Committee. More important than any of those is the fact that we have recently gone through a revision of the staff in every department of Government. This revision was made after the departmental budgets were prepared, and in order that we might place the details of the revision under the scrutiny of this Council, we have had to recast each departmental budget. These factors, coupled with the necessity for making a most minute scrutiny of every departmental budget in the search for economies, have imposed such an amount of labour upon the Finance Department that it has been with the greatest difficulty that the budget has been got ready in time at all. It is possible that there may be defects and errors in it and I hope that Hon'ble Members of this Council will excuse them. I should here mention that, in view of the reasons I have above given, we have not been able this year to present the larger memorandum known as the Chief Secretary's memorandum. I have introduced the budget on a single and much shorter memorandum for this year, and hereafter we shall have the Constitution of Public Accounts which will, in the course of the year, supply familiarity with the accounts, and I propose before introducing another budget to ask them what form it would be most convenient to the Members of the Council to have the budget presented in.

To come now to the question of our resources and the way in which we propose to spend them, it is hardly necessary for me to remind this Council of the division between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, which gives the former the railways, land revenue, income-tax, salt and opium while the rest goes to the Provincial Government. I propose in the following manner to adhere, so far as possible, to that division and not to go back to the old system of divided heads, happily now at an end.

It will be observed that the Government of India's taxes are to a very large extent the rich man's taxes, and they are very properly the taxes that have been imposed to cover the cost of the war and of the trade crisis that has followed the war. The Import tariff was re-introduced in 1894 on a 5 per cent basis and increased to a 15 per cent basis in 1905. It has now been increased to an 11 per cent basis, with the addition of heavy duties on luxuries. The man who is going to pay for the Government of India's taxation in the coming year is the man who rides in luxurious motor cars, makes fine imported cloths and drinks champagne. The income-tax was steadily raised from the old 5-pie basis to a 10-pie basis in 1914 and is now raised to a 15-pie basis, in addition to which there is the super-tax. On the other hand, the salt tax, which is a poor man's tax, was reduced from Rs. 2-8-6 to Rs. 2 in 1905, to Rs. 1-5-0 in 1908, and to Rs. 1 in 1907, and though it had to be raised on account of the

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(The Hon'ble Mr. Tinkler.)

was, it was raised only by 4 annas in 1928. The total yield of these Imperial taxes in this Presidency, which amounted to 518 lakhs in 1925-26, is expected to amount to 515 lakhs in 1930-31. Owing to the income just made in the rate, no estimate of what we have to pay to the Government of India for 1931-32 has yet been arrived at.

The Provincial resources are derived partly from taxes, partly from returns on capital invested and partly from payments for services rendered. What is remarkable about the Provincial taxes is that, except in the case of Excise, there has been, with the exception of a small increase in the stamp duties on transfer certificates, no increase in the rate of taxation for the last thirty or more years. The land revenue has expanded with the rise of price of agricultural produce and the stamp revenue with the growth of litigation and of business receipts from Registration have grown with the increasing popularity of the department. These Income Tax with the adoption of a more forward policy of exploitation. In the case of Irrigation we have altogether a sum of 9 annas invested and its yield gives us a general return of 4½ per cent. The one item in which there has been a deliberate, continued and systematic increase of rate is the Excise, which from 36 per cent of the land revenue thirty years ago is now equal to 90 per cent of it, and has increased from 121 to 555 lakhs. Members of the Council will find in paragraph 2 of the memorandum a table showing what would have been the yield of the sources of revenue now made over to the Provincial Government if the present division of taxation had been in force 30 years ago, 25 years ago and 15 years ago, and what is expected to be the yield in the year to come. It will be seen from this table that the Provincial resources here, as I have said, with a substantial increase in taxation, except in the case of Excise, grown from 611 lakhs to an estimated figure of 1,534 lakhs, and members who remember how even as late as 1901-02 our whole budget for expenditure did not exceed 258 lakhs, will realize what is a very large expansion in our resources we owe to the abolition of the Provincial contracts and to the introduction of the reforms.

Another feature of the reforms which has in a way increased the resources of the Local Government is the great extension to borrow, subject to the orders of the Government of India. We propose to take advantage of this permission this year, but, owing to the stringency of the money market and to the condition of the Government of India themselves, it has not been possible to do so to the extent to which we expected. The Government were advised that it would not be possible for them to raise money until July or August and that, if they went to the market then, they would have to do so immediately after the raising of a large Government of India loan; nor were the Government of India prepared to guarantee that they would be allowed to offer on high a rate of interest as we had thought to be necessary. In these circumstances, we asked the Government of India to assist us by embodying the provincial loan in the Government of India loan. The Government of India have consented to this, subject to a limitation of the amount to be raised on our behalf to 70 lakhs. This amount will be lent at one-half per cent in advance of whatever rate is paid for the Government of India loan and will be repayable by the Local Government in quarterly payments spread over fifteen years. The charges for interest will not commence to run till the 1st April 1932. Another advantage of our sharing in the Government of India loan is that we shall be able to get the use of the money from April onwards, whereas if we raised our own loan, we could not get it till the latter half of the year.

It is this connection it may be useful very briefly to refer to the question of the resources of the local bodies. The chief feature of the report of the Committee on the adjustment of Provincial to Local Finance is the recommendation that the main basis of grants should be a share of the payment for services rendered. The committee have also recommended the establishment of something in the nature of a local loan fund. This is a matter upon which they consider that expert advice is needed, and they have not been able to work out the details. Meanwhile, however, action has been taken in regard to the reorganization of the balances of Municipalities, which have been based in respect of which no consideration has been made and these some grants given for works in respect of which no consideration has been made in dealing with them will be added to the opening balance, subject to an understanding that in dealing with them preference will be given to demands from the Ministry of Local Self-Government. At the same time it is hoped that, as the Imperial Bank extends its branches to a number of places in the Presidency, the facilities for dealing with the funds of local bodies on a business basis will be increased and that there will arise in a short time out of these facilities means for raising available for loans to other local bodies such facilities would under present conditions be invested in Government securities.

Owing to the change of system from divided funds to the new division of revenue it is difficult to present a true comparison of the figures of 1928-29 and 1931-32. On the old basis, we opened the year 1928-29 with a sum of 295 lakhs in hand; we received a sum of 978 lakhs, we expect to spend a sum of 1,151 lakhs and to have a balance in hand at the end of the year of 112 lakhs. In 1931-32 we open with the sum of 21 lakhs and expect to receive year of a sum of 1,694 lakhs, of which a sum of 499 lakhs goes to the Government of India, a gross revenue of 1,195 lakhs, out of which we propose to spend a sum of 1,262 lakhs and to retain in balances a sum of 93 lakhs. These figures do not take into account the loan of 70 lakhs from the Government of India and the expenditure therefrom.

To come now to the expenditure side of the budget: as I have indicated, up to end of season, during the war the Government of Madras were insured by parastatals. Our total expenditure under the old basis of revenue and expenditure amounted in 1928-29 to 108 lakhs, in 1931-32 to 308 lakhs and in 1931-32 to 672 lakhs. When it had to be spent the deficit on the budget for 1929-30, the first after the war, with an amount of 94 lakhs set down for

(The Hon'ble Mr. Toller,.)

[SEN MARCO 1921.]

our expenditure I was able to say that it was the largest budget on both sides of the account ever presented to the Council. When we faced the budget for 1920-21, we had a heap in front of us of slushing the balance with 14 items to spend and a steadily expansion of even that sum to follow, and we decided, after careful consideration with the Finance Committee, to bridge the gap between the 604 lakhs of 1919-20 and the much larger figure expected in 1921-22 by adding 150 lakhs out of the balance that had been accumulated during the war to the 574 lakhs surplus of the year. We therefore estimated not only for several advances in the established services but also for several new developments, most of which had been under consideration for many years past.

Before looking on these new developments I should like to give the Council a few figures of the increases that have occurred in the established services in the last two years. The only department which shows an increase of less than 50 per cent is Land Revenue, followed by Forests, Stamp, Registration, Excise and Jails, with increases varying from 55 to 133 per cent. Police shows an advance of 128 per cent, the actual increase in the pay of constables being, as will be seen from the table in paragraph 19 of the printed memorandum, increased by 190 per cent. Under General Administration, which includes the changes for the Referees and for the Council, there is an increase of 155 per cent. Under Madras, the increase rose to 205 per cent and under Education to 246 per cent. The largest increase of all is in the new departments, in which case it is hardly fair to notice percentages. The expenditure on Agriculture has advanced in two years from 6 lakhs to 32 lakhs and that on Industries from 1 lakh to 25 lakhs.

The new services substituted upon in the year which is coming to a close were very briefly the following.—Under Industries a great step forward was taken by the establishment of a district staff consisting of five officers in a staff as by the employment of an Industrial Engineer. The work, it is hoped, form the nucleus of a regular organization on the lines of that recommended by the Industrial Commission. In Co-operation a largely unorganized staff was employed with the declared intention of creating not less than 4,500 new services within the next few years. Under Forest, exploitation operations were begun in the Chinnar Nagar forests. The important changes in Local Self-Government were the passing of the Town Planning Bill, which has been followed by proposals for extensive town-planning operations in Madras and elsewhere, and in the taking over by the Provincial Government of responsibility for trunk roads at a cost of 15 lakhs per annum. Another important factor in the growth of communities was the emphasis not going in the matter of harbours. The report of Messrs. Sir John Wolfe Barry, Leyland Parsons and the ports of the Presidency, was received in the year and the services were around of a harbour engineer, who has since been engaged on detailed working out of schemes for the improvement of the important harbours of Tuticorin and Cochin. Under Administration of Justice we were at last able to render permanent 25 out of the many courts which have so long been on a temporary basis. In the Agency tracts a new policy of development was instituted by dividing them up on a language basis and placing them under the control of a Commissioner of long Agency experience. The Labour Department was largely engaged with industrial disputes, but a good deal of work for the depressed classes was also done. The Publicity Department, which was instituted in 1919, proved its usefulness and established itself in the confidence of its literary correspondents who brought more numerous every week.

The year had hardly opened, however, before it became obvious that very large realizations would be necessary owing to the general revision of salaries which was in progress. And here I should like to remind the House, with reference to the remarks of the Committee that has just sat, that they dispense our labour to hold up all services until that relating to the subordinate services had been dealt with, that by the time the financial year 1920-21 had commenced we were already committed in regard of salaries which had been dealt with for India as a whole by the Secretary of State and had made a provision of 24 lakhs for them in the budget. In regard to the other, we made, in consultation with the Finance Commission, a provision in a lump sum of 84 lakhs, in addition to the allowances already granted, and if we remembered, we did so in good company. As soon as we found our own mistake, we began to make revisions which involved a total reappropriation of 87 lakhs, and this has been responsible for the continuance of several schemes of development which we had in contemplation. I may here illustrate the crippling effect upon our finances as a whole of the enormous increase in the cost of salaries by saying that our total salary bill between 1913-14 and 1921-22 has risen from 375 lakhs to 639 lakhs.

Now is that all. With which there have had to be added also the travelling allowances of all classes of officers, as these in turn have been found not to meet the actual expenses of travelling, a fact which is apt to meet upon the village, who supplies his parts at a fixed tariff which may be less than what he could secure by hiring them out for other purposes. It is hoped that the increase in the payment to the travelling officers will enable a corresponding increase in the tariff for carts and reduce the pressure which is sometimes complained of upon the village officers who are asked to produce them.

To turn now to the expenditures proposed for 1921-22: although, as I have said, what we propose in the main is just to carry on, the expenditures will show an increase over the revised estimate for 1920-22 under every head but three. In the case of two of these, namely, Jails and Railways, the variation is very small, the 20,000 is one over and Rs. 8,000 is the other. The other head is that of Public Health, and the only reason for the decrease in that case is that, after to pay contributions in arrears instead of in advance. The following are some of the increases provided for in between the revised estimate for 1920-21 and the budget for 1921-22:—

See March 1921.]

(The Hon'ble Mr. Pabolar.)

	Estimated expenditure 1920-21 in lakhs.	Actual expenditure 1919-20 in lakhs.
Land Revenue	180	200
Railways	27	33
Forest	47	56
General Administration	24	31
Administration of Justice	122	125
Police	179	190
Education	137	155
Medical	46	50
Agriculture	23	26
Industries	15	16
Civil Works	119	148
Public Relief and Insurance	14	25
Representation and Pension	40	44

* In regard to Civil Works I should say that the last year's estimate was 141 lakhs; we had to cut it down to 119 in order to provide for salaries. It should also be noted that a large part of the 141 lakhs provided for 1920-21 is late money and not revenue.

* The main items of new expenditure will be found detailed in the memorandum and it will perhaps be sufficient here to give a brief catalogue. Under Forests provision is made for the Forests Department new staff. The head General Administration includes 2.5 lakhs for a fourth Member of Council and three Ministers and three General Secretaries, 1.25 lakhs for the President of the Council and his Secretary and other staff, the clerical staff, and 1.25 lakhs for travelling allowances for members. In addition to this, an expenditure of 2 lakhs has been imposed newly upon this Government in respect of the pay of the Military Secretary, Aide-de-Camp, and the bodyguard of His Excellency the Governor. The introduction of the Agency System is an important change, but does not impose any very large increase in expenditure owing to the fact that reductions have been made in the staff of the districts from which the Agency was previously controlled. After prolonged correspondence the Government of India have agreed to hand over the Lawrence Memorial School at Travancore with an assignment to meet the cost. The Government have accepted the resolution of this Council regarding the visitation of the institutions which local bodies agreed to pay for the maintenance of headquarters hospitals when they handed over the hospitals to the Government, which in consequence will bear the full expenditure of 9 lakhs on these hospitals. The important change under the head Civil Works is the transfer of a large part of the expenditure, which is of the nature of permanent improvements, to loan funds, thus increasing the amounts available for ordinary expenditures. The greatest part of the 70 lakhs which we propose to raise, 25 lakhs, goes to finance itself.

* Perhaps the most serious problem of all those facing the Government and the Council is that of the pay of schoolmasters. This is a matter which was dealt with by the Select Committee of 1910, and the Government in passing orders on their report gave a temporary subsidy of Rs. 4 a head to enable local bodies to carry on for the current year. They accompanied this with a very distinct warning that the subsidy would not be repeated, and that it was necessary for local bodies to take steps to deal with the situation themselves. To facilitate this, the Government passed on with the Elementary Education Bill, which enables these bodies to levy a tax for the purpose and authorizes them to draw from the general treasury a sum equivalent to the amount raised from the rate-payers in the shape of tax, in addition to meeting the payment of other taxes which put it into the power of local boards and municipal councils to improve their finances considerably. They had hoped before the time came for the preparation of the budget to have seen some indication of the action local bodies were taking in the matter and of the direction in which they would meet them, if necessary. No such indication has yet been received, however, and the Government regret that they are quite unable to recommend the phasing of the whole responsibility of this enormously increased charge upon the shoulders of the general tax payer. For the present, they have continued provision for grants and subsidies to the small bodies and for a small increase in the same. They continued the matter, however, to the very early attention of the local bodies, who are primarily concerned.

* To sum up, the resources available to the Government are resources capable of great expansion, as will be seen from their income by nearly 18 crores of rupees in the last thirty years. The expenditure is expenditure is very much greater, since what the old Government had in 1891-92 was not 672 lakhs, which would have been available under the new depression, but something less than half that sum.

* Even as it has been found possible, not only to expand all the existing services, but to open up the new departments of Co-operation, Agriculture, Industries and Fisheries without imposing any addition to those taxes except the addition to the Excise. Meanwhile the Imperial Government propose to take from us our share of the taxes which we owe to all India and which would on the new basis show as advances from 255 lakhs to 315 lakhs in the last two years. There is no doubt that the new taxes on income have been burdensome, but they are a small price to pay for the protection received during the war, while the total taxation as compared with the 27 per cent on income that is being borne in England is insignificant. There is no doubt also that the increase in the price of rice has caused much hardship, but, while it is doubtful if this is comparable with the hardship suffered in the countries more directly engaged in the war, we must remember that we have been saved by the Government of India from the

(The Hon'ble Mr. Todman.)

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full effort of the world, increase while we have a distinct ray of hope in the fact that the price has already fallen by 70 per cent. Another very hopeful feature in the speech of the Prime Minister was his statement that he had no intention of withdrawing from the League of Nations. The Finance Member of the Government of India in his statement that one purpose of the imposition of fresh Imperial taxation is to begin to make up at least some of the subsidies from the Local Governments.

[illegible][illegible]

"While, however, the Government are equally in favour of extractions, they feel that it will be impossible to meet the demands of this Council by such means alone. This is apparent from an examination of the resolutions proposed at the first meeting of the Council. Had all such demands had force as law, there would have been a demand for an increased expenditure of £100 million, or more than one-third of the total sum now provided for the maintenance of the State. It must be quite clear that no change of economy, expenditure, or taxation could by any possible means do more than reduce the demands of the Council, and it is therefore necessary to see what can be done to increase the resources of the Government."

[illegible]

"To conclude, Sir, we have just succeeded in making perunas cover expenditure for a year in which the Government of India have been faced with substantial additional taxation, while some of our other perunas have had to budget for heavy deficits. But in order to meet this largely increased charge on account of establishments we have had to make a drastic contribution to the progress of development. This is a state of affairs that cannot continue, and the

BUDGET SPEECH, RESOLUTION RE LEVY OF FEES ON CERTAIN 763 LANDS IN KATNA DISTRICT.

5th March 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Dalhousie, Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)*

First task of the year 1921-22 will be a complete overhaul of the administrative machine with a view to economy and an exploitation both by local bodies and by the Government of the possibilities of increasing the resources available. This explanation will commence on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next, when the general outlines of the principles embodied in the budget will be made by Members of the Council. There will then be an adjournment for ten days in order to allow time for an extensive examination of the figures and for the preparation of resolutions proposing specific reductions. Notice of these has to be given on or before the 14th instant and the discussion will commence on the 15th and will continue, if necessary, with intervals for Good Friday and Easter Sunday, to the end of the month.

VI RESOLUTION RE LEVY OF FEES ON CERTAIN LANDS IN KATNA DISTRICT.

DEBBI BHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANDIT.—“Mr. President, Sir: the resolution which stands in my name reads as follows:—

‘1. That this Council recommends to the Government that the notification No. 181, dated 6th December 1920, published in the *Katna District Gazette* for levying a fee on lands to be included in the *syndic* registers should be cancelled.’

“Before I read the notification and explain its general contents, it is perhaps necessary to inform this Council that this matter is not strictly of local interest, but that it raises very important questions of principle and of administrative expediency. I would invite therefore the attention of the Honorable Members to a few broad facts relating to the administration of the Godavari and Katna deltas, before I proceed to deal with the objectionable features of this notification. Honorable Members who have been in the old Council are aware that the various questions relating to the improvement of the administration of these deltas came up from time to time, that the Katna and Godavari deltas were constituted out of borrowed capital and that they are paying at present 10 to 20 per cent on the capital outlay. These systems have been developed from time to time by instalments offered to the ryots to speedily extend wet cultivation, and at presentment what is known as the ‘instalment rate’ has been introduced with a view to encourage ryots to permanently develop their lands as wet. The policy with regard to these deltas has, therefore, been one of rapid expansion of wet cultivation and the conversion of dry lands into wet countryside by the Department of Irrigation. The canal system is not a perfect system and various improvements for remodelling the existing channels have been made from time to time at the cost of the State. We arrived at a stage two years ago when the Government thought it necessary to adopt a policy of reducing the areas already under irrigation. These are the broad facts which have to be remembered before I deal with the exact terms of the resolution. Perhaps I may also say in this connection that the Government have from time to time fixed what is known as the ‘irrigable area’ under each of these deltas. That is for the purpose of finding out what is the extent of lands which may safely be allowed to be registered as ‘wet’, consistently with the supply of water available under the canal system. Therefore in regard to the Katna eastern delta and the Godavari western delta which forms the present Katna district what is known as the irrigable area has then been fixed and a Special Officer who was appointed in 1917 has been charged with the duty of reducing the extent actually irrigated so as to accord with the Bureau of the ultimate area. The Council will note that from time to time irrigation has been extended though this ultimate area has been fixed, and we have now arrived at a stage when it is found necessary to cut down the area actually under irrigation—abandonment which is greatly covered by the ryots whose lands have already been placed under wet cultivation. The area, so far as the Katna eastern delta is concerned, is about 350 thousand acres and the ultimate area which has been accepted by the Government with regard to the Katna western delta is I believe 337 thousand acres. In 1917 Government appointed two special officers for the purpose of settling and localizing what is known as ‘wet ground’ and these two officers proceeded to notify 17,800 acres as the area which should be thrown out of cultivation. Well, Sir, at that time I moved a resolution in this Council, and without waiting the time of the Council I may say that it was then stated that the reduction, as far as possible, would be maintained and that the interests of the owners of lands already under irrigation would be safeguarded. These special officers were asked to go into this question and to examine block by block and see which areas had to be excluded from wet irrigation and which areas had to be included and it is now estimated roughly, that the lands which are now proposed to be included in the wet ground of the Katna eastern delta is about 60,000 acres or so. It is proposed by the terms of this notification that in regard to the lands which have already been under irrigation for 5 years and more a sum of Rs. 25 per acre should be collected for the purpose of registering these lands or putting these lands in the register known as *Syndic Register* of the delta, and with regard to the lands which have been under irrigation for 5 years or less a sum of Rs. 15-6-0 is proposed to be charged. It will be seen therefore that the sum which is now proposed to be realized from the ryots comes to about 16-17 lakhs of rupees and the question arises as to whether this levy is justifiable and whether it is in accordance with the existing practice, or whether there are any reasons as to why this notification should at all have been issued. I submit, Sir, that but for the fact that I read the notification in the District

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

[29th March 1921.]

Gentle, I should never have believed that the Government would have asked this resolution with the conditions which are to be found in this notification. I will draw your attention to these conditions a little later. Honorable Members are aware that in each delta soon there are water rates which have been fixed under the Water Cess Act, and in the Godavari and Krishna delta the ryots are paying Rs. 5 per acre for the water which they appropriate from the Government source. This new levy is really a kind of cess paid by the ryots for using the lands which have already been under irrigation for 10 or 20 years on the system register and they will have to continue to pay their water rates in the years to come. There is no justification whatever for this levy. I told my best to find out on what grounds this proposed levy is justified and as usual in these matters the Government declined to place the correspondence between themselves and the Board of Revenue and the Collectors on the table. I trust the Hon'ble Mr. Shibulal-lal will not again surprise me by sending the correspondence between the Collector and the Board of Revenue. Well, Sir, the only case, I have in hand on the matter is an application at the last meeting of the Council. The reasons are stated as these: "that this is a charge, the object of which the answer states, 'is to meet the cost of the localisation operations which is unavoidable. These operations include (1) cost of the special staff, (2) the amount of compensation payable to the owners of settlement wet lands which have been excluded from the system, (3) the cost of re-modelling the channels so as to suit the wet system.'"

"All these reasons are untenable and are contrary to the present administrative position—practices which has been in vogue for several years."

"Now taking the last, of these relating to the cost of re-modelling of the channels, I would seriously ask the Honorable the Revenue Minister whether the cost of re-modelling of the channels in the delta should be recovered by a special levy from the ryots concerned. I must perhaps remind the Honorable Members who levy are familiar with this question that this is a very old topic, and it has been brought up in this Council many times. In 1904 instructions have been issued for the re-modelling of channels of the Godavari Delta. Extensive re-modelling was recommended by a Committee and a Special Executive Engineer was appointed for the purpose of carrying out the re-modelling works relating to several channels in the Godavari and Krishna districts. Several channels have been remodelled in this way. Rs. 65,000 has been spent in re-modelling the Chinchonda channel and affecting improvements for Khatla channel. The cost has been debited to capital other as extensive improvements. All these re-modelling operations have always been debited to the system. Now I ask the Hon'ble Mr. what justification there is to lay down this new principle, i.e., that the cost of re-modelling of the channels (which may eventually come to 20 to 30 lakhs of rupees) should be recovered by a special levy from the ryots. There is no precedent for this. The practice for the last 15 years is against it and I think it is altogether unjust to lay the cost from the ryots. I therefore submit with great confidence that in passing forward this ground of justification a serious mistake has been made by the Government and I trust that the Government will quickly remove their steps."

"The second ground on which the levy is justified is the cost of the special staff employed on these operations. Even in regard to this I submit that those who are familiar with the administration of the delta like the Pargar or Targar will see that special officers have been appointed from time to time not only for re-modelling but for other improvements. It is seriously contended that the ryots of these deltas are paying for the cost of the special staff thus employed? Does the House propose to impose any special levy on the ryots for the purpose of the cost involved in the improvement of the channels? I am really unable to see the justification for this charge on the ground that the cost of a special staff should be paid by the ryots."

"The last ground is that compensation is payable to owners of settlement wet lands which have been excluded from the system. Even on this ground, I do not see the slightest justification for any levy from the ryots. Honorable Members are aware that there are settlement lands in the Delta on which a consolidated rate has been imposed. We have also consolidated lands and tanka areas where water rate is paid for separately to the Government. Now in regard to the settlement wet lands, it was proposed in 1917 to throw out 4,500 acres. Why should the ryots pay for the compensation payable for these lands? These wet lands are being thrown out for the reason that they are not commandable by the delta channels and that they are high level lands situated in such a way that the existing channels cannot serve them. They are therefore cut out in the general interest of the irrigable areas and not on account of any special benefit conferred on the persons from whom this levy is proposed to be made. There is therefore no justification whatever for the reasons proposed and the grounds mentioned as altogether unsupportable."

"Thus the last point to which I would invite the attention of this House is the fact that a fee of Rs. 10 is prescribed on the basis, it is said here, that the expenditure which has already been or will be incurred by the Government, (1) the rates offered by ryots for transfer to those of the irrigable rights of others and (2) the rates paid by ryots to a private pumping installation for providing irrigation facilities."

"These are the three grounds on which it is stated that the Government have fixed the amount of Rs. 25 per acre."

"Taking the last point first, the rates paid by the ryots are the rates for actual irrigation. I take it for the actual supply of water. Here in this case, in addition to the special levy of Rs. 25, the ryots will continue to pay the water rate of Rs. 5 per acre. I say I do not see why this special levy is proposed for placing these lands in the Apend register. I am only surprised that this proposition has been put forward. I trust that the Honorable

27th MARCH 1921.] (Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Nagesh Rao;
the Hon'ble Mr. Bahadur Sahib.)

Member will appreciate the force of my remarks and will see that this notification is cancelled before I conclude, I wish to state that there are four conditions in this notification which are so amended and so unjustifiable to the ryots that I must invite the attention of the Council to them. In addition to the payment of fees the ryot is compelled that the whole amount comprised within the block mentioned above should be brought under wet cultivation and water-tax, cess, etc., should be paid on it from the appointed day whether or not the whole extent has been brought under wet cultivation from the year fixed.

May I ask, Sir, whether this is just? A man may not be able to bring all lands under cultivation for various reasons. It is no easy thing to throw a dry land into a wet one and yet it is seriously suggested whether he does it or not, whether he takes the water or not the whole instance fee should be paid or that they should be penalised. I cannot imagine how any responsible officer could have suggested this extended condition in the notification issued by the Collector.

The Government say that they are not going to refund the fee of Rs. 25, and that they would take steps to transfer it to dry.

The fourth point is that the head of the block should be bound if necessary by the party concerned with that of the wet cultivated area in the vicinity to ensure safety from submergence, within a stipulated period, on pain of the cancellation of the block from the wet system in the event of failure. In a particular block there may be 400 acres or 500 acres out of which each man may own 4 acres or 5 acres, and in the whole block to be thrown out because something else has not been done?

It is stated in the Gazette that necessary funds should be provided by the parties at their own cost, and that the parties concerned should hold themselves responsible for the payment of the assessment or increase fees specified in condition No. (1) above and all water-tax, cess, etc., on the entire block. Here, again, Sir, I ask the Honourable the Revenue Member whether it is right that in a block of 400 acres, a man possessing 4 acres should be asked to make himself jointly responsible for the payment of Rs. 25, for the payment of water-tax, and all the cesses for the whole block? I am very much surprised at this position.

I trust therefore that Honourable Member will see that the questions raised are of immense importance not only to the Ryots and Chikravarti classes, but to every class and to every irrigation project in which there is irrigation now going on. I am not now fighting for any principles. The Government are bound down by a certain policy in regard to this administration, and I ask the Honourable Member for reasons whether it is right that they should deviate from this principle, because they wish to make a sum of a lakh of rupees by paying a fee on lands to be included in the special registers of these lands. I trust, Sir, that the Council will accept this motion and that the Honourable the Revenue Member will see the reasonableness of my remark.

Mr. Bahadur V. Bahadur Rao Narayan:—Mr. President, I beg to second this resolution, moved by Dinkar Bahadur Ramachandra Rao Pantulu. There is much to be said in support of the resolution, but I shall now deal summarily with the matter and confine myself to one or two points. When the last settlement was made, the consolidated rate of wet assessment was fixed. In cases where the ryots did not agree to the consolidation, they were charged some amount extra over the water rate, just to induce them to convert their lands into wet and get the rate consolidated. Moreover, when the Settlement Department originally cleared a land as consolidated wet, it must have been done after personal inspection. When this has been once done, I see no reason for the present special officers converting such lands again into dry and similar land elsewhere being given in exchange and so on. I suppose the officers of the Public Works Department are not in a position to take water in places where water cannot flow. It is only lands which are on a lower level that would enable water to run easily that can be changed into wet. The only question now is whether there is sufficient water to let out, so as to irrigate 500 or 5,000 acres and so on. That is the only point we have to look at and settle. I do not see why there should be a reclassification and all that kind of business now undertaken. If the ryots of lands which are high and the level of which the owners want to lower, are not given water, and to others whose lands are low are given water as their applications to the extent to which the particular channel can supply water then again we shall have all difficulties. This levy of Rs. 25 which is now sought to be made is quite novel under the British Government and is the system in which the Zemindars and Rages are accustomed to levy from their tenants. Under the Government there can be no such thing as levying a premium. For the matter of that, so may as well say, since the water-rate if that is considered reasonable. The original proposition in dealing these small irrigation projects was that they would pay only 2½ per cent interest. But now the Kimina and Chikravarti small system is levying already about 21 per cent, or even times more than what the Government levied. There is then no justification for levying any premium or raising the water-rate. With these few words, I beg to second this resolution.

The Hon'ble Khatu Bahadur Mohammad Haidar-ud-din Sahib Bahadur:—Mr. President, I thank I have listened to the very interesting arguments of the Honourable member and conclude with great interest hoping that he might advance arguments which would convert me to his view. But I must confess that the opinion which I formed after examining the question from various standpoints remains the same. He has no doubt told the House that these localisation operations commenced about a couple of years ago and that their sole aim and object

RESOLUTION AS TO LEVY OF FEES ON CERTAIN LANDS IN
RIETNA DISTRICT.

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5th MARCH 1921.]

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble
Mr. Sahasrabudha Sahai, Mr. Krishna Nigam.)

DEWAN RAJESWAR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ May I explain to the Hon'ble Member that these lands have been already for 10 or 15 years under wet cultivation and they have been so classified on applications made to the department and accepted by the department. They are not dry lands at all.”

THE HON'BLE KESU BALASUBRAMANIAM HARISETTILAKA SASTRI :—“ I suppose the statement submitted, for the intention of the notification, Sir, to reduce Rs. 25 per acre is wholly confined to lands which get confused dry. The Rs. 12½ leviable rate, which Mr. Hon'ble Member has already quoted, refers to what we call Rietna lands, which are lands for which the landholders receive annual permits from the authorities concerned to enable them to take a little water from the channel and cultivate them.”

DEWAN RAJESWAR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ A little water? ”

THE HON'BLE KESU BALASUBRAMANIAM HARISETTILAKA SASTRI :—“ Of course sufficient water for the lands, the grant of license being, however, entirely optional. In one year it may be granted; in the next five years it may be refused if there is no water to give. In the case of that land, Sir, Rs. 12½ acre has been specially granted to three Rietna landholders who have been given similar permits from year to year for the last five years continuously. There is certainly no question whatsoever of all lands in respect of which Rs. 25 is demanded having at any time enjoyed the benefit of this scheme or having at any time claimed any benefit or having been refused those benefits. They will be getting those benefits now for the first time. They will raise wet crop over lands which all along had been dry. They are thereby not only raising wet crops, Sir, but raising the value of those dry lands from almost a nominal one to several times the present market value. We have come to show that in this very case, when our officers were conducting the investigation for the purpose of determining which land should be included, those interested in the matter had made private arrangements with the owners of lands which had to be excluded, by purchasing, as it were, their water right at a rate varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

“ We have after received applications from landholders who possess dry lands requesting that facilities might be afforded by opening new and additional channels and offering to pay the whole cost and in several cases it has even suggested the Government to find that before any such scheme was sanctioned, the money had been paid. That I would, emphatically indicate the value which the ryot attaches to water. It will certainly not be a burden under these circumstances to expect him to pay no more than a premium of Rs. 25 per acre. What is happening now? In cases in which the land is not entitled to water the ryot applies, but in some cases it so happens that he is refused the license and when he is so refused the license, he is determined to take the water and when he does take the water, he has to pay a penalty of Rs. 25 per acre and in cases in which he did it either without permission or against the permission he is bound to pay Rs. 20 per acre. In future he will be absolutely free from this sort of discommodities hanging over his head. He will be entitled to his share of water and he will pay no more than an actual water-fee which his other brethren who have been obtaining the benefit of this system have been paying until now. Is it therefore very reasonable to say, Sir, that this Rs. 25 premium which we ask the ryot to pay, having it entirely optional with him to pay or not, should be regarded as an imposition? ”

“ Well, my friend, has tried to show by reference to the past history and by also dealing to us certain extracts from documents which presumably he thinks I am unaware of, that the policy all along has been for the Government to make all these arrangements. But, Sir, may I at the same time venture to say that in this case the principle involved is absolutely different from the principle involved in the other cases which he refers to. For in this case as I have already said that we have to remember this fact that we are offering certain facilities to holders of dry lands. We are in no way bound to supply them water. We will endeavour to help them to get the water by incurring the necessary expenditure only if they will reimburse us. This will be only once and not annually, for Rs. 20 is going to be only a premium. The ryot is not going to repeat this as in the case of the Rs. 20 per acre which he has to pay if he takes water without permission or against permission. This aspect of the matter I wish the house will kindly bear in mind.

“ There is here no question of declining to accept this resolution in the present form and I hope the house will agree with me.”

DEWAN RAJESWAR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the resolution now before the house. I have listened with careful attention to the speeches of the member and the recorder of this resolution and of the Hon'ble the Revenue Member. After listening to their arguments, the principle embodied in this notification seems to me absolutely indefensible. I shall refer only to the abstract facts brought out in the discussion and not to the disputed facts. With reference to some of these facts that are under discussion it is admitted both by the Hon'ble the Revenue Member and of course by the mover of the resolution that they have been paying for five years and were an irrigation case at Rs. 5 per acre per annum. No doubt, they have not been benefited under permanent wet lands. The ryots here to apply every year had are allowed to pay an irrigation rate of Rs. 5, and in respect of these lands which have been paying Rs. 5 it is most odd to levy a sum of Rs. 12½ per acre. It has been stated by the recorder of this resolution and it has not been denied.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ud-din Salik; Mr. Krishnan Nayar.) (5th March 1921.)

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MURAHAR HANU-ULLAH SAHIB :—“ May I see, Sir, to make a question. It is not quite correct to say that in lieu of Rs. 5 per year per acre can now be brought to be paid at Rs. 12½ per acre. That would mean that the Rs. 12½ is a yearly charge, but I have made it sufficiently clear that it is a premium to be paid once and for all.”

Dewan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I beg my Honourable friend's pardon. That is exactly what I said. I am very sorry that I was not very clear. What I stated was that for the benefit of getting water every year, a payment of Rs. 5 is being made and that is being repeated year after year. That has been repeated for more than five years in respect of portions of these lands which have been paying for more than five years at the rate of Rs. 5 per acre in order that they may be brought permanently under the wet system, they being only temporarily under wet system in the sense that it is necessary to renew these licenses year after year. It is now sought to lay a lump sum of Rs. 12½ per acre in addition to the Rs. 5 irrigation sum which will continue to be paid even after these lands are brought permanently under the wet system. That is the way in which I have understood the whole question and that is confirmed by the Honourable Member in charge.”

“ I wish now to say, Sir, that it has been asserted by the members of this resolution, and it has not been denied from the Government side, that the Government was deriving a profit of 21 per cent on the capital cost incurred on this delta system. That is a profit with which the most cautious of private persons must be content.”

“ That is, by levying Rs. 5 per acre the Government have been able to derive this profit of 21 per cent and now simply for the purpose of bringing these lands and other lands in respect of which a higher rate is demanded under a permanent wet system, a sum of Rs. 12½ is said to be levied. I have heard, Sir, some private landowners objecting each other, but I have some kind of misgivings about it. The Government should continue to pay an irrigation sum of Rs. 5 every year and so long as he pays that amount, as long as that amount is levied from him, there is no harm in his not seeing why the Government, in addition to that annual tax, should require a lump sum contribution of Rs. 12½, and in the case of certain other lands which have not been irrigated for more than five years, Rs. 25 per acre. It is stated that some money will have to be expended on reconditioning the channel. May I ask, Sir, whether this contemplated reconditioning in respect of these lands alone, of those lands which are now paying Rs. 5 per acre and which have not yet been brought permanently under the wet system or whether this contemplated reconditioning will benefit other lands as well. I hope the Honourable Revenue Member in his last reply will please answer this question of mine. Then it is stated that the cost of a special set of officers who have been appointed is also to be covered by this lump sum contribution of 12½ per acre and 25 per acre. We have very often of special officers being appointed in other departments temporarily for special purposes. We never hear of any special contribution from the people concerned for the purpose of paying these special officers. That seems to me to be a novel principle in the revenue system of this Presidency. It seems to me again, Sir, that one provision in this notification is extraordinarily hard, I may say, extremely unworkable. A block may consist of many acres. The notification specifically says that it is absolutely necessary in order that these lands may be brought permanently under the wet system that 50% of the lands in that block, whether owned by a single individual or by hundreds of individuals, a contribution of 25 or 25 rupees per acre should be paid in respect of the whole area included in that block. The block may consist of five hundred or a thousand acres, owned by 50 or by 100 persons; it may be that out persons are either unwilling or unable to pay the contribution that is sought to be levied from him at the rate of 25 or 12½ rupees per acre, though all others are willing. But it is very hard, extremely unworkable that because one or more than one of these owners are either unwilling or unable to pay the contribution in question, all the other owners should suffer.”

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MURAHAR HANU-ULLAH SAHIB :—“ I am sure, Sir, that that was never the intention of the Government.”

Dewan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR (continuing) :—“ May I read, Sir? It is kindly notified for the information of the public concerned that in the Kinota (Kintara) and Ghatkhura (Wentara) taluqa lands, which are not cleared as dry and for which water has not yet been provided permanently and which are now covered by the localisation special, orders to be included in the wet system will be incorporated into the ultimate wet system, only subject to the following conditions :—(1) a sum of Rs. 25 per acre should be paid into the Government treasury on each block as full before the date specified for it as part of the whole block being included from the system in the event of failure. If I have not been able to understand this passage clearly, I should say it is not entirely my fault; it is the fault of the officer who drew up the notification. In the case of all lands which had been under irrigation for five or more years, the rate of fee payable is to be Rs. 12½ per acre. As I understood it, it should be very glad to be converted—it means that in case the promised payment is not made for the whole of the block in question before a particular date, no portion of the block may be benefited by the payment of a part of the contribution. That seems to be an extremely unjustifiable provision. It is not necessary, Sir, for me to refer to the various other aspects of the notification which have been placed before this Council. It seems to me, as I submitted at the beginning, that the principle of the notification cannot be defended at all.”

[25th March 1921.] (Mr. Narasimha Raja; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

MR. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Mr. President, the Hon'ble the Revenue Member stated that he gave his best consideration to the resolutions from various standpoints, and that he was not able to accept the resolution. I expected this, in criticism it from those various standpoints, but I thought, he attacked it only from the commercial or business standpoint. As far as that is concerned I am not going to dispute. But the case now before the House involves the general principle of irrigation cost; and the question as to how the Government is justified in deriving from the existing principles of levying water cost is to be considered by the House by a vote on the resolution. But, as far as I understand the system of irrigation in Giddalur and Kistna districts, the lands may be classified into three classes. The first is what is generally known as the best wet or dry lands for which irrigation facilities were permanently granted; or in other words the landholders need not put any application for water-supply. Regarding this class of land there was dispute between the Honourable Member and the Honourable Member of Revenue. The Honourable Member says that this class is also included in the notification, and if I have heard correctly the Honourable Member for Rayachoti, he stated that this class of land is not included in the notification. I am inclined to believe that, by a reading of the notification, that class of land is not at all included. Because the notification says lands which are now claimed as dry for which water has not been sanctioned permanently and which are recommended for inclusion in the wet system will be incorporated in the scheme very soon and so on. From this it is clear that this best wet lands are not contemplated by the notification and no extra premium will be collected from them. Then, Sir, we have got two more classes of dry lands. First is the third class or lands for which water-supply has been granted temporarily from year to year on application. Regarding these the notification says that only a premium of 1½ per cent is to be collected from the crops. Now, from the Government's statement it is clear that the Government wanted to put this class of land on a better footing on the matter of demanding premium. The third class of lands are the dry lands which were allotted not in the promise of providing water-supply and which are yet to be brought under irrigation. Now, Sir, it was stated by the Honourable the Revenue Member that on account of the compensation that is to be paid to the second wet, the settlement wet lands and on account of the cost of re-surveying, the Government have determined to levy this extra charge. But, likewise the position has been to levy a certain rate of water-cost, and not to levy any premium. If premiums were to be levied in the past, perhaps the cost of the irrigation projects would have been recovered long ago. I do not see therefore any reason why special treatment should be given to individual landholders under the new system of inquiry who going as in Kistna (southern) and Giddalur (northern) deltas. In the course of his speech the Honourable Member made reference to the extra rate of water-cost that was being collected from irrigated premises as 1½ per cent—I do not remember the exact, Sir,—but that is a new policy which was contemplated some three or four years ago by this Government. They ask the various landholders in various places that the cost of irrigation works would be so much and that the Government would not pay the interest on borrowed capital and hence would not take up the construction of irrigation projects, unless the landholders came forward with a consent that they would bear the extra rate of the irrigation cost to cover the whole increase. In cases where the extra rate of irrigation cost was agreed to by the landholders, the irrigation works are being taken up and pushed through. That is a special case, and it has nothing to do with the irrigation systems already in existence. So far as we know from the figures the Kistna irrigation system is paying an amount of 1½ per cent and I do not see any reason why the Government should be anxious to collect the extra amount. Besides, supposing that there will be an additional cost of 12 or 15 lakhs in the way of compensation and re-surveying, the new lands that get the benefit pay the usual water-rate of four per cent and will it not cover the cost? If the Honourable Member is to convince us that even if it were to levy the five per cent ordinary rate on the new lands that are to be brought into wet cultivation, it does not cover the interest on the capital outlay. I think, the proposition would stand on a different ground. But, Sir, as long as it is not able to convince, I do not think we can view the proposition entirely as a business point and say that because there are so many applications we can draw so much money as possible from the individual system. Sir, in the course of his speech he was not able to justify the remaining portion of the notification. I do not think that he ever tried to justify it. Then, Sir, as regards the block system. If I had understood the term block system correctly, it means a block consisting of various survey positions owned by various individuals. If we read the notification carefully, it seems that all the landholders, each one of them shall be responsible for the collective liability of all the owners of the block. With these words I strongly support the resolution."

MR. RAJABHAR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANDURU:—"Sir, in the first place I must refer to the statement made by my Honourable friend, the member of the resolution, and that is, if it was necessary at all to levy an additional sum, it must be by way of increasing the water rate. I should not be understood as accepting the position that the Giddalur and Kistna deltas are in need of an increase of the water rate. Both these deltas are now paying about 1½ per cent over the capital outlay and there is absolutely no justification whatever to increase anything more by way of increase of water rates. I must make that position clear. First, I must clear the ground by saying that neither myself nor he suggested an alternative method of raising funds by levying water rates. Then, Sir, the Hon'ble the Revenue Member referred to the Amaravathi installation. So far as I know of the history of that installation, the premium of Rs. 50 per acre is intended to cover the capital cost of the pumping installation. That stands

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao : Sir Tatyagaya Chetty Gara ;*
the Hon'ble the President, the Hon'ble
Mr. Rishi-ul-lah Sahib.)

(SIX MARCH 1921.)

entirely on a different footing. I do not suppose the Honorable Member will go so far as to suggest that we would remove the cost by a special levy of the House and Goddard delta systems which are already paying as I have pointed out about 12½ per cent of the outlay. Therefore the analogy is altogether beside the point. The Honorable Member said that the proposed levy stood on a different principle, different from that adopted in the case of other schemes of re-embolting in the delta. I did my best to understand the difference in principle now suggested. All that I can see is that the Government are very anxious to levy a tax. Lands have been brought under wet cultivation and have been under irrigation for two or three years. My Honorable friend speaks of these lands as dry lands. But that is not so. They have been irrigated on dry at the time of re-embolment but since the re-embolment the crops have been applying for water for a series of years, they have been wet and converted into wet lands. It is futile to suggest now that it is open to the crops to accept or reject the offer of the Government. They cannot do anything but grow wet crops on these lands. It is impossible to exclude water from most of these lands. There is such a volume of water coming from the neighbouring lands that these lands must be saturated with wet crops and therefore my friend was playing with the words 'dry lands' and that it is perfectly open to the crops to pay or not. They have no other source except to pay the tax. I merely contend whether the principle of levying an inclusive fee is justifiable, whether it is not a little out of a wedge for the extension of such a system not only for these lands but for all other lands in other deltas as well. I submit my Honorable friend has not converted me; I have not seen any new light thrown on the matter."

MR. P. THANDASAYA CHETTIAR :—" Before getting the matter to the vote I would like to have some information on the matter. What is the price of dry lands in these places and of permanent wet lands also. Supposing dry land is converted by registration into wet land, may I know what the price per acre of such land would be? There is a good deal of difference between the two I believe and why should it be supposed that the taking of the twenty-five paise is unjust if by Government water the land is converted into wet land and its value is thereby increased enormously. Why should the general taxpayer be benefited by a small portion of that profit?"

DEWAS BEHAR M. RAMANAYAGAR, RAO PARROT :—(Rising to speak).

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT :—" It is not open to the Honorable Member to speak again. The Hon'ble the Revenue Member will give the information."

THE HON'BLE KHAN BEHARUDDIN MUHAMMAD HANUM-ULLAH KHAN :—" Mr. President, I was already told by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju that I had raised this question from the standpoint of a business man. I do confess that I did so and I shall show that this aspect must be kept in view by the House as a whole. Sir Tatyagaya Chettygar as expected has raised a very relevant issue which I thought I would mention in reply to the arguments to which I have referred. I believe he does not want anything like a watertight proof of the fact that a dry land is so much more than a dry land and that a wet land is more valuable than a dry land. As regards the exact proportion which the respective values of these two classes of land will bear, I will very largely depend upon the surrounding circumstances. Here we have got the delta land to think of. From the information that I brought—I am not quoting the exact statistics from documents of sale, registration or anything like that—but from the information that I have got I am content to state that the value of dry land, after it gets the benefit of water from the delta area, will rise to not less than four to five times. At the present, we have got cases in which lands which were worth about nothing are reported now to be offered at one thousand rupees per acre."

"The general question I would ask, regarding Sir Tatyagaya Chetty, is it likely that a particular class of lucky people in the delta area, bounded by the Kodak (East) and the Godavari (West), that these few lucky people should get the benefit of having their dry lands converted into wet, enjoy the whole of the increment which would result by such conversion, and not of any additional farming spent out at their own pocket but not of money wrong from the general taxpayer of the province. That I repeat is a matter which the whole House must consider and whether they would allow a scheme which benefits a particular class of country and a particular class of individuals and which enables them to enjoy the money profit over and above what they would in a normal condition of things be entitled to. It is again for the House to consider whether they would allow the general taxpayer's money to be spent for that purpose, under such circumstances and with the ulterior object. No doubt, some strength has been made to find out the exact definition of the word block. I confess, Sir, when I said history of the matter. I understood the word as meaning a block as entered in the registers of the localisation office. In the registers of the localisation office a block is certainly entered and if any individual should possess more than one acre he will certainly have to pay as many twenty-five paise as he has number of acres. My learned friend on the other is willing to take advantage of water only for a few acres and may not be willing to avail himself of a similar advantage in the case of other lands. In such a case he is bound to pay. In 25....."

RESOLUTION RE LEVY OF FEE ON CERTAIN LANDS
IN KISTNA DISTRICT

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5th March 1921.]

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-Jal
Sahib; the Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Sir
Lancel Davidson.)

DIWAN BHABHAR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU (interrupting).—“The Honorable Member has misinterpreted us. A block consists of a number of owners, of small individual owners, four and five acres, and the localisation officer proceeds with reference to lands. It is a small area where water can be supplied in the whole block of four or five hundred acres from a particular tank. The localisation proceeds in such that unless Rs. 25 is paid in respect of the whole block the land will not be allowed to put.”

THE HON'BLE MR. BHABHAR MANSABDAR HANUMANT-LAL RAMU.—“I think I understood my friend in the sense in which he has explained the term. I was trying to show that I can hardly imagine, nor has my Honourable friend on the other side given me anything like concrete instances of cases where there are blocks of four and five hundred acres and where individuals will not be willing to pay for the whole. Even so, I would simply suggest that if the owner refused to take water he would have nothing to pay for. It is, as I repeat, merely an epidemic matter. Those who pay get the benefit and those who do not deny themselves of it. And I have made it sufficiently clear to the House that this case arose which so much emphasis has been laid will be only a premium to be paid now and for ever and it will not be repeated. It will not be an addition to the tax that they will have to pay every year and the payment of this very small sum of 25 or 12½ rupees, as the case may be, will have the valuable advantage of raising the value of his land, probably eight or ten times more than what it is at present.”

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT.—“Does the Honourable Member wish to make any personal explanation? He cannot make a third speech.”

DIWAN BHABHAR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU.—“I second my whether it is a personal explanation or a third speech. I am in that position. If you, Sir, will allow me just a few words in the House the Member for Basavara said that I am trying to get it out of the general tax-payer. I have been trying to explain that this water system has been built out of Capital and the general tax payer pays nothing; it is paid for by the water-rate which—”

THE HON'BLE SIR LANCELOT DAVIDSON (interrupting).—“May I ask whether this is in the nature of a personal explanation?”

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT.—“I now put this resolution to vote. The resolution was accordingly put to the vote and lost.

DIWAN BHABHAR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU (descended a poll).

A poll was taken with the following result:—

For	Against
Mr. K. Adinarayana Reddi.	The Hon'ble Sir Lancel Davidson.
“ T. Rajaji Rao Nayudu.	“ Mr. C. G. Toddhunter.
“ D. Managavasa Nayudu.	“ Khan Bahadur Mohomed
“ J. Kappaswami.	“ Habib-ul-Jal Sahib
“ G. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	“ Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarajulu
“ V. C. Velamuri Goudar.	“ Reddy.
“ K. C. Venkatasubba Reddyar.	“ Diwan Bahadur P. Ramayya-
“ G. Venkataswami Reddi.	“ singar.
“ A. Ramayya.	Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
“ P. Venkatasubba Rao.	“ F. J. Richmond.
DIWAN BHABHAR P. KOWVA PILLAI.	Mr. F. Subbarao.
“ M. Ramachandra Rao.	“ S. Nallappa Chettyar.
“ M. Krishna Rao.	“ A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
“ L. A. Gopikrishnaiah.	“ Perumangalam.
Aggrav.	DIWAN BHABHAR S. P. TIRUGANAY CHETTI
DIWAN BHABHAR A. G. KRISHNA RAO.	“ Gura.
RAJ SAHIB U. KANU RAO.	Mr. C. Nataraj Reddyar.
Mr. M. R. Satharathu Aggar.	“ M. Narayanaswami Reddi.
“ G. V. Venkataswami Aggarwar.	“ R. K. Ramachandra Chettyar.
“ M. Sanyaswami.	“ S. T. Ramakrishna Pillai.
“ K. Venkataswami Tampam.	“ S. Ramaswami Pillai.
Mohamed Abdul-Hakim Sahib.	“ T. C. Tangarasa Pillai.
	“ Q. Venkataswami Chettyar.
	“ D. Reddyar Rao.
	Mr. Abdul-Hakim.
	Khan Bahadur Mohomed Usman Sahib.
	Mr. J. F. Simpson.
	“ A. M. MacDonnell.
	“ P. Venkataswami.
	“ T. Richmond.

Agg 21.

Agg 20.

(Mr. Venkataranga Appagari.)

[See March 1921.]

RESOLUTION RE RACIAL DISTINCTION AMONG RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMA ATTANAI:—“I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

“3. This Council recommends to the Government that immediate steps should be taken to put an end to all racial distinctions among railway passengers as regards accommodation, retiring rooms, etc.”

“I may begin by saying that from a business point of view, the Government cannot object to this: nor can the Honourable Member threaten us with any additional debate if this proposition is carried. Probably I may be able to show, before I sit down, that, if this proposition is carried and given effect to, the Government may get some more money. Apart from the word ‘and’ the proposition deals with two points, namely, accommodation and retiring rooms. So far as accommodation is concerned, though we have often heard and read about it in newspapers and elsewhere, the matter has not been brought before this Council, I believe, but as far as the question of retiring rooms are concerned, we had a resolution unanimously passed here, not that there shall be no distinction, as regards persons who shall occupy particular rooms, though, in the matter of supply of separate rooms, there should be no such distinction. I suppose anybody on the right side will in any way threaten us for the use of the words ‘immediate steps’ in the resolution. The words ‘and’ and ‘immediate steps’ are likely to scare people because they think that Government are bound to take action in the matter as soon as the proposition is carried. Supposing the President declares that this resolution is carried at 4-15 p.m., ‘immediate steps’ does not mean that Government or Member in charge of the Bill may should go up his room at 7-57 and despatch an order. We know how the unanimously carried resolution that the Indian passengers should be given retiring rooms as well as the European passengers has practically, as far as the public are concerned, not been given effect to till now. There may be some confidential correspondence going on between the Railway department and His Majesty’s Government here, but so far as we know nothing strictly has been given effect to. It is only to remark that Government think of once they, or to have a resolution they should act up to as that the resolution be given effect to in only as possible, that the words ‘immediate steps’ are put in. Nothing more. Then to go into the details themselves, as I said, I may divide the proposition into two classes, viz., accommodation and retiring rooms. So far as the third-class compartments are concerned, which are put up, we are confronted, as European and Indian several compartments, sometimes one, sometimes two, for a particular favoured community. I suppose we will not hear later here of prestige, racial distinctions and all those things. We have just now heard the words of the Hon’ble the Member for Revenue still ringing in our ears. We will then look from a business point of view. Why should this particular compartment, one and at times two, go practically unused? Of course, it may be said that only one compartment is reserved, but we know more than two compartments are reserved. Suppose, some guard or engineer or some relation of his have to travel from, say, Mithalpalayam to Coimbatore, then two compartments are reserved with prominent boards that is, from Coimbatore up to Madras there are reserved with the result that they go practically empty from Coimbatore to Madras. You know, is, that it is a matter of every day knowledge, that only one, two or three people are travelling in these compartments, whereas people are crowded in the next compartment by tens and thirties. We also know in these days how many third-class passengers are left without accommodation in any particular train. Take my own case. Coimbatore to Madras. It is the last station from Mithalpalayam for the mail train and get before the train comes, Madras is notified as to how many tickets are available for first class, how many for second-class and how many for third-class, etc. In this connection, the reserved compartments for Europeans and Europeans are included. So that the third-class tickets available for sale are only taken into consideration after allowing these compartments with the result that more often than otherwise that many passengers are refused tickets, because the limited number of tickets already wired for has been given. A number of people who might travel in these compartments are detained behind and probably will come travel afterwards, for they might not be able to attend to the particular business for which they were called. So much from the business point of view. We then see that this resolution is affecting the finances of the railway company which of course affects the Government. No doubt we know that racial distinctions are observed in various Acts such as Vagney Act and so forth, but they are not so apparent, but there are things which are done by everybody every day. Therefore in this matter this distinction should at an early date be removed.

“I have heard it said sometimes that these Europeans will send a row if they are mixed up with ordinary persons. I may say from the intimate knowledge I have had of our European friends, that it is no insult to say so. It is an insult to the community. I have shown how this reservation affects the European passengers. In another way it also affects the finances of the railway company. I have got a European friend of mine who travels by second-class. But when we were discussing the wage and return of his travelling once from Coimbatore to Bombay, he said: ‘The second class is overcrowded; why should I pay more money, if I only get into a third-class sleep as reserved compartments, I can have an easy journey and at the same time be a gentleman.’ If this reserved compartment was not there, this gentleman would have got into the second-class and the company would have got more money.”

[15th MARCH 1921.] (Mr. Vishnubhawan Aggarwal; Mr. Pabla Sahai.)

"So far as the retiring rooms are concerned, I know that a continuous provision was made, to go the last Council that retiring rooms should be provided for Indian passengers as well as English passengers. My own opinion is that accommodation either for Indian or European is a waste of money at the cost of the taxpayer. But in all important stations, like Mooltiplegram, Peshawar, Kharid, etc., retiring rooms have been provided at very great cost for Europeans; I know very often these are not used at all. Of course, we sometimes hear that people of very high-class character have resorted to these places and there are things which are well known to many of our people. My point is if the stations are looked into we can see that many of the retiring rooms are very empty and after all, and my European has very necessity to use any of them, except in very rare occasions when he wants to stay in the railway station at night. Therefore, most of our retiring rooms which have been already provided at very great cost for the sake of Europeans only have to be those, and if the last year's resolution is given effect to, it means that more retiring rooms will have to be provided for the sake of Indians. But if my resolution is given effect to, there will be a great deal of economy. Many of our friends know that many of these retiring rooms are at present occupied and the whole establishment is a waste. If they are thrown open to Indian passengers, there will be no difficulty at all in getting more space (increased by way of payment) from these people. Therefore it is a question of business and also of financial income, if the present retiring rooms (and not new retiring rooms) are opened to Indians also."

"To take a concrete matter, I had a motor-driver named Jaswantan. I wanted him to arrange for a retiring room at Kharid. He went and asked the stationmaster. He said 'No.' Five minutes after, he again went to him with his hat and gave out business as John Mathew. The stationmaster said 'Here is a room.' Of course as you know, I had the benefit of the room though it was in my driver's name. Such things do happen and such instances can be multiplied like anything. Therefore to make irrational distinctions does not look well. The question of caste, racial distinction, wherever they may be, will be forgotten hereafter when among Honourable Members Europeans are two against five on the right hand bench."

"I am afraid I have occupied the time of the House a little longer than I expected. The word 'gentlemen' is there. I am sure the Honourable Member in charge of the Railway department will come and say 'No.' It is there, and so they the whole proposition. So far as this is concerned, it may be a small point. But if you go to a railway station, there are boards keeping with the letters 'Indian men' and 'Indian gentlemen'. I have looked into the books of the railway secretary. I have searched a number of friends also. In the Railway department, as in the definition of the word 'gentlemen'. According to the Railway Dictionary, 'Europeans' has got a meaning which is different from the meaning given to it according to the Criminal Procedure Code and some other Codes. The railway authorities are unable to give a definite answer as to the definition of either the word Europeans or the word gentlemen. Very often when I go to a railway station, there are two boards called Indian men and Indian gentlemen. I am at times very doubtful whether I am a man or a gentleman because the distinction is made there as here, as some members being honourable while others are not. Similarly with European gentlemen. There is no class of men among Europeans. Therefore, this, as far as these public places where everybody has access are concerned, it is desirable that such apparent, visible, and obvious distinctions are removed. I may be probably a democrat. I am even against the reservation of compartments for first-class and second-class passengers. Sometimes these compartments are crowded, sometimes they are absolutely vacant. Last time when I came, the first-class compartments were all vacant. From the point of view of a business concern, I say that in the Railway department there should be no racial distinction. It is like the U.S. or Canada or Mexico, Brazil, getting one price for Europeans and one price for the Indians. That is not merely said and said and saying himself John Mathew should be able to travel in a whole compartment by paying a third-class fare and another man who is not John Mathew but a Jaswantan, some to pay the same third-class fare is to be crowded with 20 others in the next compartment some to be a little uncomfortable. Therefore apart from the words 'honourable effect' I hope that Government will take some steps to remedy these grievances."

SARVE MURTHAN PATEL (Ganga Bahadur).—I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. To me it looks reasonable why the same fare should be collected from two different people and yet preference should be shown to one. It is a system which obtains in all other part of the world, even in parts which are much less divided than this part of the British Empire, this reservation in favour of one race against a great deal of backing on the other side. As the Honourable Member was saying, it often happens that while every third-class carriage is almost nearly double the number of passengers, that is while the third-class passengers are in the ratio of 2 to 1 to the upper category, the privileged third-class, that is the third-class carriages reserved for Europeans and Europeans, very often carry such one passenger or two. These passengers in third-class compartments are prevented from getting their feet into the compartments which is reserved for the privileged class. It is hardly necessary for me to recount all the hardships that result to the upprivileged class on account of this reservation. It is nothing short of a sin to cause such discomfort to the passengers who have very often to go in overcrowded compartments. Now, Sir, there is yet another and a more important ground on which I object to this reservation. This reservation is a standing result in the other communities. There is no reason why one community should be given general preference when it does not care to pay one penny more than any other. It is on these grounds that I object to this reservation and support the resolution."

5TH MARCH 1921.] (*Mr. Sivasubramanian Pillai; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson;
Mr. Narayanaiah; Mr. U. Kama Rao;
the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Ramaswami Rao.*)

an article in the *Madras Mail* that we are allowed to use such rooms'. The stationmaster replied 'no, I did not say so and I cannot allow'. So I had quietly to go into the waiting hall outside. I wrote to the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway the next day asking him as to how it was that I was not allowed the use of the waiting room in spite of the announcement in the *Madras Mail* that these waiting rooms had been thrown open to Indian passengers also. He wrote back to say that he regretted very much the inconvenience that had been caused to me and said distinctly that all waiting rooms were going to be closed; apparently they are to be used neither by the Europeans nor by the Indians. He said that they were going to be converted into quarters. I do not know what it means."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—" May I, with your permission ask, Sir, whether the correspondence referred to relates specifically to Guntakal or generally to all railway stations?"

MR. T. SIVASUBRAMANIAN PILLAI :—" I am talking about my experience in Guntakal. Then I got the reply that even Guntakal is to be deprived of waiting rooms both for European and Indians. I did not trouble the Council with further details."

" There is another point in connection with reservations. The question is who has got the power to reserve. Is it the servants and undertakings of the Railway Company? I have seen very often in Bangalore Junction the railway stationmaster or even a ticket collector cutting a ticket and putting it up to say the compartment is reserved. I do not know what authority these people have for doing so. Even if there is one European or European in a compartment the whole compartment is reserved in the station. This looks something like a case after all. With these few remarks I support the resolution."

MR. RAJESWAR T. M. RAMASWAMIACHARI :—" Mr. President, I also rise to speak in favour of this resolution, but at the same time as the Government have declared their intention not to speak on the subject, it is also well to consider that in the first place the companies have got a right to divide their own terms as regards any particular class of passengers. That point has been legally settled though some people yet seem to doubt it. I am not opposing this resolution, but I am only bringing to your notice the other aspect of the question also."

" Secondly, it is said that there are differences in the social habits of different classes of persons. For instance there is difference in customs between a Hindu and a Mohammedan, a Christian and a European and so forth. The way in which we conduct ourselves in the compartments may not be agreeable to others, and the way in which they conduct themselves may also not be agreeable to us. So if the Railway Companies want to make any distinction if they could make a distinction between different classes of people and provide separate compartments for separate races that will be a very good thing indeed. But the companies cannot do so for all classes of people and they do it only for the most favoured class. On principle the system of reserving compartments to particular races is inobjectionable. It is annoying and it is also, as the mover put it, not commensurately beneficial. As the point to be considered is whether the reservation is also practical. I believe it is practical because, as far as concerning all social distinctions and every man is left to shift for himself. You must make every compromise for all classes or not at all. As you cannot reserve compartments for different races, the best thing will be to abolish all reservations altogether. With these words I beg to support the resolution."

MR. SETHU U. RAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, it is now time that the question be put."

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT :—" I will take the sense of the Council on the question."

The motion for closure was put to the Council and carried, 46 voting for it and 2 against.

MR. RAJESWAR T. M. RAMASWAMIACHARI :—" May I venture to object, Sir, that the closure is being applied even before the member for Government has spoken. This has been deprecated in the Indian Legislative Assembly."

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT :—" I am very sorry that the standing orders give the right to my colleague to move for a closure. They also give the right to the Council at any stage of the debate to close the discussion. It is left to my discretion to accept a motion for closure, but ordinarily I leave it to the Council. I do not want to sit as an arbitrator in this matter over the Council, but here it so happens that the closure has been carried by 46 votes against 2, so the next. That shows that the House is pretty strongly of opinion that there has been enough of this debate. I will now put the main proposition to the vote."

The resolution was put to the vote and carried, one member voting against it.

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT :—" The agenda is very heavy and the Honourable Members know that there is a good deal of pressing business before them. A large number of resolutions have to be discussed and my proposal is that the Council should go on with these resolutions and finish them. It should be our effort to finish our current work before the next begins. Therefore if the House agrees to go on with the work now without referring for lunch, leaving Honourable Members to go out for lunch in batches, I am prepared to go on."

The House signified its assent to the proposal and the business was continued.

776 RESOLUTION AS POSTPONEMENT OF THE REORGANIZATION OF
KISTNA DISTRICT.

(*Mr. Narasimha Raja; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu; (See March 1921,
the Hon'ble Mr. Hobbs-John Smith.)*)

RESOLUTION AS POSTPONEMENT OF THE REORGANIZATION OF
KISTNA DISTRICT.

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAO:—“Mr. President, the resolution which I move was thus—

“3. This Council recommends to the Government that, in view of the creation of the new Agency District, the bifurcation of the Kistna district be postponed and the districts of Ganjam, Visagapatnam, Godavari and Kistna be redistributed into four convenient districts.”

“Sir, regarding the suggested bifurcation of the Kistna District, it has been stated by the Hon'ble the Finance Member that the proposed bifurcation has been postponed for this year. The reasons why the Government were pleased to postpone the bifurcation are not known. It may be on account of financial stringency or for other reasons. The reason why I propose the postponement of the bifurcation of the Kistna district are firstly, financial, and secondly the new circumstances that have arisen into existence by the creation of the new Agency District. We have got large portions of the Agency tracts separated from the districts of Ganjam, Visagapatnam, and Godavari and we have created into a new division. From this it is clear that these three districts have become smaller in size.

“There is another question that is under consideration, viz., that of separating the Orissa speaking population of the Ganjam district and bringing them into one administration under another province. In answer to a certain question put by Mr. Southwood-Smith it was stated that this question also is under consideration. If this is to be given effect to, a large portion of the Ganjam district will go into the Orissa province. Therefore the question of the necessity for the creation of an additional district becomes problematical as also whether it is desirable that we should go on increasing the number of districts and increasing our administrative charges instead of redistributing the existing districts into four more convenient areas. I hope Government that the Government will see their way to accept this resolution and examine the question whether the existing districts can be redistributed into four more convenient districts without incurring any extra cost. With these words, I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the Council.”

Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu:—“Sir, I beg to second the resolution. As Mr. Narasimha Raja has said, portions of the Ganjam, Visagapatnam, and Kistna districts have been formed into an Agency division, probably at a cost of more than what an ordinary district would cost. Then out of the Kistna district, with which I am more concerned, and which is proposed to be bifurcated, some taluks which belonged to the old Godavari district may be returned to Godavari district. Out of the present Godavari district the taluks have been included in the Agency division. So Godavari has become much less in the extent as well as in administrative work. The present Kistna district has got now five Godavari taluks. If, out of the above five taluks, three taluks are returned to the Godavari district, the Kistna district will be reduced to the size of a normal district, and both Kistna and Godavari can conveniently be administered by one Collector each. Bifurcation will mean about 25 lakhs of initial expenditure and at least one lakh of recurring annual cost, for getting up a new district and its establishment. A recurring charge of one lakh and initial cost of 25 lakhs is quite unnecessary in view of the fact that Godavari has lost five of the taluks, and three or four taluks of the Kistna district can be very conveniently returned, as it were, to the Godavari district. With these remarks I second his resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu:—“Mr. President, I think, I have very little to say in answer to this resolution. The Hon'ble Member has already assumed the fact that my Hon'ble colleague the Finance Member has made reference to the fact, in his opening speech, that the bifurcation of the Kistna district was decided upon some time last year but has been postponed for the present. The Hon'ble Member was anxious to know the reasons why. Well, all I can assure him at the present moment is that we have postponed it on account of financial considerations and that no budget allowance has been entered in the following year for the bifurcation of the Kistna district.

“As regards the other proposals relating to Ganjam, Visagapatnam, and Godavari, the Government are fully aware of the fact that the creation of a separate Agency district, which has certainly been carried out of these three districts, has resulted in making these three districts lighter than they were before and the question as to how they should be dealt with in the future, matter of dividing changes and other changes only as to whether all these three districts should be reduced in number and divided into two are yet being investigated by the Government through detailed commissions as to whether the formation of Ganjam, Visagapatnam, and Godavari into two districts and the bifurcation of Kistna into two separate districts will be more probable or more not into four districts. At the present moment we are not in a position to say anything definitely on the matter. Without prejudging the decision before the House, if the Hon'ble Member who moved this resolution will be willing to drop out the word ‘four,’ I am prepared

[SUN MARCH 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Hosh-ul-Ish Sahib; Mr. Krishna Rao;
the Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.)*

To accept the resolution on behalf of the Government, for there is no significance in retaining the word 'four,' inasmuch as the matter has yet to be investigated. The administrative convenience, the efficiency of administrative, geographical limits and all these matters will have to be taken into consideration. I cannot say at this moment whether the future districts should be four, or more, or less. I shall not commit myself to the proposed 'four'. If the word 'four' is dropped, I have no objection to accept the resolution."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KARNATA RAO PANTURU:—"Mr. President, I wish to move an amendment at this stage. It is in these terms:—

On the words 'in view of the creation of the new Agency district', and

On the words 'and the districts of Gadag, Vijayapur, Bidar and Kolar be re-distributed into four convenient districts.'

The amended resolution will read thus:—

'This Council recommends to the Government that the bifurcation of the Kistna district be postponed.'

The Hon'ble the President:—"Has the Honourable Member given notice of his amendment under the standing orders?"

Rao Bahadur A. S. KARNATA RAO PANTURU:—"I shall explain."

The Hon'ble the President:—"It is not a question of explanation. Has he given notice according to the standing orders? Two days' notice is required under the standing orders."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KARNATA RAO PANTURU:—"I wished to give the notice required, but the agenda was communicated to me only yesterday and it was physically impossible to give notice as required by the standing orders. I therefore request you, Sir, to excuse your attention to the matter in my favour. The earliest date on which I could give notice is this day, as I received the agenda yesterday at Nellore. So I request the President to permit me to move the amendment now."

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Honourable Member had better speak as his amendment first."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KARNATA RAO PANTURU:—"The first amendment merely suggests that we need not necessarily make as a part of the resolution the fact regarding the formation of the new Agency district. On financial considerations the Government have taken up this question and for the most reasons I would suggest that the bifurcation of the Kistna district be postponed. I need not say anything further as far as the first amendment is concerned because we are not still in possession of full information regarding the circumstances under which the Agency district has been formed. I do not therefore want this House to say anything specifically as far as the formation of the Agency district is concerned. We do not know what proposals may crop up in the course of the discussion of the budget; and therefore, without the House committing itself specifically on that question, the resolution as amended by me may be adopted."

"The second portion of the amendment is this. It is not possible now to state whether the question of the redistribution of these four districts can alone be taken into consideration. Taking into account the circumstances under which the Guntur district was formed, there was necessarily a readjustment of the Gadag and the Kistna districts. If the Government should think it fit to take up this question of redistribution, I venture to suggest that not merely these four districts but three other districts also should be taken into consideration. I will add Guntur, Nellore and Chingapat also (bringing) to these districts, because when once we begin to examine this question we shall find that possibly other districts . . ."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I rise to a point of order, Sir? I rise to inquire whether a discussion of the redistribution of Nellore and Chingapat is relevant to a resolution which merely recommends the postponement of the bifurcation of the Kistna district. I say at the same time remark that it has already been stated on behalf of the Government this morning that the bifurcation of the Kistna district has been postponed."

The Hon'ble the President:—"I would advise the Honourable Member to confine himself to the Kistna district."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KARNATA RAO PANTURU:—"Probably the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson has not understood my point. The amendment I move is in the effect that these four districts be omitted. The mover of the resolution has informed the Council that the redistribution should be among these four districts. I must satisfy the Council as to why we should not confine ourselves to these four districts. An examination of the question would necessarily take us to the adjoining districts; when once we find that Kistna district should be bifurcated, we should examine the condition of the Guntur district. This would necessarily lead us to consider the position of the other districts. It is the only reasonable course. At the time of the formation of the Guntur district some portions of the Nellore district such as Guntur and some other places were taken up to the Guntur district. Even if we look at the map we will find that there is something absurd and anomalous in the position of the Nellore and the Guntur districts."

[5th MARCH 1921]

(The Hon'ble the President : Mr. Krishna Rao ;
Mr. Suryasagarappa Pantulu ; Mr. Ramachandran Rao ;
Mr. Krishnam Nayar ; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu ;
the Hon'ble Sir Ismail Durrani ;
the Hon'ble Mr. Hashim-ul-Jahid.)

The Hon'ble the President :—“ I am quite understood that some reference to other districts may be necessary to enable the Honourable Member to prove his case. But when once the Honourable member begins to give details of other districts, he may be travelling very far indeed.”

Shri Bahadur A. S. KARNATA RAO PANTULU :—“ I will not enter into details. But I must satisfy the Council that if we take the Kistna district we must take the adjoining districts also into consideration. Kistna adjoins Orissa, Guntur adjoins Nellore and Nellore adjoins Chingleput. Therefore if we examine one district it would take us to the other districts also. So instead of committing ourselves to the course suggested, we can take up the principle alone and work it up.”

Mr. M. SURESHCHANDRAN PANTULU :—“ I second the amendment.”

Shri Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRAN RAO PANTULU :—“ Sir, may I suggest to the Hon'ble the Honourable Member whether he would consent to the appointment of a committee to go into the question? It seems to me that the statement he has made that the question is now occupying the attention of the Board of Revenue and the local authorities, and so has been done in those of the Revenue and Madras districts quite recently, I would suggest the formation of a committee on which the local officials and some non-officials also may be co-opted and their proposals are then be submitted to Government. With that intention I sent up an amendment as soon as I received the agenda paper. But apparently it has not reached the Secretary.”

The Hon'ble the President :—“ The Honourable Member may work it now.”

Shri Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRAN RAO PANTULU :—“ My amendment is that, after the words ‘be postponed’ the following words may be added ‘and that a committee be appointed to redistribute the districts of Ganjam, Visagapatnam, Godavari and Kistna into more convenient districts’ and that the following words may be omitted from the resolution: ‘and the districts of Ganjam, Visagapatnam, Godavari and Kistna be redistributed into four convenient districts.’ I sent these words for the reasons suggested by the Hon'ble the Honourable Member.”

The Hon'ble the President :—“ It will be convenient if the Honourable Member will write down his amendment.”

Shri Bahadur M. KARNAM NAYAR :—“ May I, with your consent, Sir, say one thing quite unconnected with the resolution?”

The Hon'ble the President :—“ Then I think the Honourable Member had better not say it.”

Shri Bahadur M. KARNAM NAYAR :—“ I will not take more than a minute, Sir.”

The Hon'ble the President :—“ Not if it is unconnected with the resolution.”

Shri Bahadur M. KARNAM NAYAR :—“ I wanted to say something about lunch, Sir.”

The Hon'ble the President :—“ Even lunch is unconnected with the resolution.”

Shri Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRAN RAO PANTULU :—“ I will read the amendment; add the following words between ‘and’ and ‘the districts’; ‘that a committee be appointed to redistribute’ The resolution recommended, and after omitting the words ‘be redistributed’ and ‘into’ occurring in the last line, runs as follows :—

“ This Council recommends to the Government that, in view of the creation of the new Agency district, the bifurcation of the Kistna district be postponed and that a committee be appointed to redistribute the districts of Ganjam, Visagapatnam, Godavari and Kistna into convenient districts.”

Shri Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU :—“ I second the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Sir Ismail Durrani :—“ May I, Sir, before the amendment is formally put to the Council, object under Standing Order No. 48 to the moving of the amendment?”

The Hon'ble the President :—“ I will read the amendment to the Council.”

The amendment was then read.

The Hon'ble Sir Ismail Durrani :—“ I do not want to discuss the merits of the amendment; but I object to it because it is hardly in the nature of a mere amendment.”

The Hon'ble the President :—“ I am quite understood the objection raised to the Honourable Member. At the same time there is the point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao that the agenda did not reach Members in time. In this particular case Mr. Ramachandran Rao had sent in his amendment. I allow the amendment to go forward. But we had better have the discussion on the original resolution and the amendments all together.”

The Hon'ble Shri Bahadur MOHAMMAD HANIF-UL-JAM SAHIB :—“ Mr. President, Sir, as far as the second amendment is concerned, I should refuse to admit it. I should have wanted previous notice of the fact that Mr. Ramachandran Rao was going to propose the

**RESOLUTIONS AS POSTPONEMENT OF THE REFORMATION OF KISTNA 779
DISTRICT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE AGENCY TRACTS.**

SUN MARCH 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Hakeem-ul-Iqbal Sahib; Mr. Narasimha Raja;
Mr. Ramachandrarao Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. President;
Mr. Krishna Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Laxmi Narayan.)*

appointment of a committee. I do not find fault with him, as he probably got the agenda into and thereon he could not send a copy of the amendment earlier. I am not sure as to how much time which, while considering this resolution, we have not at all taken into consideration, I should at this stage not be prepared to accept the proposed amendment. As regards the other amendment, Sir, I think it is merely a repetition of what the Government have already expressed twice in this case. My Hon'ble colleague Mr. Krishnaswami has said, and I have repeated, that the Government have already decided to postpone the reformation of the Kistna district. If that alone is going to be the main resolution, I have no objection to accept the resolution.

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAO:—“Regarding Mr. Krishna Rao's amendment I am not in agreement with it and I oppose it, because it opens a general question. One district is talked as to another district. If we examine the Nellore district to-day, the next day we shall have to examine the Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary districts and so on. Regarding the amendment of Mr. Ramachandrarao Rao, I do not oppose it. But in view of the fact that my resolution with the omission of the word ‘four’ is acceptable to Government, I think Mr. Ramachandrarao will not press his amendment. I wanted to drop the word ‘four’.”

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MOHAMMAD HABIB-UL-KAM SAHIB Bahadur:—“I am prepared to accept it.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRARAO PATAK:—“I withdrew my amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. President:—“What does the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao say? Does he press his amendment to a division?”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KANNARA RAO PATAK:—“At this stage I can only suggest that in view of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Member for Revenue, the resolution itself need not be pressed to a division.”

The Hon'ble Mr. President:—“The Honorable Member has to say whether he wishes to press the amendment to a division.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KANNARA RAO PATAK:—“Yes.”

The amendment of Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Patak was then put to the Council and lost.

The amendment of Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandrarao Patak was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. President:—“I understand that the Honorable Member for Government is prepared to accept the resolution if the word ‘four’ is omitted. I think he had better formally move an amendment to that effect.”

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MOHAMMAD HABIB-UL-KAM SAHIB Bahadur:—“I formally move that the word ‘four’ be omitted.”

The Hon'ble Mr. President:—“I second the motion.”

The resolution as amended by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mohammad Hakeem-ul-Iqbal Sahib Bahadur, was put and carried.

RESOLUTION AS ADMINISTRATION OF THE AGENCY TRACTS.

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAO:—“Mr. President, Sir, the resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

4. ‘This Council recommends to the Government that effect should be given to the recommendations of the committee appointed for revising the rules for the administration of the Agency tracts.’

“The question as to what should be the rules of procedure for the administration of civil justice in the Agency tracts is an old one to this Council. In the year 1915 the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Srinivas moved a resolution that each portion of the Civil Procedure Code which was extended by section 192 of the Extent Land Act to the Agency tracts should be generally adopted in regard to the procedure in the Agency courts. During the course of that debate the Member for the Government undertook to examine the convenience in practice of the existing rules. Most of the points of inconvenience that were pointed out were in regard to the non-observance of regularity against orders and decrees passed in the Agency courts, and regarding the non-observance of terms of sale. Subsequently, in the year 1918, a resolution was moved by Mr. Ramachandrarao that the Agency rules should be modified in order to give effect to some of these points. A committee was appointed in the year 1917 to consider in what manner the Agency rules had to be modified. Of course, it was anticipated that on certain points of procedure the existing rules were working a hardship and that they required a modification. I believe the committee then constituted did make certain recommendations and as recommended by the committee it was agreed that the rules should be sent to the Hon'ble the High Court for consideration. Now, after the constitution of the Agency tracts in the

(*Mr. Narasimha Raje ; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu ; [20th March 1931.]*
the Hon'ble Sir Ismet Durrani ; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.)

month of November, the rules for the Agency tracts were published ; but I am not able to find any change between the two sets of rules. That shows that the report of the committee or the recommendations of the committee were shelved. That is the reason why I have forward this resolution. As admitted on behalf of the Government in those two previous debates, there are certain inconveniences that are being experienced, and I hope Government will use their way to put into practice the recommendations of the committee in regard to the alterations in the Agency rules. This became more necessary as it is under contemplation to appoint a Deputy Judicial Commissioner for the Agency tracts, who has got experience of civil administration. With these words I announced this resolution."

Mr. Mahadev T. Rajan Rao Nayudu :—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ismet Durrani :—"Sir, I should like at the outset to disclose the motive of my idea that it is the intention of the Government to shelve the recommendations of the committee. The facts of the case are these : The report of the committee was received somewhere about August 1928. It was then referred for examination to the Agents of the three districts—Gadag, Vijayanagara and Bellary. Their remarks were duly received and recorded at very great length by the Government of Madras. I have before me forty pages of detailed examination of the various provisions contained in the draft rules drawn up by the committee. But before that examination was completed, the reforms became a practical issue and the future of the Agency tracts was an uncertain item. The consequence was that while towards the end of 1929 or the beginning of 1930 the Government of Madras—my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari—had practically come to a decision on many points of detail, it was thought imprudent that any attempt should be made to issue revised rules until it was certain what the future of the Agency tracts would be and under what provisions of law they would be administered according to the new scheme. The Agency Commissioner, Mr. Harris, was consulted on this point and his opinion was very emphatic in the direction of cancelling delay, as the Government will see when I come to read a few lines from his letter. It was only an unofficial communication, but it contains the essential portion of the advice given to me by Mr. Harris with regard to the rules which have actually been published and to which the Hon'ble member referred. These rules are a mere repetition of the pre-existing rules with slight differences in form, and very little change in substance. Mr. Harris' advice was that they should be regarded as provisional, without of course supplanting any field of their legality."

"His exact words were : 'We should put up proposals for revising and amending them, when necessary, after we have had some experience of the Agency division as a whole and can command the advice of an officer with judicial training who will have had similar experience.' I issued the Judicial Assistant Commissioner. The experience of those who have expressed opinion on the subject indicates how true either slight or confined to a particular part of the Agency. It is quite possible that, on a consideration of the new conditions and with the wider field that the combined Agency division will offer, it may be found possible to extend further provisions of the Civil Procedure or necessary alterations to reconsider the rules as they now stand."

"That was written in October 1930. Again, a little later, Mr. Harris repeated and emphasised this view. I need not trouble you, Sir, or the Council with the whole of his second letter as the subject but I may say it ended with these words :—

"If all that we desire to do now is to put together the existing rules as they stand the combined Agency staff to function, it will be quite open to us to revise them as much as we find sufficiently sure of our ground to do so. . . . I think it quite possible that we may be able to go, in some respects, further than the proposed revised rules."

"The position, therefore, Sir, is that while the Government cannot accept this resolution, the terms of which would commit them to approval of all the recommendations of the committee—a position which I for one could not take up for a moment, for I have yet to consider those in detail—may leave the Council to know that the rules, as recently published, are in one sense provisional and that there is every intention of modifying or revising them as such as the Judicial Assistant Commissioner who has yet to be appointed has gained practical experience and the Agent in consultation with him is able to put up concrete and definite proposals."

Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—"Mr. President, Sir, I feel bound to say a few words on this subject. I was the chairman of the committee that was appointed to revise the rules for the administration of the Agency tracts in the year 1928. I cannot say when the report was published. It was an enormous report. All the rules were carefully gone into. I happened to be the Assistant-Secretary at that time and that was why I suppose I was put in as chairman of the committee. In those circumstances, I should have thought that in a purely judicial matter like this where the question of administration of justice in the Agency tracts was to be considered and a special committee was appointed in accordance with an accepted resolution of the Legislative Council, the Government would give effect to the recommendations of the committee. It was a fairly strong committee. Mr. Macdonald was a member of the committee. Mr. Paddison was also a member of the committee and he also had plenty of experience. Mr. A. S. Srinivasan Rao was another member of the committee and I think there were others. I think that everything that was required to be considered was gone into very carefully. Under those circumstances, when an official of the Government was appointed chairman and when two Agency officers were put in as

5th March 1921.] (Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao;
the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson;
Mr. Narasimha Raya.)

members of the committee and when the chairman of the committee was expected to know something about law, I think it is the plain duty of the Government to accept the suggestion. Recently I heard—and the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson confirms—that the old rules themselves were applied practically to the rules which were quite sufficient for the purpose. I quite accept the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson's statement that there is some intention of revising them at some time. But very little by way of concrete has been said in justification of the position taken up by Government. It may be that the rules are not applicable to some of the Agency officers. But that is the very reason why a committee was specially appointed for the purpose whereas there were two officers of considerable experience, viz., Mr. Fiddison and Mr. Macmillan. In those circumstances, Mr. President, I should think that the Council owes a duty to itself to pass this resolution without any dissent. Nothing like an adequate process has been given for rejecting it. My difficulty is that I am not in a position to speak more effectively because rarely no answer has been given. All that has been said is "a committee was appointed," rules were framed and Government are not prepared to give effect to them at present." The Government ought to take a more positive attitude in this matter. I say it entirely in the interests of the administration of the Agency tracts. I did take some interest in it. That may be a disqualification for me to speak on this matter. But I am not really interested very much in it one way or the other. For my part I should prefer to choose persons that it is not accepted by the Government. But what is the use of a committee? What is the use in appointing Advertisers-General as chairmen? What is the use of the committee's recommendation, if the Government are not going to give effect to them. It is that point of view that I want to impress upon my honorable friend opposite? I take only a passing interest—a detached interest—in the matter. I do not wish to say more than that."

Shri Venkatesa M. Ramaswami Rao :—"I wish to know from the Honorable Member how long it will take by the Agency Commissioner to consider the revised rules framed by the committee which was appointed three years ago. If it means that the old rules are to be in force as I think the new rules are to be indefinitely postponed, I think it would be a very unsatisfactory position. So far as I can see, the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson said that some progress required revision. What we want to know is how long this will take."

The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson :—"I cannot precisely say how long it will take to deal with this question. But it will be one of the first duties of the Agency Commissioner."

Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Rao :—"Mr. President, Sir, in the reply of the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson I noted that there is sufficient explanation for the delay. But he does not say when he is going to examine the recommendations and frame rules in accordance with the recommendations. He says that further experience is to be gained by the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner yet to be appointed. As has already been pointed by Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the committee that made the recommendations consisted of two Collectors with Agency experience and two with experience in Agency litigation. They sat with sufficient materials before them, as the debates in the Council on the two previous occasions were sent to the Collectors of Gajapati, Vinayagiri and Odhissi for their opinions as members. When there was so much material and so much experience of the past before the committee and the committee made these recommendations on past experience, I do not see for a moment why the Government should wait for the further experience of the new Commissioner who himself had no opportunity of making sufficient recommendations on the former records and also for the experience of the Judicial Commissioners yet to come into existence. For these reasons I press my resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson :—"I am glad, Sir, that the Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar has referred to Mr. Macmillan in this matter, because Mr. Macmillan not only served on the committee with the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, but he has enjoyed the further advantage of becoming acquainted with the secretary in which the draft rules prepared by the committee were subsequently subjected under the instructions of my honorable colleague. As I stated earlier to-day, Sir, the contents of the draft rules cover something like 40 pages. They are bound to be open to some remarks to certain criticisms on matters of substance, but I do not propose to make those criticisms, because it seems to me already that the complete change in the local conditions involved by the amalgamation of the Agency tracts of three districts into one combined district subject to a special form of legislative enactment by a special notification under the Government of India Act is enough to me, I say, Sir, shows that this change of position."

Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Rao :—"I wish to know whether the new Agency District is formed under the Government of India Act."

The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson :—"If the Honorable Member will refer to the Government Order published on this subject, No. 2080, dated 20th November 1920, he will find a notification and a Government Order giving full details of the scheme regarding the constitution of the new Agency division. The exact legal position in the matter is not one as regards to which I can give an off-hand answer, but I am quite certain that a notification under the Government of India Act formed part."

(Mr. Narasimha Raja : the Hon'ble Sir Lancel Dividen : [SUN MARCH 1891,
the Hon'ble the President.]

Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja :—" I carefully went through the notification, and I found that it was not in order under section 16 of the Government of India Act but it was under an old regulation."

The Hon'ble Sir Lancel Dividen :—" I am sorry, Sir, I am not in a position to say off-hand exactly what the legal position is. My course to the Council is this, that the administration of the Agency tracts was in the hands of my honorable colleagues until quite recently and that I have not yet made it my business to study this point. But that has no bearing on the substance of my reply, which is that, whereas before we had separate Agency tracts annexed to separate Districts controlled by officers working in those districts, now we have whole-time officers in charge throughout the combined Agency divisions, the regulation of whose work cannot be dealt with so positively the same time as the regulation of the acts of their predecessors."

" Sir, all this is, however, a digression from my opening remark, namely, that I was glad Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar had mentioned Mr. Macdonald's name. I will tell the honours, after seeing the history of what happened to the proposals of that committee since 1858, Mr. Macdonald, himself a member of the committee, has formally recorded, in writing, not how to deal with this resolution, but considered opinion that there is a good deal of force in Mr. Harle's contention, that some experience of the Agency division as a whole is desirable before smothering the rules forthwith. In this matter, Sir, I have been largely guided by the advice of Mr. Macdonald, as Agent himself of something like nine years' experience in the northern tract, a member of the committee which drew up all these rules, and now the Secretary to Government dealing with the question. I relied further on the advice of the officer now responsible for the administration of the Agency, Mr. L. T. Harris, whose experience of these tracts has also been very good."

" Whether or not it would be possible to accept in all their details the recommendations of the committee is a matter which would require a good deal of further examination in connection with the proposal initiated very wisely by my honorable colleague Mr. Tothchester to bring out a definite Agency Code embodying not only these rules but also a clear statement of the arrangements in force in the new Agency division. I do not think Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar will scabald me when I say that it is no easy task to say precisely what has been in force in the Agency division of the Northern Circars, and that this question has not been completely by the recent changes in law. I will only say in conclusion that while there is no intention to shelve the recommendations of this committee, it is quite impossible for the Government to accept a resolution approving those recommendations in their entirety. I do not suppose, Sir, that with the exception of two or possibly three members of this House any one here knows what the recommendations of the committee were, but this resolution sets us to accept the recommendations *en bloc*."

The Hon'ble the President :—" As this is a matter of some importance, we had better have a poll."

A poll was then taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

1. Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu
2. Rao Sahib S. Ranga Chettyar.
3. Mr. J. Raghavaram.
4. Mr. E. Muniswami Nayudu.
5. Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja.
6. Mr. M. Narayanaswami Iyengar.
7. Mr. R. K. Shanmugasami Chettyar.
8. Mr. T. Srinivasan Pillai.
9. Mr. P. Venkatasubba Rao.
10. Dewan Bahadur F. Kama Miah.
11. Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pundarik.
12. A. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
13. Dewan Bahadur M. Krishna Nayak.
14. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pundarik.
15. Mr. S. Srinivasachettyar.
16. Mr. K. V. Ramaswami.
17. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao.
18. Mr. N. R. Srinivasan Ayyar.
19. Mr. N. Raghavaram.
20. Mr. C. V. Narasimham Ayyangar.
21. Sri K. V. Appanna Reddy.
22. Mr. E. Prabhakara Sastry.
23. Mohi Muhammad Abid Subhan Sahib Bahadur.

Noes.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Lancel Dividen.
2. Mr. C. G. Tothchester.
3. Rao Bahadur Muhammad Bahadur Sahib Bahadur.
4. The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A. Srinivasan Bahadur.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramaswami.
6. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. Venkata Bahadur Nayudu.
7. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
8. Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
9. Sri P. Thyagaraya Chettyar.
10. Mr. C. Nataraj Mudaliyar.
11. Mr. S. Srinivasan Reddy.
12. Mr. C. Venkatasubba Chettyar.
13. Dewan Bahadur D. Subbarao Rao Pundarik.
14. Rao Bahadur Muhammad Osman Sahib Bahadur.
15. Rao Sahib P. Venkatasubba Rao.

Twenty-three having voted for the resolution and 15 against, the resolution was declared carried.

**RESOLUTIONS RE ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR BUILDING CURRENCY 783
OFFICE AND ELECTION OF THE OTTACAMUND MUNICIPAL
CHAIRMAN.**

9th March 1921.] (Mr. Tambiah Chettiar : the Hon'ble the President ;
Mr. Shanmugam Chettiar)

**RESOLUTION RE ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR BUILDING CURRENCY
OFFICE.**

MR. O. TANJAKHARA CHETTIAR :—" Sir, my resolution reads as follows :—

" 8. This Council recommends to Government that the Land Acquisition proceedings now pending before the Deputy Collector of Madras in respect of lands and buildings in Hova Bazaar, North Beach Road, Madras City, known as "Bank Shalle", for the purpose of erecting Currency office buildings, may be abandoned and that a less objectionable site may be selected for the purpose and, if necessary, recommendations to this effect may be made to the Government of India."

" As the resolution indicates, the Madras Government is only, to use an expression familiar in the courts of law, acting as agent or trustee to the Government of India. The subject of this resolution formed the subject of an interpolation in the Imperial Assembly the other day and I am glad to say that it showed the right spirit of what order is going to be passed on this subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Halsey replying said : " The Local Government have been asked to acquire a site, and it is understood that acquisition proceedings have been instituted. The Government of India have received a protest from the Madras Chamber of Commerce against acquiring the proposed site for the Currency office. The Government of India are at present in correspondence with the Local Government and will be largely guided by their advice." That was the matter given about the 24th of February and I am glad to say that it was not necessary for me to press this resolution for, the Hon'ble the Finance Member told me about half an hour ago that he had received indications from the Government of India to abandon the acquisition proceedings. That being so, it is not necessary for me to move the resolution, if, as I said, the Hon'ble Member for Government would state the same to the House."

The Hon'ble the President :—" Does the Honourable Member move the resolution or does he not move it?"

MR. O. TANJAKHARA CHETTIAR :—" I do not propose to move the resolution. I accept what was stated."

The Hon'ble the President :—" If the Honourable Member did not intend to move the resolution, he should not have made a speech."

MR. O. TANJAKHARA CHETTIAR :—" It was necessary for me to state to the House under what circumstances I was not moving my resolution."

The resolution was deemed to have been withdrawn.

**RESOLUTION RE ELECTION OF THE OTTACAMUND MUNICIPAL
CHAIRMAN.**

MR. H. K. SHANMUGAM CHETTIAR :—" Mr. President, the resolution that I have to move for the consideration of this House is that :—

" 9. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to set aside their decision to reserve to themselves the power of appointing Chairman of the Ottacamund Municipality and requests the Government to allow the municipal council to exercise the privilege of electing its own chairman."

" So, the municipality of Ottacamund as constituted under the old Act was composed of a large number of members nominated by the Government and a few elected members. According to the District Municipalities Act of 1920 which has now come into force, the municipality of Ottacamund will in future consist of 12 elected representatives and 4 appointed by Government. The municipality for a number of years, like other municipalities in the Province, has been enjoying the privilege of electing its own chairman, and now when the new Municipal Council is going to be constituted, Government made a suggestion and sent it to the existing municipal council. The suggestion of Government was as follows :—" The Government consider that in view of the importance of Ottacamund as a station and of the expenditure in which the municipality is involved by the fact of its being the common headquarters of the Government, the chairman should be an officer of good engineering and other qualifications and that the Government should pay the whole of his salary and allowances. The Government, therefore, propose to reserve the nomination right to them by section 12 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 and to appoint themselves the chairman of Ottacamund hereafter. They desire to have within two weeks if the council has any ground to urge against the proposal. The Government propose to sanction for the period a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 per annum which Mr. Headrick is now drawing." The action of Government purports to be passed under section 12 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act. That

(Mr. Shamsuddin Chetigar; Mr. Fakhur-ur-Rasheed Ayaz) [5th March 1951]

action were as follows:—“Unless the Governor in Council, has directed by notification, that the Chairman shall be appointed by him, every Council shall at the first meeting after the first day of November in each year elect one of its members to be its Chairman.”

"Sir, though I do not know much of law, I question the legality of Government's order according to this action. This action is made by Government to appoint a chairman of their own, but the Act speaks empower Government to pay that chairman from its own provincial funds. Municipalities, even if the chairman has been nominated by the Government, have been paying the salary of that chairman, but now Government proposes to pay the chairman out of its own funds. I do not know what law is broken in this but it is because the municipality of Ootacamund is involved in vast expenditure on account of its being the summer headquarters of Government. But, the municipality of Ootacamund has not all on a sudden become the summer headquarters of Government. It has been so for the last so many years, and all the time the municipality has been paying the pay of its own chairman. But if this proposal, this amazing proposal of Government is meant to be a trap, I have to say that it is a trap and a bargain worth to enter of the contracting party. Sir, the order of Government has been referred for the opinion of the members of law panel. Perhaps Government might say that it is the proper procedure, but I say justice requires that the order of Government, that this proposal order be referred to the council that must take evidence on the new Act. It may be that the council as it now exists is a *de facto* and a *de jure* council, but, Sir, in many instances law and justice are entirely two different things. It may be quite legal for Government to act according to the opinion of the Council so it stands at present, but in justice, since it affects the doctrine of the council that it is none too being, it requires that the Government must take the opinion of the council after it is constituted under the new Act. If Government in support of their proposal, is going to say that it is the summer headquarters of Government, then why all this talk? Take the municipality of Ootacamund away from the composition of the District Municipalities Act. Then in order saying that Ootacamund is something like a Presidency town and has a special City Municipal. Say the Ootacamund municipality as we have got for Mysore, or as we have got for Bangalore. In order to hear the opinion of the law panel, Government of India is now in a position of saying, that because it is the summer headquarters of Government it has to be treated in a way different from the other district municipalities. Well, Sir, though the chairman nominated by Government may be entirely under the control of the municipal council, experience has shown what has been the position of a nominated chairman. As soon as a chairman is nominated by Government and he believes such, he and the council are mutual enemies. Each considers the other as its legitimate enemy. A chairman nominated by Government is an evil enough, but a chairman nominated *ad hoc* by the Government is an evil which I cannot think of. Apart from the reason that I have already alluded, it cannot be denied that this is an entirely temporary measure. It pretends in unbreakable terms that Government has no confidence in the elected and its representatives. If the elected representatives of a municipal body cannot be credited with the discretion of choosing a chairman capable of discharging the special requirements of a summer and the summer headquarters of Government, then I think it will be better for the dignity of that poor institution to do without such a municipal council. Sir, it has become almost a commonplace in Indian politics to say that the efficacy of representative institutions in this country cannot be tested in the sphere of local and municipal institutions, and a first class Provincial Councils are placed on a democratic basis, out of granting greater authority to the municipal bodies, a few bold members every now then take the extraordinary step and they already pay money to the Government like a bribe. Sir, I have been asked the views of Government on this matter, I have already said as much as is in the attitude of this Council on this question. For, apart from its local interest, I say this matter involves the question of a broader policy. It is a test of our faith in our representative institutions and the House by disavowing the action of Government will only justify its faith in itself as the representatives of the people and the custodians of their interests."

Mr. G. V. VENEZANTAS ATENAS.—I have great pleasure in endorsing this proposition. The Honorable Member for Nigeria, though belonging to Colonization, has very clearly stated the reasons as to why this proposition should not be made by amendment. If I may briefly analyze it, it comes to this. The Government has announced was the rule under the Act, give elective power to this municipality. Now, when under the new Act, elective power is given, it is to be sure it is to be given to the members of the municipality. It is not to be given to the people. It is to be given to the members of the municipality. It is their elected members. They are elected members. It is not because they know that their own men are their electors. Now they have no objection to the new members because they know that they will weigh more properly and will not elect a man simply because he is a Government man. One thing seems to be very clear in this side, viz., that the Government are anxious more to have a particular office there to continue as an elective office than anybody else. If only they had said that they have got the right of appointing members to the reorganization of the municipal council, it would have been another matter. I have because very clearly stated as to why this sort of a bill has been offered; of course he did not say it was a trifle but only it was an amendment. They have some doubt now because they suspect that even the present municipal council may not agree to their proposal. I understand

RESOLUTION RE ELECTION OF THE OTTAKANUND MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN 785

[5th MARCH 1921.] (Mr. Pantharaman Appangar; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswamiengar; Mr. Ramaswanda Rao.)

of course referred that the municipality of Ottakannund might be taken away from the Municipal Act. I would suggest that if it comes to be a municipality and the house owners are asked to pay the rates, the Government can do anything. The best thing would be to take away the Ottakannund municipality from being a municipality at all, not go on spending any amount of money from the Government. Government seem to be very stupid about these matters. They say that because they spend some money on this municipality, as they must have the right to nominate their own chairman. They seem to forget that in Ottakannund itself several facilities and Europeans have invested money in much larger proportion than the Government themselves have invested. This is certainly a result not only to the taxpayers of Ottakannund, but also to the sanitation of Ottakannund, and I submit also to the people that reside there. It is too much to suppose that there is only one person who can do the business of the municipal chairman of Ottakannund.

"Compromise is made between Ottakannund and Madras. Ottakannund is a place which, according to the new rules, the Government and a few of his subordinates are going to see for three months in the year. Madras is a place which will be used for nine months. If Ottakannund is a place where thousands of rupees have been invested by Government, Madras is a place where more thousands and even lakhs have been invested. If Madras are to be managed by an elected President why not Ottakannund also either by a Indian or an European, only on this condition, viz. that he is elected. Of course one thing was to say that there are not favored people there who will take up this honorary appointment. The members do not say that the appointment should be elected as well as necessary. It may be paid also. Nobody will have any objection to Government paying the chairman a salary though paid. The taxpayers of this whole Presidency have to pay Rs. 1,300 a month to defray the expenses of Ottakannund. Therefore I think that is a great well worth doing. The Ottakannund municipality should not be maintained by spending large sums of money out of the taxpayers' money of the Presidency. For all these reasons, I think the Government are making a very dangerous precedent. What is for Ottakannund to say may be for Coonoor tomorrow; what is for Coonoor tomorrow may be for Trichinopoly the next day because there is a department there or for any other place. It is a thin end of the wedge. I say this matter is of immense importance, and I hope the Council will agree with me and pass the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramaswamiengar:—"Sir, in view of the fact that Ottakannund is a sanitation end that the expenditure of the municipality was very great, the Government thought that they might have a paid chairman appointed under section 15 of the District Municipalities Act of 1908. They accordingly proposed to the council whether they had any objection to that course being taken. The members reply stated that they would have no objection to have the chairman appointed for one year. So, a paid chairman was appointed for the year and now it is quite open to the new council, when it is formed, to ask for an elected chairman and when that request comes before the Government, they are prepared to give favorable consideration to the matter. In these circumstances, I expect the honorable member to withdraw the resolution. The resolution, as it stands, asks for the revocation of the decision which the Government came to in connection with the council. That is an impossible request. Nothing has been done contrary to the provisions of the District Municipalities Act and I do not think the resolution as it is can be accepted. In these circumstances and with the assurance I have given, I hope the honorable member will withdraw the resolution."

DESAI BHADRAJI M. RAMANUSWAMI RAO PANTHARAM:—"Sir, the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self Government stated that the Government have taken certain steps and they are unable to retract them. Sir, I will first draw the attention of the Council to the papers which have been placed on the table in answer to one of my interpellations at the meeting of the 14th February 1921. These papers show the correspondence between the Government and the municipality of Ottakannund. When I noticed in this paper that the Government had decided to deprive the right of electing their own chairman, I thought it was an extraordinary step and wanted to find out the circumstances under which this thing had happened. The first paper, that is, G.O. No. 883, dated 3rd November 1920, is the memorandum issued to the council. It is quite clear that the initiative in this matter came from the Government and the Municipal Council. The council was never financially embarrassed. It never wanted a chairman because it is paid to the chairman, and was it necessary to deprive itself of the right of electing its own chairman."

"In the first place, it is stated here that the Government consider that in view of the importance of Ottakannund as a sanitation end of the expenditure in which the municipality is involved by the fact of its being the summer headquarters of the Government the chairman should be an officer of good engineering and other qualifications and that the Government should pay the whole of his salary and allowances. As has been pointed out by the honorable member, Coonoor has been the summer headquarters of Government for nearly 25 years and it has enjoyed this privilege of electing its own chairman and the fact that it is the summer headquarters cannot by itself be a reason for depriving the Council of the right of electing its own chairman. If that reason is to be accepted, Madras, which is the headquarters of Government for the whole of the year should be deprived also of the right of electing its own chairman; and the municipality will have to be placed under a nominated president because it is the headquarters of Government."

268 RESOLUTIONS RE ELECTION OF THE OCTOAGMUND MUNICIPAL
CHAIRMAN, LOCATION OF A TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL IN
ROYAPETTA; RESIDENTIAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Sreenidhara Chetty; [5TH MARCH 1921.
The Hon'ble the President; Mr. Naidu.]

"Then, Sir, the second point is, it is a matter of fact an officer of good engineering experience is required, there are provisions in the Municipalities Act for the appointment of an Engineer and the appointments so made will be subject to confirmation by Government. I do not see why if an officer of engineering experience was required, it was necessary to deprive the Council of the right of electing its own chairman. They might have called upon the Council to elect an engineer and provide the qualifications and confirmed that appointment because it is subject to their confirmation under section 72 of the Act. Therefore, the reason that an officer of good engineering experience is required is not sufficient for depriving the Council of having an elected chairman. There are the two reasons which are urged by the Government. It is natural that the municipality should make a bargain and get some Rs. 12,000 out of the ground tax-payer and it certainly will not deny itself the opportunity of securing those funds. But we as behalf of the taxpayers have a right to object to this payment. It is necessary to deprive the municipality of the right of electing its chairman. I do not see why it should be prevented with Rs. 12,000 per annum for this purpose.

"I know some municipalities in this Presidency which have been deprived of the right of electing their own chairman, but that was for convenience. Kankubera, for instance, I do not think section 12 was intended to give Government the power to deprive any municipality of its own sweet will and pleasure of the right of electing its own chairman or to do so for reasons other than proved misrule. The action is wise enough and to construct it in that manner is certainly against the whole spirit. Therefore, I submit that this is quite an ill-considered step and constitutes a grave departure from existing practice. Of course a great deal has been said about economy of practice. May I know whether this particular instance is an evidence of the economy of practice in the Ministry of Local Self-Government? I submit that it constitutes a grave danger to all municipalities and it is a departure which ought not to be permitted in this Council. If it was necessary to have a man of good engineering experience, it was open to Government to indicate that fact to the Octomund municipality and get an engineer appointed subject to their confirmation.

"Therefore, in this matter it is really a losing bargain between the Native Government and the municipality that the latter should deprive itself of the right of electing its chairman and receive in turn Rs. 12,000 from the taxpayers. On behalf of the taxpayers of this Presidency I expect the Hon'ble Mr. Thekkumkara to object to this course. If he does not do so, I certainly will oppose it at the time of voting for grants."

MR. H. K. SANKARANARAYAN CHRISTIAN:—"Mr. President, of course, when I moved the resolution, I never intended that the Government should reverse its decision and send away Mr. Thekkumkara at once. In view of the success given by the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government that this order is to exist for this year only and that if a requisition comes to Government from the new municipality that they must be given back the privilege of electing their chairman, such a representation will be considered favourably by the Minister I withdrew the resolution."

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT:—"I take it, then, that the Council gives leave to the Honourable Member to withdraw his resolution."

The resolution was by leave of the Council withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE LOCATION OF A TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL IN
ROYAPETTA

"That this Council is of opinion that the proposed location of the Tuberculosis Hospital in "Temple Gardens," Royapetta, is calculated to expose the residents of that locality to infection and recommends to the Government to give up the proposal so far as that locality is concerned.

"Mr. M. G. RAO, who had given notice of the above Resolution, said:—"I am not moving now the resolution standing in my name."

The resolution was deemed to have been withdrawn."

RESOLUTION RE RESIDENTIAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS.

The following resolution, which stood in the name of Rao Bahadur K. R. Venkataswami Appa, was deemed to have been withdrawn owing to the absence of the Honorable Member.

1. That this Council recommends to the Government—

that a residential girls' high school on the model of the Women's College at Madras be opened at some suitable place in the district of Tanjore in the year 1921-22; and

that four more such schools be opened in such districts as the Council may determine in the said year 1921-22.

RESOLUTIONS RE AMENDMENT OF DARKHAST RULES IN THE
INTERESTS OF THE POOR, CUSTODY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL-
LEAVING CERTIFICATE QUESTION PAPERS AND DAY AND
NIGHT SCHOOLS IN MUNICIPAL TOWNS.

767

6th March 1921.] (Mr. Sivasubramanian Pillai; the Hon'ble the President;
Mr. Pancham; Mr. Elingappa Nayudu.)

RESOLUTION RE AMENDMENT OF DARKHAST RULES IN THE
INTERESTS OF THE POOR

MR. S. T. SRINIVASAN PILLAI:—"I now find that the rules regarding darkhast have been amended. After perusing the amendments I will draw up fresh amendments if necessary. I therefore propose to withdraw this resolution."

9. This Council recommends to the Government that in the interests of ameliorating the condition of the poor among the landless and depressed classes, the Government may be pleased to give them a much better, if not the very best, chance of obtaining land for cultivation, by adding to the existing Darkhast rules of preference Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (Board's Standing Order No. 15, paragraph 8) a proviso to the effect that the rules do not apply to cases in which the land exceeds one acre, if wet, and two acres, if dry.

The Hon'ble the President:—"Resolution No. 9 is not moved and therefore it will be deemed to have been withdrawn."

RESOLUTION RE CUSTODY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING
CERTIFICATE QUESTION PAPERS

The Hon'ble the President:—"Resolution No. 10 stands in the name of Mr. A. T. Palmer."

MR. G. VANDANAR:—"In his absence, Sir, may I not move it?"

The Hon'ble the President:—"I am afraid you cannot. The standing orders at present do not provide for it, though we have made provision for it in the revised standing orders."

The following resolution which stood in the name of Mr. A. T. Palmer was, therefore, deemed to have been withdrawn:—

10. This Council recommends to the Government that the Chief Superintendents of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination should also be the custodians of the question papers.

RESOLUTION RE DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOLS IN MUNICIPAL TOWNS.

11. This Council recommends to the Government the opening of a sufficient number of day and night schools in every municipal town for the use of the labouring and agricultural classes.

MR. K. P. C. KRISHNASWAMI SASTRI, who had given notice of the above resolution, said:—"Mr. President, I am advised to bring this proposition on a later stage. I do not move during this resolution at present."

The Hon'ble the President:—"Resolution No. 11 is not moved and therefore it will be deemed to have been withdrawn."

The Council then adjourned to 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 6th March 1921.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m., on Tuesday the 8th March 1913, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, M.C.C., C.M.A., presiding.

I QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M.R.By. Diwan Bahadur C. Annasabhai Munsiffyer Avargal.

- 392 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—
- (a) to furnish in respect of the maintenance of the Buckingham Canal both north of Madras and south of Madras statement showing—
- (i) the allotment for repairs including all elements during the last three years,
- (ii) expenditure actually incurred,
- (iii) the percentage of expenditure to allotment,
- (iv) the agency employed for carrying out the repairs;
- (v) whether the canal season be maintained in a navigable condition throughout the year.

392 A.—(a) (i) to (iv) A statement showing the allotment for and expenditure incurred on repairs to the Buckingham Canal during the years 1913-14, 1915-16 and 1919-20 is shown below:—

	1913-14.	1915-16.	1919-20.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Budget grant	89,560	1,04,509	1,80,000
2. Fund grant	1,02,794	1,50,292	1,84,500
3. Expenditure incurred ..	1,92,357	1,54,804	1,55,492
Percentage of 2 to 3 ..	100	102	101

- (v) The works were carried out by Public Works Department contractors.
- (b) The Buckingham Canal is designed for a depth of 3 feet only north of Madras and 2 feet south of Madras; and it is ordinarily maintained to this depth throughout the year. But as it is a tidal canal entirely dependent on sea water for replenishment, and at sometimes heavy all deposits are brought down into the canal by floods during the north-east monsoon, some considerable obstructions to traffic are liable to be formed. Such obstructions are removed as promptly as possible.

M.R.By. Ras Sahib P. C. Edirajulu Nayadu Garu.

- 393 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state in what stage the Kuttai reservoir project investigated by the Government a few years ago to irrigate the now defunct area of the Sunkar dammit is and to lay the papers relating to the same on the Council table.

393 A.—Attention is invited to the answer to question No. 155 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1910. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by the publication of the papers.

- 394 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member—
- (a) to state if the Government intend to acquire suitable lands for building purposes and to provide sites for the needy and also to the depressed classes of the villages; and
- (b) to state the action the Government have taken on the proposals recently made by the Special Deputy Collector on the subject and to lay the papers on the subject on the Council table.

394 A.—(a) Yes, for depressed classes.

- (b) There is at present no special effort for acquisition of house-sites in the district and no proposals on the subject of provision of house-sites have recently been received by Government.

395 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue if it is a fact that no new Zemindars have been directly recruited as a deputy collector for the last two decades and over.

395 A.—It is not a fact.

[SUN MAR 27 1921.]

(Mr. Kunhammed Raza; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
Mr. Richmond).

K. Kunhammed Raza Sahib Bahadur.

Madras Education
Department
1921.

283 Q.—Thank the Hon'ble the Minister for Education whether it is a fact that, in some Government and aided colleges and schools in the Madras District, full fees are being levied from Mahomedan pupils, and, if so, will the Hon'ble the Minister be pleased to state whether the collection of half fees to Mahomedan pupils is no longer in general application and what, in this event, are the grounds for the restricted application of the concession.

284 A.—The Government have no information but will enquire as regards the Government institutions. The levy of fees in aided colleges and schools is left to the option of the management but Government subsidies to the management the entire loss of fee income up to half the standard fee rate.

The concession of half fees is still of general application. Attention is invited to revised rule 182 of the Madras Educational Rules published in notification No. 38, dated the 16th January 1921, as page 96 of Part I-B of the *Fori* 28, *Gazette*, dated the 15th January 1921, which restricts this concession to really poor students.

M. R. N. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Agent.

Agriculture
Department.

285 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development—

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to inductees the Agricultural Department as soon as possible, and, if so, what steps have been taken to achieve that object, and if the Government will send themselves of the earliest opportunity to appoint an Indian as Director of Agriculture;

(b) what the proportion is of Indians to non-Indians in the Indian Agricultural Service; (c) how many circles are in charge of Assistant Directors of Agriculture, or is additional charge of Deputy Directors, and for what periods;

(d) who the Assistant Directors are who are now acting as Deputy Directors, and how long they have been so acting; and

(e) whether the Government will consider the question of their continuation in their present appointments if they are competent to hold them, and have hitherto discharged their duties satisfactorily.

286 A.—(a) It is the desire of the Government to inductees the Agricultural Department as far as practicable without detriment to efficiency. With this object in view the Government recommended to the Government of India three of their Indian officers to be drafted into the Imperial Service but, the induction of the Agricultural Department is a matter to be decided by the Government of India, and is largely dependent on the agricultural education available in India and the class of candidate forthcoming.

(b), (c) & (d) The Member is referred to the information given in the Quarterly Civil List covering up to 31st January 1921. Subsequent to the publication of the Civil List another officer (M. R. N. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar) has been appointed to act as Deputy Director from 21st November 1920.

(e) The Member is referred to the arrangements published in paragraphs 1 and 12 of Annexure I to the Report of the Public Service Commission regarding a Selection Committee. Detailed Provincial officers will, it is understood, be sent to appear from time to time before the Committee in future.

Mr. T. Richmond.

Agriculture
Department
1921.

287 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Finance—

(a) to state the cost of the different services before and after the recent grant of enhanced salaries to public officers down to and including village servants; and

(b) to state if the Government contemplate any additional tactics in the near future to meet the enhanced expenditure and to introduce and carry on measures for the expansion of education, improvement of sanitation and development of industries involving increasing expenditure.

288 A.—The following table shows the cost of the Imperial, Provincial, subordinate and village services in 1917-18 and the estimated cost for 1921-22—

	1917-18.	1921-22.
Imperial	58 05	54 00
Provincial	40 02	55 05
Subordinate	299 64	294 45
Village	70 25	114 40

The Government look to local bodies in the first instance to afford the powerful taxation given them under the Elementary Education Act and the Acts relating to municipalities and local boards for the purpose of raising larger funds for education and sanitation. The question whether taxation will be necessary to meet the enhanced salary bill and for the development of industries will be examined as soon as a division has been made as to the amount that will have to be paid in the shape of salaries.

SEN MARCH 1931.]

— (Mr. Subbarayana : *As Hon'ble the President ;
Mr. Krishna Rao.*)

M.R. A. Subbarayana Gari.

292 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—

(a) how many applications for water for first crop were made in the years 1918-19 and 1919-20 in the districts of Godavari, Nizami and Guntur, and how many of them were rejected, and what the amount was of penalty collected in each district during the said years for unauthorized irrigation; and

*Initiation in
district,
Nizami and
Guntur*

(b) to give this information separately for the Rhyssamam taluk of the Nizami District.

293 A.—The information is not in the possession of Government.

294 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development to state how long the dyeing and leather experts have been in the service of the Government, and what the nature is of the work done by them for the benefit of private and public industries.

*Dyeing and
leather
experts*

295 A.—The Dyeing Chemist who is now called Industrial Chemist joined his appointment on the 25th March 1931 and the Leather Expert took charge on 1st September 1931. The work done by them will be found in the Annual Administration reports of the Department of Industries which are available to the public.

During the absence of valuable laboratories in Madras, the Industrial Chemist is working at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, since last August where he has been carrying on research work.

II

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

The Hon'ble the President :—“ Before the Honorable Members begin the discussion of the budget, I hope they will permit me to read to them the rule under which this discussion is allowed. Rule 28 of the Legislature Council rules says: ‘ On a day to be appointed by the Governor subsequent to the day on which the budget is presented and for such time as the Governor may elect for this purpose, the Council shall be at liberty to discuss the budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the budget be submitted to the vote of the Council.’ ”

“ That is the discussion which the Council is to hold to-day, and for the next two days. Honorable Members will see that the object is to provide for a discussion of the budget as a whole or of questions of principle involved therein. The votes on the detailed grants will come at a later stage. Then, rule 30 (2) says that the President may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a limit for speeches. I think it is but fair to members that this limit should be fixed. We have only three days before us and the number of members is 120. I have therefore resolved to fix a time limit of 20 minutes for each member. I trust that Honorable Members will abide by that limit and regulate their speeches accordingly.”

Dyess, Mahadev M. Kannadas Natar.—“ Sir, a parcel of the Hon'ble the Finance Member's memorandum as a whole shows that there is a very sincere desire in economy, during the coming year, the expenditure as far as possible. It is specifically stated further that under the personal supervision of His Excellency, grating reforms will be applied rather rigorously to the whole machinery of administration from top to bottom during the coming year. Sir, if I may be permitted to say so, this is really a matter for congratulation, for, it is only by economy, by very stringent economy, that funds can be obtained for the development of those departments which are entrusted to the Ministers. They are mostly ‘ Development departments,’ or if not technically ‘ Development departments,’ they are departments which require larger and larger addition of expenditure year after year. These departments are Agriculture, Industries, Education and so on. Economy is necessary for more reasons than one. In the first place, our resources are not very large. Secondly, on account of the strict economy, or rather even parsimony which has been observed by the Government in the years past—as a matter of fact it is the Government of India and the people of India as a whole that have been benefited by the parsimony and not this Presidency—a considerable amount of administrative measures of progress is in arrears; so that, it is only by economizing as far as we can that we can get money for the development of the departments that I referred to and other departments. It is specifically stated in the first Reform Report to the Secretary of State from the Government of India that the last's sham—on fact that is the word used in the English staff—of all the available resources and surplus funds should be handed over to the Ministers for the purpose of developing the transferred departments.”

“ The most important departments that produce revenue are the Land Revenue Department and the Forest Department. With reference to the Land Revenue Department, I should very much like to say that any great increase of revenue is possible therefrom. With reference to the Forest Department, the Hon'ble Mr. Palkshandra stated the other day, probably rightly, that the limit of expenditure of the revenue from that department has already been reached. With reference to the revenue that is derived from this department, I may say, Sir, that actually it is the object of all of us, including the official and non-official members of this Council that drink should be discouraged as far as possible; but, in spite of my best efforts, men persist in drinking and so

(Mr. Krishna Naray : The Hon'ble Mr. Treasurer).

[SEN MANOJ 1921.]

beg as he does so, I think there is no reason why the Government should not make some money out of the drinking habit of the people. I wish to remark, Sir, that more money is necessary for departments like Education and Agriculture. A sum of 187 lakhs of rupees have been allotted for Education. I think, Sir, that looking now the importance of education as a whole, this amount of 187 lakhs is quite inadequate for the purpose. I shall try within the brief space of time that is allotted to me to show how further amounts can be found for this and other departments which, in my opinion, require more money. Out of this 187 lakhs, the amount that is allotted for secondary education is only about 27 lakhs. Of course, everybody agrees that in a civilised country secondary education is very important. The future progress of the country depends, amongst other things, upon the growth of education and the growth of industries in the town depends upon technical knowledge and for the acquisition of that kind of technical knowledge which is necessary for the development of industries it is essential that our young men should have a good secondary education. For this purpose, collegiate education is necessary. It is not necessary that for the purpose of acquiring industrial subjects, a man should have high collegiate qualifications. And primary education is certainly inadequate and insufficient for the purpose; so that, it is only by spreading secondary education that the necessary training can be imparted to youths for the acquisition of skill in the industries. Therefore it seems to me that a very much larger amount than about 27 lakhs is necessary for secondary education.

"Then, Sir, with reference to Agriculture and Industries: with reference to Agriculture inclusive of Co-operative, the amount that is allotted in the budget is to amount to about only 31 lakhs. It seems to me that this is quite inadequate for the purpose. Both the Agricultural and Industrial Departments have not been able to make any impression in the country, I mean that the people at large have not been materially benefited by the existence of these two departments. I do not blame anybody for that. With reference to agriculture in particular, our crops have suffered very well the practical side of agriculture, but seriously they can be helped immensely by their being taught the scientific method of agriculture. For this purpose it is essential that demonstration farms should be opened in various parts of the country. In fact, everything depends upon the expenditure of money; so that it seems to me that this sum of 31 lakhs is quite inadequate for the purpose.

"Coming to Industries, the same observation that I made with reference to Agriculture can be applied to this department as well. The total amount that is allotted to this department is 28 lakhs of rupees, and a small odd lakh out of this are exclusively set apart for the technical education, so that the amount that is really available is only about 18 and odd lakhs for the Industries proper. Of course, both in the Industrial Department and in the Agricultural Department a substantial portion of the amount goes to the pay of the officers. That, however, is inevitable; if we want to have competent officers, it is essential that they should be adequately paid. My point, however, is that a sum of 18 lakhs of rupees for industrial purposes is quite inadequate.

"Then, Sir, as I stated already, I shall submit certain observations for the purpose of showing how more funds can be obtained for those departments which require more money. It seems to me that from the budget, as it is framed, it is not at all difficult to obtain enough of funds from certain other departments without in any way injuring the efficiency or usefulness of those departments, for the purpose of those departments that I have already referred to. For instance, after going through the detailed figures given in the budget, I find that one item that runs through these figures from beginning to end is the amount allotted under 'Duty Allowances'. I do not seriously object to the grant of duty allowances to petty officers. I find duty allowances to be reasonable, to ask respect to, to police inspectors and other officers of similar status and rank. I have not taken into account duty allowances of Rs. 50 and below, but there are duty allowances of Rs. 200, Rs. 250 and so on per month. I haven't added up the amounts appearing in duty allowances throughout the whole of the budget, but I have made some calculations with and show and I may say that these duty allowances come to several lakhs. I do not think that it is necessary that these highly-paid officers should be given duty allowances in addition to their pay. So that, as I submitted, without any injury to the efficiency of those departments manned by those officers who are receiving duty allowances, we may cut off these allowances and utilise them for the development of those departments which stand in urgent need of money."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THAKURAN :—May I ask the Honorable Member to give us an example?

Down Behadur M. KRISHNA NARAY :—I am prepared to give. I may say at once that I may be wrong in my conclusion, that I may be wrong in my inference, but I shall take care that I am not wrong in my facts. For instance, at page 39 of the Preliminary Estimate of the Budget, a sum of Rs. 250 per month or Rs. 3,000 per annum is given as duty allowance; in page 56 a sum of Rs. 250 per month or Rs. 3,000 is shown for the Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THAKURAN :—May I take it that the Honorable Member's contention is that these officers holding special appointments should draw only their grade pay?

Down Behadur M. KRISHNA NARAY :—That is exactly my submission.

8th March 1931.]

(Mr. Krishna Nayar : the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Dandson :
the Hon'ble Mr. Tedesco : the Hon'ble the President.)

" Another item under which a large amount of reduction can be made is that under 'Lump provision' allotted for permanent departments. Here again I find from beginning to end of this Budget that provision is made for lump allotments. In some of these, there are indications as to what these allotments are intended for. I do not object to them. It is only in the other kind of lump provisions for which clear explanations are not given, that I take exception. As an instance of a case in which clear explanations are not given, we may refer to page 32 of the Preliminary Budget. Here a sum of Rs. 50,000 is allotted under 'Lump provision on account of the scheme for the formation of two additional simlas'. There are many other items which I take exception to. In page 51 under 'Other works' a sum of Rs. 1,24,000 is given. I tried to get an idea of that. It is absolutely impossible to know what these 'other works' are, for which this sum is intended. If details are given we may be satisfied. Again, at page 45 there is a sum of Rs. 1,27,000 allotted as 'Lump provision on account of salaries of pay of the officers of the Revenue Department'. At page 51 under 'Forest' a sum of Rs. 2,16,000 is allotted as 'Lump provision on account of the Bhambhokla New Mill Scheme'. As I understand it, Sir, these lump allotments are made when details, detailed and digested these have not been formed regarding the particular purpose for which the money is to be applied."

The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Dandson :—" May I at this say, Sir, that the lump allotment is based on the estimated exact cost of machinery purchased."

Shree Bahadur M. KRISHNA NAYAR :—" If these details had been given in the Budget I would have taken no objection. But that does not in any way deter the force of the general remarks which I made. As I already observed, Sir, these lump allotments are generally made when definite ideas have not been formed about the application of the money."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TENDON :—" May I call the Honourable Member's attention to page 37 (a) (iii) of the Devolution Rules, wherein it is laid down that 'the Finance Department shall examine and advise on all schemes of new establishments for which it is proposed to make provision in the estimates, and shall endeavour to provide in the estimates for any scheme which has not been so examined?' I venture to say, Sir, that the Finance Department has insisted on compliance with this rule."

Shree Bahadur M. KRISHNA NAYAR :—" Then I ask where was the objection for showing the details for which the money was intended? We find thousands of items scattered throughout the Budget and with regard to small amounts like Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 details are given, but with regard to large amounts we find no details. I certainly accept the Honourable Member's remarks as correct. But if the Finance Department had insisted, great care upon them, there was no reason why details should not have been given with reference to all these items."

" Another head from which large amounts can be taken away for the purpose of the Development Department is that under the Public Works Department. My objections come under two classes. In the first place I find that in several instances large amounts are provided for without apparently any estimates being prepared for the works. With reference to many of these for which estimates have not been prepared, works have already been started and probably it is now highly inconvenient to stop these works on which the amounts have been partially spent; but there are other works still, for which estimates have not been prepared and for which it is proposed to spend large amounts. Then, another class of works to which I take exception is this. I think it is unnecessary to provide costly buildings in Madras or in the colonial for high-paid officers such as district officers. I find that large provision is made for constructing buildings for subordinate officers like constables, sub-inspectors, police inspectors and officers of lower status in other departments. I have no objection whatever to providing them this money. But with reference to other officers like the collectors, district superintendents of police and other gazetted officers, I think that they must be left to depend upon themselves. In page 2 of the preliminary part of the Budget Estimates of the Public Works Department, the amounts of the estimates are given, as well as the amounts that are proposed to be allotted in 1931-32. Against many of these items black square brackets are inserted and in some cases within the square brackets some figures are inserted, and there is this note of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister about these black square brackets: 'the amounts indicate the approximations only'. There are many other items in which square brackets are given without any figures and I take it that in these cases the estimates have not been prepared."

The Hon'ble the President :—" The Honourable Member has already covered his line. But I am willing that the Honourable Member should have a chance of finishing his speech."

Shree Bahadur M. KRISHNA NAYAR (continued) :—" Constructing residences for the Collector at Coimbatore, apparently an estimate is prepared for this and Rs. 40,000 is proposed to be allotted for this work this year. Then again for official residences of gazetted officers at Madras, apparently an estimate has been prepared and it is proposed to allot two lakhs of rupees this year for that purpose. Then again, 'acquisition of a site for official residences in Coimbatore', apparently no clear idea whatever has been formed about this, because the column is empty, and it is proposed to allot several lakhs for this work. Sir, all these amounts will certainly be useful, if not here, for other departments which require funds."

(Mr. Krishnan Nayar : His Hon'ble Mr. Tadmur ;
Mr. Sarathintha Raju.)

[See March 1931.]

"With reference to the appointments of officers. Here again, Sir, I find in an answer to a question put today by Mr. Richmond 'to ask the Honorable Member for Finance to state the cost of the official services before and after the recent grant of enhanced salaries to public officials down to and including village servants' the reply is this:—

	1927-28.	1928-29.
Imperial	55 00	54 00
Provincial	43 02	52 22

"In the case of subordinate officers and others it is certainly desirable that their salaries should have been enhanced. But in many instances, the salaries of high officers have been enhanced, and it find it difficult, and the Government themselves will find it difficult, to reduce themselves which have once been granted. To do so, it will be unfair to the officers themselves.

"With I submit, Sir, is this. Let us not, during this financial stringency, during this period of economy for money for other purposes, grant enhanced salaries to officers who are already in receipt of decent salaries, and let us try not create new posts which are not very urgently needed. Of course, exceptions must be made. I can very well understand and appreciate the difficulties of Government. It is only those who were the ones that know when it comes.

"Having such exceptions, let us not create new posts especially new posts carrying high salaries. For instance, I find that it is intended to create an additional Deputy Director and a Deputy Director of Public Instruction on very high salaries (vide page 712 of the Budget Estimates). I do not think, Sir, that these are necessary. There is already one Director of Public Instruction and one Deputy Director of Public Instruction, and it is proposed to create another additional Deputy Director (temporary) (Indian Educational Service) at a cost of Rs. 4,650 and one Deputy Director (temporary) (Indian Educational Service) at a cost of Rs. 15,100."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Tonduram (interposing):—"These are all existing appointments. The whole thing is shown in one figure for the previous year."

His Hon'ble Mr. K. V. S. Sarathintha Raju (interposing):—"I beg my Honorable friend's pardon, Sir. If they were not the appointments, I do not understand the meaning of the salaries (see page 1241—the first column is 'Salaries', the second column is 'Wages'). The second column is divided into two sub-columns, viz., 1927-28 and 1928-29. Under the column of 1927-28 we find a bracket under 1927-28 we find one additional Deputy Director, but in the case of the Director and Deputy Director we find both the columns 1927-28 and 1928-29 filled. I don't see what this means if it does not mean that the Government decided that there was no appointment in 1927-28. No that, Sir, let us not create new posts carrying high salaries and let us not enhance the salaries of those who are already in receipt of handsome salaries. In these and other various ways enough of funds can be got without in any way interfering with the efficiency and usefulness of other departments by letting free funds for the use of the Development departments. I have much more to say, Sir, but you have already been very indulgent to me, and I don't want to close your generosity."

Mr. C. V. S. Sarathintha Raju:—"Mr. President, the interval between the presentation of the budget and the debate is very short and the discussion on and criticism of the budget is rendered more difficult by the manner in which the budget is presented this year. Moreover, when presenting the budget, the Finance Secretary used to give us a memorandum, and in the memorandum we used to find various items explaining either the increase of revenue or the increase of expenditure. In the absence of such a memorandum by the Chief Secretary, the Hon'ble the Finance Member might have given us a detailed account of all the variations. Instead of doing that, he gave us a history of the development of the revenues for thirty years and the development of expenditure for thirty years and so on. It is very difficult for us on the materials before us now to criticise the budget. His review may serve some other purpose, but it does not serve the purpose of assisting us in obtaining clear and perceptive view of the whole budget as presented by him. On account of these difficulties, I hope the Hon'ble the Finance Member will see his way to simplify the difficulties that may be complained of by me and my colleagues."

"So, the growth of revenue in 1921-22, as compared with that of 1919-20, or the growth of expenditure in the coming year, as compared with that of 1919, is more than 3 per cent. To make my statement clear, I shall give a few figures. According to the budget estimates of 1921-22, the expenditure is 1,500 lakhs; out of this we have to deduct 284 lakhs and add to us given as contribution to the Government of India; 22 and odd lakhs expenditure in England, which nearly equals of pension, a new liability are thrown upon the Province. Again, Sir, there is an increase of 43 lakhs in interest on account of the abolition of divided funds. This is the amount which the Province has to incur as interest of capital expenditure on irrigation works. Again, Sir, there is a matter of 30 lakhs on account of expenditure from revenue under irrigation works. The whole of this comes to about 400 lakhs. After deducting this, we are left with a balance of 1,222 lakhs. The expenditure for the year 1924 is 524 lakhs and odd, or to repeat figure 930 lakhs. Out of this we have to deduct the savings on account of the Public-works Department which was a budget estimate borne by this Province but now taken away from it and which comes nearly to 1 lakh and odd. There is a reduction in capital expenditure from Revenue. In 1923 the capital expenditure on irrigation works from Revenue was Rs. 1,50,000,

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whereas under the budget-estimate it is Rs. 72,000. This is a great reduction. Then there is a saving of Rs. 1,25,000. If we add up all these items, they come to 655 lakhs. Then there will be a balance of 378 lakhs for expenditure. The whole of this is the growth of expenditure within the last two years. There is a smaller growth of revenue when compared with the revenue of 1919-20. Of course we have to take into consideration the deficit of 30 lakhs with which the budget is presented this year. Now it is necessary to ascertain how this whole amount of 378 lakhs is proposed to be utilized. As far as I can gather, most of it is under Education, Police and various other departments, and the same sources of all the expenditure, namely, in salaries and allowances, such as travelling allowances, deputation allowances and other things. Sir, when there is so much increase of revenue, is it not right that we should expect the Government to devote a major portion of it or at least half of it in purpose towards the material and moral progress of the country? Here again, Sir, if we compare the budget proposals of previous years with the proposal of this year, the result is most disappointing. In the years of past difficulties by non-officials there used to be some new department every year by way of collection of funds for increased expenditure under medical relief, sanitation, education and so on. This year we hardly find any increased expenditure on University education. Sir, as regards the contribution towards University education, if we compare the figures for next year with those of 1920-21 we see a reduction of nearly two lakhs and odd. In the matter of secondary education, I do not find any increase at all, and the increase if any is to be found in increased salaries of the staff. Again on the matter of primary education, we do not find any increase. In the year 1928 the Government announced itself to a policy of devoting a progressive grant of two lakhs to education and every year it has become customary to utilize half of it for the expansion of elementary education. Sir, we do not find any provision for any of these purposes in the budget of this year. I know a provision of six lakhs is made for elementary education, but that is only for the constitution of Educational Councils. Here it may be noted that the main purpose of the Educational Councils is to distribute the educational grants among the various private bodies. The grant itself is 26 lakhs and to distribute it now Councils are to come into existence costing nearly six lakhs a year. Sir, again, in the matter of medical relief we do not find any policy of extending medical relief. All the extra items in the medical grant are only for increased salaries of officers and subordinates and so on.

"We expected, that with the abolition of the District Boards a greater revenue would fall to the share of this Province to be utilized for the maintenance of the backward classes and all the muzzies. We find instead that the whole embankment of the Government has been to utilize the condition of their own subordinates and servants. Sir, is it right or just that a sum of two crores and odd should be wholly utilized for the maintenance of the servants, leaving aside all other possible developments of the country? Is it the policy of the Government that all the existing sources of revenue should be utilized for the payment of increased salaries to their servants and that the future Development Mission should be left to tap new resources? Is the policy of the Government that the Ministers of this new Council should sit with hands tied, so that greater discontentment will be created and that the expectations of the agitators of the school of non-co-operation now raging all over the country cooled? If the voters in the last election had any mandate for their representatives, it was not to enhance the taxation; and when the voters of the district are sending their representatives to this Council, are the Ministers and the representatives to sit with tied hands so as not to make any development, or are they to incur the displeasure of their electors and the possibility of being turned out from this Council? Sir, I think there is a disappointed desire on the part of the electorate in this matter to look at the electorate as well as the Council. Here I may point out that last year without knowing what our future resources would be this Government had allocated the lakhs to the extent of 175 lakhs and odd by an overstretch on the lakhs. What did they do the other day? They utilized it in the enhancement of the salaries of their servants. Not a pie went to the social improvement of the masses. Again, Sir, in pursuance of the same policy they are now about to increase their expenditure by another 45 or 50 lakhs, if I understood properly the budget proposals, in the shape of increased salaries for their subordinates."

"The increase in expenditure under the Revenue head is 59 lakhs, under Police 5 lakhs and odd, under Registration 3 lakhs and odd, under Administration of Justice 25 lakhs and under Taxes 45 lakhs. All this amount is to go towards payment of salaries. Sir, if we take into consideration the other services which are very expensive and which have been committed to the care and attention of the elected representatives in the Cabinet, we find that nothing is left to shape any policy. In order to explain this the Hon'ble the Finance Member said at the beginning of his Memorandum that the new Ministers were quite new to their departments and did not want to deviate from the existing policy. Here again I don't think it is a compliment to my friends. I think any Indian would strongly resent these remarks. Sir, if they don't want to deviate from the existing policy, have they made up their mind to stick up to the existing policy? That is my question. In the matter of Local Self-Government we were in the habit of receiving funds. That has been stopped. Is that deviation from previous policy or a continuance of that policy? As far as expenditure is concerned they ought to deviate from the previous policy, and if non-development is their motto they may stick to the existing policy. Am I to understand the latter to be the spirit of the Government?"

MR. A. BARNSTOUN MEMANUR (re-voicing).—"May I point out that the Hon'ble the Finance Member said that the present Government 'had no intention of demonstrating their sense of office by making radical changes and disturbing the continuity of policy'. I should like to emphasize those two words, 'radical' and 'continuity'."

(*Mr. Narayana Raju; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswamiyar; [30th March 1921.
the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Ramalinga Chettiar.]*)

Mr. C. V. S. RAMASWAMI RAO (*continuing*):—"Yes, Sir, I am now stating that the present Government has departed from the existing practice. They are not continuing the existing policy. I think I am correct in stating that. The words are clear: 'by making radical changes and disturbing the continuity of the policy'. What is the policy which the Government followed in regard to financing local bodies? For maintenance of roads, for construction of bridges, for the construction of minor secondary works year after year, loans were given by the Financial Government. All on a sudden the whole of this was stopped under cover of the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee. So there is a change of policy so far as raising of revenue is concerned."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMASWAMI RAO (*interrupting*):—"May I say a word of explanation, Sir? The fact is that the Financial Relations Committee was appointed under the orders of the late Government and not under the orders of the present Government. When the Finance Member moved was that we do not propose to adopt a radical change in the policy adopted by the Government hitherto."

Mr. C. V. S. RAMASWAMI RAO (*continuing*):—"Sir, if I understand the policy of Government from the financial figures of the budget for 1922-23 or of the budget figures for 1921-22 and if we compare those figures with the present figures, I do find that there is a great change in the matter of development, and I am referring to that."

"Now I want to refer to the loan business. It is proposed that a sum of 70 lakhs is to be raised as a loan, and the real amount that is to be got as loan is only 50 lakhs because 9.59 lakhs is the amount which this Government has to pay to the Government of India. Again, it is to be noted that out of 51½ lakhs which is the real loan to be raised, Rs. 1,91,000 goes to redeem the balance, 30.34 lakhs is to redeem the deficit, 11.78 lakhs is intended for expenditure on irrigation, works to capital account and 15 lakhs is proposed to be lent on Provincial loan account to municipalities and other bodies. Thus the sum of 91 lakhs that has now to be paid to the Government of India and which has to be recovered on account of the provincial loan account in the past is to be absorbed in the general revenues. Am I correct, Sir?"

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Hon'ble Member is near the end of his time."

Mr. C. V. S. RAMASWAMI RAO (*continuing*):—"I am quite aware of it, Sir."

"Now, in this connection we see from Appendix B in the Memorandum that the construction of bridges is to be financed in two ways, one from the general revenues and the other from the loan account. I am not able to discriminate between the various items in the appendix. Take for instance the first item, 'Quarters for the District Forest Officer, Coimbatore'. That has to be met from revenues. The second item 'Quarters for the Conservator at Nilgiris' is to be met from loan account. Both are quarters for officers, and I am not able to understand why one is to be met from the revenues and the other from loan. If you examine in the same light the other items you will not be able to trace any policy why they are to be financed from revenues and the other from loan. Sir, was there any underlying principle in putting down the various deficit, loan, revenue or loan, or was it just down without any defined policy of the Government. The growth of revenues from land revenue, as compared with that of last year, is 32 lakhs and under Budget it is 15 lakhs; the total is 47 lakhs. The whole of this money comes from the revenues and all a single plan is to go back to them for maintaining their condition and the revenue expenditure is very heavy. The land revenue itself is 620 lakhs. The expenditure under the head is 100 lakhs. Now to spend 280 lakhs all the departments in order to obtain a surplus of 620 lakhs seems very extraordinary. If we compare the figures for Exchequer we shall see that the Exchequer revenue is 558 lakhs, whereas the expenditure is only 23 lakhs. There is no proportion between the expenditure under Land Revenue and that under Exchequer expenditure. The enormous growth of expenditure does require retrenchment and it was stated in the memorandum that under the personal supervision of His Excellency retrenchment would be worked out, but if I understand it right, it is only the retrenchment of a number of posts, clerks and other petty things and not any great retrenchment that will really improve the resources of the treasury. Of course it was stated at the end of the memorandum that the Provincial Government as well as the local bodies must try to improve the resources in the years to come. The Finance Member himself has stated that the Exchequer revenue has reached the maximum level, and it is the general feeling of the country that the land revenues has already reached an oppressive standard and any further progress in that direction must be made very cautiously. With those remarks, I feel constrained to say that the budget is very very unsatisfactory."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIAR:—Mr. President, Sir, The Honourable the Finance Member himself has stated in his memorandum that the budget is not likely to meet with the approval of the Members. When one comes to know of all the provisions made in the budget it will be seen—and I for one have no doubt,—that that remark is quite correct. At the end of his Memorandum the Honourable the Finance Member has stated that there are various directions in which expenditure is called for and for which provision is not made. He says there are only two ways of meeting the situation. There again he is quite correct. One is retrenchment of expenditure incurred and the other is retrenching the resources from which additional funds can be raised. But I do not know, Mr. President, whether he is quite serious

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(Mr. Ramalinga Chelagur.)

is mandating the best method by which he expects much relief for making the very necessary improvements. In paragraph 46 of the memorandum it is stated, 'I have referred above to the reduction by 10 per cent in the strength of the police. Other institutions might be closed in the reduction in the number of years (chiefly among persons) students as officers and clerks in the Settlement Department of the Board of Revenue.' These are the recommendations that, after an investigation, the Government have found possible to effect last year. We are actually told that the other departments are being examined and associated with a view to effect retrenchment in them. If the result is going to be anything like what was obtained last year, I beg to submit, Mr. President, the statement is not concerned in money and not with a view to any retrenchment. It is also said that His Excellency the Governor is making an inquiry under his personal superintendence. We are extremely glad that His Excellency the Governor is interesting himself in this matter. But at the same time some of us do feel that many of the appointments that have been made have been made with the concurrence of the Governor; and if the same principle was sanctioned three appointments is to sit in judgment with regard to them, we do not know whether that sort of superintended consideration in the matter can be had as we now have in the case of a committee appointed by the Council or some other committee which will be independent of the actions that have been done during the past years. I may state, Mr. President, that the feeling is very strong in the country that in the last two or three years the Government have been going on in a very extravagant manner. Appointments have been made one after another without reference to the necessities of the service or to the capacity of the people to bear the expenditure involved. Reduction of appointments have been increased without reference to any of these things. I will only instance one or two appointments with reference to which some opinion had been expressed. For example the Commissioner of Labour and his assistants have been employed recently. No doubt that department is an important one and probably ought to have come earlier. But then it ought to come when there is work for it and not when there is no work for it. For the present year there is a provision of a lakh and a half rupees for the salaries of the Commissioners of Labour. The expenditure due to be incurred by this department of the Commissioner of Labour is out of all proportion to the expenditure incurred on it. Certainly we can have provision made for other services of the Commissioner of Labour and his assistants by extending their duties to other officers. We can add the cost of the department to the grant that is given for the betterment of the depressed classes and have the work done by the ordinary agency. In that way the depressed classes will be very much benefited. In my humble opinion, Sir, this sort of making appointments without work and then simply finding for them work which was not originally intended for them, is not a going policy which ought to be encouraged. At any rate, in the present state of the country we cannot afford it. Then, Sir, the Honorable the Finance Minister has stated that the only other resource is additional taxation. Here again, there is in the statement made by the Government a fallacy. They always compare our taxation with the taxation in western countries. They say that the proportion of taxation to income in western countries is very high whereas in India it is very low. True, I admit that. But, then, Sir, it is not unadvised that the income of the people in the different countries are. Mr. Slater, a Member of this Council, made investigations quite recently and his figures are the highest so far as the income is concerned. Even he stated that five pounds a year is the average income per head of the population in India. But as a matter of fact, a learned Doctor of the Bombay Presidency, the Principal of the Agricultural College and a gentleman who has had much to do with the people made inquiries in the Deccan and he came to the conclusion that about Rs. 24 or Rs. 26 would be the average income per head of the population in India. Mr. Slater himself would be the Government made a calculation sometime back and found that two pounds per head would be the average income per head in India. If that is the case, I beg to submit, Mr. President, people have to be allowed something put to live before they can pay any taxes. There is some margin beyond which there any tax can be imposed. I do not think it can be said that a man who is able to have only one meal in two days ought to be prepared to pay half his income because a man in England probably who lives in a palatial house is able to pay half his income to Government. There ought to be some sort of allowance made for people in the countries in which they are in India. To speak on the analogy of England and other western countries that the proportion of taxation in India should be what it obtains in the western countries, I beg to submit, is a proposition which is made without due consideration of the conditions of the countries.

And then, Mr. President, it is also said that the local bodies have not submitted their requests for taxation. Here again, there is the Elementary Education Act not yet come into force. Under that, these places in the villages are allowed to be raised as taxation for educational purposes in the district. In a district like Coimbatore the tax comes to about Rs. 25,000. The Government may say with this amount of Rs. 1,12,000 we will be able to provide it is necessary to be supported that with this amount of Rs. 1,12,000 we will be able to do all that is necessary for primary education or at least seriously expected that we will be able to do all that is necessary for primary education out of this fund. This is absolutely impossible. We have had completely primary education out of this fund. This is absolutely impossible. We have had several lakh rupees if we are going to have free primary education. In a big district like Coimbatore. So I beg to submit, Mr. President, that the more statement that we will have to submit the more before we can do anything is a proposal which will not satisfy the House. Because the education of these masses will not give us anything like what we want.

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And that all the men in the Provincial Educational Service are changed into the Indian Educational Service. It looks to me a most satisfactory arrangement that is now proposed and I very strongly object to it. There are several other cases in which similar arrangements are proposed. I give this only as an illustration.

"Then, Sir, my learned friend Mr. Krishna Rao referred to duty allowances. I find that it is not only the duty allowances but all sorts of allowances are given. There are local allowances, personal allowances, temporary allowances, half allowances and any number of other allowances. When salaries have been raised out of all proportion, it seems to me a very objectionable act on the part of the executive to maintain all sorts of these allowances. I took only one department this morning, the Forest Department, because it was the smallest department. So far as the allowances are concerned they are as follows. We have got duty allowances for the Principal, Madras Forest College, the Forest Assistant in the Conservator, Range Assistant, Conservator or Range Officer, Range Assistant-Conservator, Forestwarden, Mahab, Typist, Head of one of the Forest Office and so on. Then again we have personal allowances to Rangas, Foresters, Establishments of the Chief Conservator, District Forest Officer establishment, temporary establishment for Goldstone Agency and Revenue Inspectors. A Revenue Inspector is given a local allowance and a temporary allowance is given for a Ranger. Then again the other complaint is about the temp provisions. The Forest Department is a department from which we do expect some return. It is not one of the administrative departments which are necessary for their own sakes. Now what do we find? We find a very large expenditure is incurred and the return does not fully cover the expenditure incurred. All the more proposals are made for increase in the service and increase in the number of officers. Then we are told that for Wynad local allowances a provision of Rs. 10,000 is made.

"I beg to submit, Sir, all these only show that the provisions are made without any idea of proportion as to the requirements. On the other hand, if we see those services for which admittedly there are large demands, for improvement, what do we find? This is my synopsis of a few items. I took education for analysis in this case. For University education 12 lakhs are provided in excess of last year's amount, all that goes to salaries. There is nothing more provided for. For Secondary Education (Board) 4.13 lakhs extra are provided. That is allocated up by Lawrence School and something extra is provided for boarding grants. Then we come to the transferred fund and there we find 8 lakhs and odd extra. Then I find the only provision that is possibly made is for one or two girls' schools. For I find in the provision for Headmistresses, mistresses and teachers, there is an increase; so I presume that the provision of 2 lakhs extra is intended for the opening of additional girls' schools. It is not known how many schools will be opened. Then as regards primary education, there is an additional provision of about 80 lakhs. That is to be spent like this: Capitation allowance is 5 lakhs. That is only another form of grant that is usually given. Then for Pradhan education a provision of one lakh is made. That is certainly a desirable improvement, though a large amount ought to have been provided for it. For bringing the Education Act into force, they have made a provision of six lakhs. Out of these six lakhs, a lakh or a lakh and a half will, I think, be naturally spent for office establishment and probably more, if we go on the scale on which other arrangements are made. Then what is left is only 4 or 5 lakhs. That will be for bringing the Education Act into operation over the whole Presidency. I beg to submit, Sir, whether the Council seriously when we have been agitating for it so long. We have been saying that every boy ought to be given a chance and ought to be educated. That has been the cry everywhere. Now we are seriously making a provision of six lakhs which includes provision for district educational schools and for the improvement of primary education. Is all seriousness I ask, 'are we serious here?' I do not think it looks as if we are serious."

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member has exceeded his time-limit by more than five minutes."

MR. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIAR:—"Then we have got only two other heads. They are, Special Education and General charges, under which also I do not see any provision is made for any sort of improvement."

"So, I beg to submit, Sir, that it is a matter for consideration whether, in considering this budget, the income is properly distributed under the various heads. To my mind we have not done so. We have only paid the officers high and low and we have also done it in a way which does not meet with much approval of the outside public."

"There is one other matter I will refer to and I will close. Even the salaries as we used to pay have been very much accumulated upon in old days. They were put up very high, out of all proportion, and higher than the capacity of the country to pay. They were much more than what was being paid to officers in the same position in other countries. Two or three years ago Mrs. Bhausaheb issued a booklet showing me reasons why India wanted more rain. She gave a list of high appointments in other countries and in India. She showed that we were paying more out of all proportion more than what was being paid to officers who have much greater responsibilities elsewhere. I have the booklet here and it may take some time to read it. I do not want to take up very much time however."

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member has gone far beyond his time-limit and is proposed to read in extenso from Mrs. Bhausaheb's pamphlet. I understood that the

(The Hon'ble the President, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiger, [20th March 1931, Mr. Appaswami Nayudu.]

Honourable Member was going to wind up. I will allow a few more minutes and I do hope that he will use them for winding up."

Mr. RAMALINGA CHETTER:—"Mr. President, I only want to say that the scale of pay that was being paid here in our country was out of all proportion to our capacity and requirements. Even when there was already this cry of high salaries all round, I beg to submit, the present proposals go much further than what Mr. Mount has said to be a reason for asking House Rule. This is a budget which requires careful scrutiny especially with regard to the increased salaries and the large number of new appointments. I am, therefore, glad to see the only direction in which the Honourable the Finance Member wanted to help us, the only proper course for him will be to propose a committee of this House to go into the question in detail and propose ways and means and not to ask us to study ourselves with the promise that the Executive of the Government will do the needful. Not that I have not got any regard for His Excellency. I have the greatest regard for him and I have no doubt that he will do his best to help us. But at the same time having made the appointments himself, it is rather too much to expect him to take a detached view of the matter."

Mr. R. APPASWAMI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, I like to offer a few remarks on the budget which has been presented to this Council the other day by the Hon'ble Mr. Tolstoy. It will be highly satisfactory if the budget had been prepared in such a way as to allow a larger amount of money for such of the items which immediately concern the welfare of ryot population. Sir, as it is, the money proposed to be spent on twaddled subjects is so meagre as to practically tie the hands of our Ministers from doing any substantial work on the lines of practical reforms. Our villages who are the majority of our Government are neglected. The items which are most essential for the welfare of our ryots are not satisfactorily accounted for. Primary education, village roads, village sanitation and village panchayats are the essential things in which we should devote our attention and try to do our best. It is in the village that we must try to introduce these reforms. It is in these villages that we go to form our empire and without them there will be no empire. Sir, these villages have been unfortunates and by the action of other branches they are very anxious to see that their conditions are bettered and their village panchayats are improved. Their want village schools to be established in their villages so as to educate their children to enable them at least to read and write. They want village roads in their surroundings so as to enable them to take their agricultural products to the village markets to dispose of them and also to bring such necessary products for their own consumption. Sir, especially in rainy season in the dark-forest side there are many instances wherein poor villagers have starved for many days without getting proper provision. Such are the plights these villages are put to for want of proper roads especially as thought to be. Then again there is sanitation in the villages which is not as satisfactory as it ought to be. With narrow lanes, with accumulation of fish and cattle dung and added to these with the sewage, the villages form itself as a breeding ground for the propagation of too numerous parasites which bring on epidemics of all forms and in each climatic type. It is high time that we should try to erect such institutions surrounding for villagers by efficient sanitary arrangements so as to make them immune from the fire ravages of these epidemics. Then again, we should institute a panchayat in each village so that disputes between a ryot and another may be settled without recourse to costly litigation in law courts. Sir, these are the essential points which we should draw our attention and which we should introduce without any delay."

"These are still higher reforms to be introduced in the villages. Agricultural reforms, industrial development and irrigation works are the most essential things for the welfare of the neglected population. Sir, both the Government as well as the ryots are benefited by adopting such measures of improvements. Sir, it ought to be the duty of every responsible Government to see that the agricultural population who are committed to their own fate most consistently and prosperously. It is they who subscribe most of the revenue which goes to the coffers of Government, and as such, it must be our duty to protect their interests more than that of anybody else. Sir, in their requirement and prosperity lies the strength of the Government. The Government should try to help these poor ryots even at the cost of sacrificing some of the higher reforms. The vast piles of waste of money should not be brought in but they should try to procure money anyhow even by retrenching some of the minor items. Money must be forthcoming steady rate even without further taxation. Sir, we have had enough of taxation in the land and anything more even to the slightest degree will break the neck of our poor ryots and I fear will upset the orderly system of Government. Sir, with empty exchequer on one side and with reforms hanging large on the other side we are placed in a very sad predicament. Sir, our legitimate money, a portion of our money which is very useful for the carrying on of our reforms is, by one stroke of the pen—I refer to the Mellon Award—marched away by the Central Government without loud protestations of the people and the Government alike. Only the other day the Honourable the Finance Member was kind enough to call the diets of the non-qualified officers as daylight dandy. Now what will be said then? Really we are very cruelly treated by the Central Government. It really pains my comprehension why of all the provinces this province alone was selected for such a sad treatment. It is because that our Government had a large sum of unspent money in their hands that they were awarded such treatment? When they found surplus in our hands they were kind enough to take them, but when they find a deficit and when they find that we want money for reforms

(Mr. Sarvagiri Rao; Mr. U. Rama Rao;
the Hon'ble Mr. Tambiah.)

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trouble way, I think there is no hope for reform. Then, Sir, the complaint is that our administration is unbusinessy. Our officers are more highly paid than in any other country and if you want to effect economy it is not by dispensing with a few posts here and a few posts there but by really overhauling the question of pay to these highly-paid officers. Until the time comes when she sits at a measure of wages, I suggest that some 25 or 30 per cent may be added to the pay of the clerks whose income is less than Rs. 200. With regard to appointments which carry a salary of more than Rs. 500 I suggest that a strong committee be formed the whole subject may be appointed and the question be settled to the best satisfaction of all the people concerned. We have plenty to do by way of ameliorating the conditions of the masses and unless we observe strict economy, that is hopeless. There is a widespread discontent in the villages and it is that we also add the widespread discontent among the clerks and the school teachers and the village officers, I am afraid, it will retard to the detriment of the administration.

"It is wanted to our very face that all these Legislative Councils will and in a more direct and that we shall not be able to do anything in this Council. That is the basis which they wanted to see very soon when we were seeking for election." If with all our combined energy and intelligence we should not be able to show one substantiality of reform, one thing to add to the satisfaction and comfort of the people, I am afraid we shall be strengthening the hands of our non-co-operators (hear, hear). I am glad of one thing and with this remark I beg to close my speech. When these poor clerks who do not know how to read and write had to put in their thumb impressions, the non-co-operators were busy in saying that they were putting their thumb prints as a token of their consent for increased taxation. I know of several cases where the poor people out of their regard for the candidates put their thumb impressions and when they were told as they came out and actually went that they put in their seal to the enhanced taxation and it is with very great satisfaction I find that the Hon'ble the Finance Member has not proposed any increase (hear, hear) and has given the lie direct to the misrepresentations of these non-co-operators.

MR. SARVAGIRI RAO :—The Hon'ble the Finance Member in paragraph 21 of his Memorandum says thus : "Though there is still only one qualified medical practitioner for every 22,000 of the population they are many times more numerous than they were in 1894-92." All this says, the amount of money that we are spending for hospitals, dispensaries and on medical establishments comes to about 27 lakhs of rupees. That means that in the Madras Presidency we are spending twice pice per head.

THE HON'BLE MR. U. G. TAMBAH :—Fifty lakhs.

MR. SARVAGIRI RAO :—Including public health which I have not included.

THE HON'BLE MR. U. G. TAMBAH :—Fifty lakhs for medical including both medical and sanitation.

MR. SARVAGIRI RAO :—"At page 141 it is stated that '27 lakhs for hospitals and dispensaries, 10 lakhs for medical establishment, 7 lakhs for medical colleges and schools and the balance for expenses' These amount to 44 lakhs. If you take into consideration the amount actually spent on public health, medical expenditure in hospitals and dispensaries they reach up to the rate of 18 pice per head and for medical establishment it works up to the rate of 5 pice per head, that means to say 23 pice per cent of the expenditure goes to the medical establishment.

"The expenditure on public health comes to 20 lakhs which gives us 10 pice per head. The average expenditure per head per annum in the Madras Presidency comes up to roughly Rs. 3-3-8. That means twenty out of an expenditure of Rs. 3 and odd we spend on hospitals and dispensaries 22 pice and 10 pice on public health, whereas we spend for justice about three times and for police four times and for civil works three times or more. That means the people and the Government both are anxious to safeguard their property and person more than their health. That is exactly what it comes to. I was all the while under the impression that it is only the people that are anxious to safeguard their property more than their health. But now it is conclusively proved by the budget that the State is more anxious to take care of its property than the health of the individuals.

"Then, Sir, the Hon'ble the Finance Member stated we have one qualified medical practitioner for every 22,000 of the population in India whereas in the United States we have one for every 2,000. That leads to say we want more medical men for which we must have more medical schools and colleges. All that means extra expenditure. We want one college at Vinnagapalem, another at Chittoor; we want more medical schools established all over the country and the teaching must be improved. The I.M.P. course should be raised to five years and we must extend our medical relief. Students waiting in long queues are refused admission in several schools and colleges for want of accommodation. Unless and until we have several schools and colleges we cannot supply medical men to carry on the work of the medical relief. In fact we must decrease the number of medical establishments, because I know that, during the time of epidemics like cholera, plague and influenza, the men who are in permanent appointments in dispensaries had to close their dispensaries for a number of days and to go to look after these epidemics. So we want more dispensaries and doctors. When that is so we do require more schools and colleges and for all these things we want extra money. Further, for the last three years we have been spending at the rate of 27, 29 or 30

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(Mr. U. Rama Rao)

lacks of reports every year to supply medicines and drugs, whereas we know by experience that the cost of drugs and dressings and medical treatment is a hundred times and more. That means in the dispensaries and hospitals people were able to manage for only six months and for the rest of the year they had to manage without sufficient medicine. I have got complaints from different parts of the Presidency to the effect that the stock of medicines supplied to them will not last for more than six months. From the beginning of the war the people in Madras and in the medical had not enough of drugs for treatment.

"Again from those we want special hospitals in different parts of the Presidency. For instance, we have got only one eye hospital in the city of Madras. People who have eye diseases have to travel all the way to Madras. Hence it is necessary that we must open two, three or more eye hospitals in different parts of the Presidency.

"Again we have only one tuberculosis hospital in the city of Madras. According to the statistics given by the Health Officer, every year 1,500 people die of consumption. For every tuberculosis patient that dies there will be not less than 40 patients who will have caught the contagion. That means to say in the city of Madras we have got no less than 60,000 people who have caught the contagion. All these people must be saved from developing consumption and should also be provided with accommodation for those advanced stages of tuberculosis patients, so that the contagion may not spread. For all these things we require money. Only Rs. 20,000 is provided in this budget but another Rs. 100 must be provided for.

"Then again we have the children's hospital in the city of Madras and to provide for enough of beds and accommodation nothing has been allotted in this budget. No doubt private enterprises and private contributions have gone a certain way in helping them, but that amount is not at all enough to maintain the hospital for two or three months. Consequently some amount must be provided in this budget.

"Then, Sir, we are in need of lady doctors in large numbers. The best lady doctors are in request and not only in the city of Madras but also in the medical.

"Now say that we want more sanitary inspection. Of all the municipalities in the Presidency only three of them are boast of having a health officer, and when I questioned some of the chairmen of these municipalities they said they are not able to get health officers. That is because the payment that we offer them is very small and that is the reason why the appointment does not attract trained health officers. In order to make it attractive they must be paid more, so that men with special qualifications might take up the work.

"Another thing we want a large number of clinics to take up the medical inspection of schools. Apart from the dispensaries we want a set of men to go about to different schools and institutions to examine people medically. For that we have not got sufficient number of trained men.

"Venereal diseases and epidemic diseases are growing very much and infantile mortality is also meeting great havoc in the Presidency. For the matter of that in the city itself every year not less than 6,000 children die before they reach the age of one year in spite of the protection taken in the city by the Corporation and other public agencies. That is to say, out of 10,000 children that are born every year in Madras, six thousand die before they reach the age of one year. That goes to show in what condition the infant's life is in the city of Madras. That is also another proof to show that the city is in a most insanitary condition. We are very badly in need of housing accommodations, and arrangements must be made for housing the poor. A large number of mothers and women ought to be trained and they must be sent to different parts of the Presidency, because in rural areas medicine was not available and owing to that, a number of children die.

"Another thing we want is more qualified compounders. The compounders that we have at present have no qualifications of any kind. They do not undergo any systematic training except that they in the hospital do some compounding work and at the end of that they are examined and given a diploma. In fact I am fully of the opinion that these compounders are no good whatever. So classes must be opened for compounders in the different medical schools in the Presidency. These are the various lines of expenditure, and I shall afterwards suggest some means as to how to get over the difficulty of finance. We are spending over a lakh of rupees for the sanitation. With all that people die of scurvy and their number is very large. That is because every child by law must be vaccinated before it reaches the age of six months. After that there is no provision compelling a man or a boy to undergo vaccination. So we must have some means of vaccinating every person, once in every six years, because the effect of vaccination passes away after six years. I think the educational authorities must realize this and when they appear for the School Final examination they must turn on their getting vaccination certificates. If that is done, signed out of force issued by sanitizers will be maintained.

"Then again we require more health propaganda work. We Indians are known for our laziness and for our orthodox ways. A Hindu or a Mohammedan, whether high class or low class, would not take his bath without chanting his mantras and truth; that is part and parcel of his religious duty. Though it is not observed as a part of religious duty, still it is a scientific principle. So, such health ideas are already in us. But owing to varying conditions and circumstances, our conscience has become blunted. If propaganda work is carried on in the

(Mr. U. Rama Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Tadakumar;
Mr. Arpaiahrao Chagay.)

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sanitary by trained men, a good deal of sanitary work could be achieved. For this purpose I see that in the budget Rs. 28,000 is provided. How they are going to spend it I don't know. The details are not given.

"There is a great cry for syphilis and venereal systems of treatment, and nothing has been provided in the budget for investigating these things. I have already sent notice of a resolution that an expert Indian Bacteriologist may be appointed at an early date to investigate and also report on the various drugs that are used in the syphilis and venereal treatment, and for that purpose also we want a large amount of money. To sum up, the expenditure on syphilis is more than twice up by the establishment. We have to pay about 3 lakhs of rupees in maintaining the top-heavy service—the service of the Indian Medical Service men. Sir, we will be able to manage our medical and sanitary work with half that cost. Especially the recent war has conclusively proved that Indians who are qualified in our Indian Universities are able to carry on the work to the entire satisfaction of the people themselves and of the authorities concerned. Not unfortunately according to some Government critics or some of our social members of Indian Medical Service men is found to be provided for in this Presidency. That should be removed at an early date, which action it will give us 5 lakhs of rupees to be utilized for all these purposes. Another thing is in other parts of the world, for the matter of that in England, most of the appointments in the hospitals are managed by honorary men, whereas in India every service is paid for, including medical services. So that the system of honorary surgeons and physicians attached to big hospitals will save us a good deal of expenditure. When that is done in different countries, I do not see why we should not do it here. Somehow or other that idea which was started some years ago was given up.

"Sir, the principle of providing painted buildings, what are called residential quarters for high-paid officials of the Government, is bad, as explained also by the Honourable Member for Malabar. I have got a list of a number of such buildings in the different parts of the Presidency. For the matter of that in Tinian there is a huge building built at the cost of Rs. 60,000 and used as the residence of the Executive Engineer who pays a rent Rs. 50 a month. Look at the enormous amount of money that we lose by providing accommodation for such highly-paid men. Here I have got a list of civil works provided in the budget for 1931-32. A sum of Rs. 1,25,000 is provided for additions and improvements to three Government houses; then again for repairs a lakh and odd. I have no objection to that. But at this crisis, at this juncture, when we are starting for money, what is the good of wasting—I do not call it 'wasting'—of spending a lot of money for the quarters of the District Forest Officer at Coimbatore (Rs. 10,000), for the quarters of the Conservator at Salem (Rs. 10,000). These are not urgent works at all and can be taken up for execution next year or whenever we are able to do so. I will just show how to cut off expenditure. Of course my honourable colleagues have considered various ways and I do not want to waste the time of the Council by going through them. In one department itself (the Public Works Department) we can save about 5 lakhs of rupees by cutting off expenditure.

"Then again, Sir, there is an association called 'Health and Welfare Association' whose members are Indian Civil Service gentlemen. I do not know why Indian Civil Service men should be members of such an association."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Tadakumar (interrupting):—"May I point out that he is not a paid secretary?"

Mr. Subb U. Rama Rao (contributing):—"I am very thankful to the Honourable Member for giving that information."

"Then again there is an appointment of Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General at a cost of Rs. 1,100 a month. He has no professional work to do. Personal Assistant's work could be managed by a civil surgeon very easily and efficiently."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Tadakumar (interrupting):—"May I rise to a point of order? The post is held by an officer of the Indian Medical Service."

Mr. Subb U. Rama Rao:—"That is why I say that it is unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Tadakumar:—"He is doing additional work."

Mr. Subb U. Rama Rao:—"For the additional work he does he is paid extra."

"There is another officer in charge of the Publicity Board for which Rs. 1,50,000 is included in the budget for the next year. I am asking this House whether there is any justification for maintaining this office at a heavy expenditure without some return. So that that item can be saved and given for the Medical Department."

"As for the non-qualified officers and village officers, my honourable friend from Rajahmundry has already dealt with them and I don't want to go over them again. With these few words I close."

Mr. S. Anandarama Murthy:—"I beg to submit, Sir, that the provision made in the budget for certain items is most inadequate and that the provision made for other items is not the only kind of provision that can be made. I take, for instance, Education. I think the provision made for university education is not quite adequate. Objection was taken by one of

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(Mr. Arredondo Uribe; Mr. Romo-Segura
Chilgier.)

On members to the acquisition of the site for the Queen Mary's College. But with the over-coming of the city and with infectious diseases in the city, it will be necessary for the authorities of the institution to acquire the site."

Mr. T. A. RAMIREZ-CHILGIER (intervening).—"I didn't take objection to the acquisition of the site for the Queen Mary's College, but I said that the 100 acres provided for it should be expended in the Revenue Department and not in the Public Works Department."

Mr. ARREDONDO URIBE (continuing).—"I am glad to be told that my friend has not taken objection to the acquisition of the site. But I would only submit that additional expenditure would be called for in order to have commodious buildings, more hotels and other things that will be necessary to improve the health of the student-population. I know we cannot look to the Government for everything. Private effort will be required to do a great deal. But still we must find a more liberal spirit than that displayed by Government in making grants to encourage university education, especially now when in the light of the report of the Calcutta University Commission, we shall have to spend more on laboratories and more on libraries. Therefore, if funds for other purposes could be cut short and more money made available for educational purposes, such a policy would, I think, bring about a state of things very much to be desired."

"As for secondary education, I think that even then the provision that is made is not quite adequate. If secondary education is to be placed on a satisfactory basis and if it is to fulfil the purpose for which it is intended, it should provide our students not only with the kind of equipment which they now possess when they look forward to Government employment as the goal of their aspirations, but also it ought to train our secondary school-leaving certificate men capable of taking to and developing industry, commerce, or for going to Japan, United States, England and other countries for learning the processes of manufacture there and after returning to this country, of doing their very best with this slight knowledge to improve and enhance the material resources of this land. There is a growing tendency to make our secondary schools as much as possible small universities, affording a complete and most satisfactory kind of education—an education which would satisfy the needs and aspirations of the large bulk of the student-population and turn only a smaller number to the channels of university education. So then, I believe the cost of secondary education will become greater and greater and the provision made for it I hope will be widened more liberal by commitments here and there."

"As regards the other items for which the kind of provision made is not the only kind of provision that ought to be made—I refer to Agriculture and Industries—I find that there are some fine contributing additional quarters at the Agricultural College, construction of offices and workshops, and quarters for the agricultural demonstration. I do admit that a great deal of good has been done by these institutions and by the agricultural experts employed at these institutions. But, Sir, I beg to submit that what the ryots want is not so much scientific information and scientific knowledge, but rather some kind of actual demonstration, some sort of concrete representation of the benefits that will accrue to the people of this country by successful experiments carried on in these colleges. We read certain agricultural magazines and we read about the successes made by experts in all these institutions. I think more money ought to be spent on the employment of some men of subordinate services who would make it a point to tour through villages, distribute pamphlets, deliver lectures, tell the villagers, tell the ryots, that by the employment of the improved plough, or improved methods of cultivation or a better kind of manure that are locally available, they could derive much greater benefit than by following their old, old system of agriculture. Ryots, I know, fight shy of these new methods. So, when we go to them and tell them that they must in their own interests adopt better methods of cultivation and when they are slowly before their eyes the results of all experiments, lectures made with success, I doubt whether much good will result from the multiplication of institutions and by the multiplication of specialists. Again, Sir, as regards irrigation, as regards fisheries, I think greater good will result from the starting of certain practical methods of spreading certain industries which are fast dying and in villages. I find there are certain works which are pointed out as page 26 of the Public Works Department Budget Estimates, such as the proposed diversion of the Comancagua-Tamalaque cut-inch, strengthening the Tertiary bridge and road down across the Copacabana river near the second mile. Now, these are the kinds of work that are wanted. I know of very many villages where we have hardly decent cut-inches and, especially, at about this time, ryots find it extremely difficult to carry their produce to the market. Then again, here and there, we have certain small works to be done which will contribute very much to the prosperity of the ryots. So if little more money is found for all these works and if works costing very much could be for the present given up, I believe the right kind of provision will be made for these items in the Budget. Also, Sir, I beg to submit that some money ought to be found for increasing, to a slight extent, the starting salary of the non-quartered officers and also for increasing by a token the starting pay of our village and village officers. The Government in their report, and the Committee appointed, have fixed the minimum starting salary at Rs. 40 and Rs. 45 and they say that in the case of graduates they might be started at Rs. 40 in the suburbs and be 45 in the city. Therefore, if, as is very likely, almost all the applicants are graduates, actually generous will be found for fixing their pay at Rs. 40 and Rs. 45. So then, I find that by diverting our liberality a little more we can, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45 as the starting salary of clerks. Again, Sir, I beg to remark that living in colonial stations is not after all as very cheap as very many seem to think. I find mention made of Madras. I believe many would agree with me in saying that living at Trichinopoly is as costly as living at Madras. So

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Now Eshelash A. P. Paray.—The amount that has been given to higher, superior services naturally raised hopes in the minds of the subordinate officers and they demanded the increase not on the ground of efficiency but on the ground of fall in the purchasing power of the rupee and on the ground of high prices. As the Hon'ble the Finance Member has said, prices have shown a bright outlook and this is indicated in the fall of prices by 15 per cent. High prices have not come to stay. If we examine the prices of food-stuffs and cereals, we find that nearly 35 per cent has already gone down. Under these circumstances, is it not justifiable that we should have a permanent addition to the salaries and the liability of the Provincial Government? I would argue that while it is necessary that temporary relief should be given to the subordinate services, it is absolutely unnecessary from the tax-payer's point of view that we should add permanent burden to the provincial finance. Take the condition of the poor ryot in the Government area, who pays a tax of Rs. 20, Rs. 40 or Rs. 60 a year, or take the case of a ryot in zamindari area in a similar position. What is his condition after defraying all the expenses that he has to incur on the land? He has to maintain himself, his wife and children and also pay his farm servants and labour in the field day and night. Is he living in affluent circumstances? What is the kind of house that he lives in? What is the condition of the village and its sanitation? What is the kind of medical or sanitary help that he receives from the local or provincial authorities? You do not consider all these difficulties which the man who pays the tax undergoes in the circumstances surrounding him. It is his money that is now distributed, freely among these subordinate services and the non-guarded officers. Therefore you have to consider from the tax-payer's point of view how far he is affected by the increase in the salaries. If you look at it from a tax-payer's point of view, I cannot sympathize with the large increments recommended and really permanent increments added to the superior services and in the subordinate services. I uphold that there should be a wholesale reduction of the salaries not only in the subordinate services, but also in the superior services. If you are for even a temporary raising of the salaries, what you should require is that this temporary raising of salaries should also help you in reducing the strength that is in existence either in the district administration or in the central administration. If you go through the budget statement, you will find—I will probably show—how many new officers have been created. Take for instance the Revenue Department. How many officers have been created newly and where these have been created in 1920-21? In the statement that is given in the budget by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, as my friend from Madras has said, a comparison of the number of officers made respectively in the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 under the head of members will show that in the year 1921-22 a number of new appointments are created for the first time, because under column 1921-22 we find certain members which are not to be found under 1920-21. Then under the heads in 5 (a), 5 (b) and 5 (c) we find a large increase of new officers—namely of Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors. This seems to me to be a quite unnecessary burden on the tax-payer. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that the budget should be carefully scrutinized.

"I must now take this opportunity to suggest that the form of the budget as it is prepared is not at all satisfactory. We have to look through five or six heads in order to find the actual expenditure on a principal head. If a sort of casting system of accounts as was proposed in connection with municipal accounts in the Local Self-Government Conference is adopted in the budget, it will be very convenient. As president of the committee at the conference I realize the importance of this system. A clear analysis would save us so much time and energy and it will not give also much trouble to the Hon'ble the Finance Member in answering every question that is now asked. Take for instance the Land Revenue. Seventy per cent of expenditure is allotted to the Revenue head and 30 per cent to the Administration of Justice. No explanation is given why 70 per cent is given for revenue administration and 30 per cent for Administration of Justice. But the cost of the Commissioners of Land Revenue is included under the General Administration, and the cost of agency administration is included under the head of Administration of Justice. Therefore we find that the system that is now adopted is very confusing. It is difficult for any one to understand the budget in the form in which it is prepared. I come to the Council for the first time and I find it very difficult to go through the figures without necessary explanation appended."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Thevarayan.—"I may perhaps say to the Honourable Member that it is not within the power of this House or the Government of India but the Secretary of State to alter the budget heads."

Now Eshelash A. P. Paray.—It is not the question of budget heads that I refer to. But it is the form of accounts. If the class of accounts is put straight in any systematic form and an analysis is prepared with an explanation as to the various items, the budget will be clear and easily understandable not only to the House but also by the Finance Department. As it is, the Finance Department seems to have taken immense trouble for preparing the accounts. For instance, under the Land Revenue head it is stated what it is to be used for and what is not to be used for. What I say is that if the form of the accounts is to be carefully analysed, then it would give us a clear view and the various heads analysed would give at the first glance the revenue and expenditure under each principal head.

"To go back to my review, I was pointing out to the House that in the case of the revenue administration there is such a large increase of officers. I will illustrate my point by reading to you certain portions of the budget. In the detailed account under 5 (a), page 29, under

SEN MAHARAJA.] (Mr. Puro, the Hon'ble the President.)

As far as taxation is concerned, it is impossible at this stage that we can go to the country to impose additional taxation. That is out of question. Two sources have been referred to, viz., the land revenue and the excise revenue. To the land revenue, it is impossible to add a pie. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has referred to the property of the ryot during the war. It is not that the ryot is prosperous owing to the high prices of paddy, whereas the professional people had to pay very high income-tax and the ryot had nothing of that kind. Therefore, the Finance Member thinking that the land can further be taxed, I would submit in reply that this is really missing the point. While the price of paddy has gone up in price, all other necessities also have gone up in price. If the price of paddy has gone up by three or four times, the prices of other necessities too have gone up four or five times. Because if he sells his paddy for high prices he has to pay high prices for his other necessities. Therefore, the hon. member thinks that the ryot cannot bear any further burden. Then with regard to the excise revenue, I am one of those who think that we should put down the rate in the excise revenue. I believe that the country is already weakening and that the question of increasing it will be tackled soon. It is not therefore a hopeful sign to think that the same revenue can be increased any further. The only two sources from which we can have an expansion of revenue are proved to be incapable of development.

"Then the other alternative opened is raising a loan. Can we raise a loan unless we have got a sinking fund? Our balance sheet shows that we are not able to pay for a sinking fund. Neither will the sinking fund pay with balance how can we go to the country and ask for loans? The Hon'ble the Finance Member has given indications showing how difficult it was for the Government to raise a loan. Therefore the question of raising a loan in order to supplement provincial finance and to carry on developments in various directions becomes impossible.

"Then the other alternative left to us is retrenchment. This retrenchment cannot be very violent. It must be a reasonable one. It must be such as not to affect efficiency. At the same time it should be made from top to bottom. Not only the additional loads that have been put in in the budget for 1921-22 should be eliminated, but also we must improve upon the Government and the Secretary of State that the additional offices that have been created should be eliminated and the commissioners paid to the offices also should be taxed. While I realize that there is difficulty and that it will take much time in obtaining the permission from proper authority and it will require thorough revision of the Government of India Act, I must say that we cannot keep quiet without making our voice and submitting to Government and the Secretary of State that this is the only way left open to the country to effect economy in the sphere of administration. The cost of administration has become very heavy. The whole thing has been put in a nutshell in pages 2 and 3 of the budget. There was a great difference between the revenue Rs. 1,709-93 lakhs. The contribution to Central Government is Rs. 224 and odd lakhs. There remains Rs. 523-07 lakhs against direct demands on revenue. Then for civil administration Rs. 448-04 less. Provision for exchange is Rs. 132-93 lakhs. The total comes to Rs. 1,109-19 lakhs. Therefore what remains goes only to the development of the various departments."

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Honorable Member has exceeded his time back by ten minutes. But I do not want to interrupt him and I only want to give him a friendly note of warning so that he may wind up."

MR. BHABHA A. P. PARNI:—"It will therefore be seen that when we get 228 lakhs by adjustment, we have got 228 lakhs increase over our ordinary revenue. The provincial revenue was augmented by about 228 lakhs by the Imperial adjustment. In addition to these 228 lakhs we have got also a large increase in land revenue and excise. All that increase is wiped out by an increase in the salaries as stated in the reply to question No. 385. In the case of change it is impossible to see the administration on any line of improvement, development and efficiency. The sources from which we can draw revenue are very limited. When the sources are limited, and when we have tapped all the funds, we are left in the position in which we are, what is the answer to the country, to the districts and to ourselves? How can we improve the finance unless we apply the printing process very carefully, carefully and efficiently? It has been pointed out—as was also referred to by the other members who spoke before me—that the matter is under consideration and that great retrenchment is going to be done. The present outlook however is very deplorable. Unless we take steps to see that expenditure is reduced in the next sitting of the Council when we discuss the various items in detail, unless we apply the printing process very carefully and effectively, we will be left without any funds for development. We draw all our resources from agriculture and what have we done in order to improve the condition of the agriculturists? What have the Government done? The Government should assist the Agricultural department to pay back. The Government have been receiving very able and scientific officers; but I have not got any acknowledgment."

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Honorable Member has got two minutes more. He must wind up."

MR. BHABHA A. P. PARNI:—"Yes, thanks, Sir, I will wind up. There was movement of wholesale prices in 1920-21 and every year there is movement. But what is the kind of propaganda work that is being done in the country and in the districts? What is the kind of work that these able-bodied men are doing in the districts, taluk and the villages? From my own personal experience I can give you any number of instances. But suffice it for the present to say that I am not at all satisfied with the Agricultural department which has not been able to do

(Mr. Patai : Mr. Narasimhaiah.)

[8TH MARCH 1921.]

any good to the vast population of the country in the way of improving the means of raising new crops or in the matter of economic growth of crops, which are absolutely necessary in the interests of the cultivator.

"Again with regard to Industries, I am sorry that this subject has not been properly dealt with by the Honorable Members. The only things that we find in the budget are the Industries Bureau, Oil and Soap Industry, an Institute at Madras and another at Bombay. These are the things provided for in the budget. But, if this is to be the development of industrial resources of the country, if this is the material advancement of the people of this country, if there are to be such small industrial means as soap manufacture in the rural areas by which the industrial centres are to be developed, it is a credit to the country. The policy should be how the capital and the surplus should be given to small industries and how far in this kind of aid can be rendered? Unless we do this we will be nowhere. We will be grasping at the stars. An industrial survey should be undertaken. Industrial centres should be proposed and we must develop small industries. To that end I am sure that the Hon'ble the Minister and the Hon'ble the Finance Member will be able to find sufficient means in order to develop the industries."

Mr. Narasimhaiah :—"Sir, the budget that has been presented by the Hon'ble the Finance Member may be said to be a happy one, in another respect a sorrowing one. Though the closing balance is shown to be 25 lakhs, still it should be remembered that it was arrived at only after taking into credit the loan of 75 lakhs proposed to be borrowed from the Government of India at a proposed rate of half per cent. No doubt there is this consolation, and as when I wish to offer my congratulations to the Hon'ble the Finance Member. We have not got to go in for additional taxation like the Government of India nor do we budget for large deficits like some other provinces. But the fact remains that the budget is really a deficit one but for the loan referred to above. I have just now informed that the budget is a happy one in one respect. It is happy in this respect, viz., that the public servants have been very well looked after. I call it a happy one because the people from whom the bulk of the taxes is drawn have not been shown due consideration. I am afraid that the Government of this country is being carried on in a wrong line. I had hoped that the first budget would not be in carrying on a budget. But my hopes were dashed to the ground. No doubt it should not be the aim of any one, much less of the new Ministers, to make radical changes or to disturb the continuity of policy that is in vogue. If really the existing system of policy is a sound one. The function of the Government should be to secure the greatest contentment and happiness of the greatest number of the people. In the newly formed Government this policy ought to have been evident to some extent at least, and not the continuity of the old policy of the late bureaucratic form of Government. Their policy seems to have been, perhaps unconsciously, to secure the greatest contentment and happiness of the smallest number, i.e., the public servants. First among the servants those in the higher grades seem to have been more favored than those in the lower grades. It seems that the revenues are gathered not for making a suitable and substantial return to the people but for securing the largest benefit to the public servants. For, witness the disproportionate manner in which provision is allotted to the payment of salary, allowances and pension to the establishment and to the purposes directly beneficial to the people. Out of the enormous stores and aid of revenue budgeted for, really those benefits are preferred to be spent on the servants. However, I share in the hope expressed by the Hon'ble the Finance Member that the state of affairs cannot continue and that the first task in the year 1921-22 will be a complete overhauling of the administrative machine with a view to that necessity, and I am fully confident that the overhauling will be as drastic as the establishment of the programme of development for the budget year. The re-arrangement should begin at the top in respect of both salaries and pay of the servants and should then go down to the bottom. In this country where the Government has long been settled, where it has been carried on in an orderly manner and where the people are docile and non-objectioning it should be possible to re-arrange the districts, divisions and taluka into cells of greater dimensions and thus reduce the establishments from top to bottom. No doubt the view that I advanced may be a novel one; for the cry is to uphike districts. On further consideration and on mature thought, when I submit this, I think, every man ought to be a European public servant of the status of the Collector and upwards to live decently and to maintain his status and dignity with his own. Forgive me and thank you, Sir, please."

"People are very little served in those directions which concern their welfare most. In irrigation, in works of public utility, in supply of public utility it is just shown in the budget, in education, in sanitation, in agriculture, in industry, in short, in all those lines of development whereby people can grow richer, healthier and wiser, Sir, we find that no adequate provision is made in the budget at all. Indeed it is admitted that in the matter of public health and civil works adequate provision could not be made in the budget and this is the starvation side of the budget."

Sun, March 1931.]

(Mr. Narasimhaiah;
the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkata Reddi Naidu.)

"It seems to me that in the matter of inspection, Sir, I shall only limit my observations to a few more—the department, in my opinion, is made top-heavy. While the real workers, the inspectors, are little cared for provided for both as regards their pay and status which after all is only a temporary one, in this year the Government have proposed to increase the assistant inspectors from 20 to 23 with a salary varying from Rs. 550—"

The Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Naidu (interrupting):—"There is some slight mistake in the figures. They ought to be 17 and 22. We have already 17."

Mr. Narasimhaiah (continuing):—"Even if it were 17, I find no justification for the increase. And I would go to the length of saying that even 17 is rather too many and look at the salary between Rs. 345—550. On the other hand, the number is the increase of inspectors is only from 116 to 127. These inspectors are the persons that go about to the villages, that induce the people to enter into co-operation and that make the justice and status of the villages more respectable and more happy and less susceptible to the influences of the village money-lender. The point which this department has been giving to the poor people from the clerks of the money-lender is immense; and yet, this is the way in which they are looked."

"Nextly, Sir, with regard to education, I may state that the provision as regards this also is most discouraging. Again even here the prevailing idea seems to be to increase the number of higher inspecting staff so that there will be one inspector for every district and one sub-inspector for every taluk. I think, Sir, this is radically wrong. In the secondary schools with which the inspecting staff is dealing, most of the teachers are generally well educated and trained teachers and can be trusted to do their duty without very much supervision. Why then should there be more inspecting staff? The few frequent visits of the inspector and his inspectors are often embarrassing to the teachers and the pupils alike and the best policy is to give greater freedom to them than to be placed under constant discipline and routine instructions which very much the moving inspectors who are more often transferred than kept at the same place for a definite amount of time. Instead, I would suggest, if any supervision or discipline is necessary, a final committee of visitors to whom the teachers will certainly pay due respect and it will sit upon the benches on account of the public opinion which will be created in the locality to do their duty satisfactorily. I think, Sir, that is the best way to conduct schools on proper basis and not by multiplying the number of the inspecting staff. In my opinion, five or six inspectors for the whole Presidency are quite enough."

"Nextly, Sir, I have to deal, though very shortly, with the way in which money is being spent on the buildings. In my opinion there is absolutely no use in spending money on costly and palatial buildings either for offices or for officers' quarters. Much of it is spent on ornamental and decorative works and for the embellishment of the houses, and also the department houses. When the depressed classes have not even cottages, I find it is what is going and there is for palatial quarters for the officers and why the poor people from whom the bulk of the money is gathered should be neglected at all. Is it because they are venal? Well, Sir, we have represented them, we have got our vote, let us raise it and let us raise it effectively here."

"The Government have not acted fairly in respect of the elementary school teachers in, omitting to provide for the extra grant of Rs. 4 to each of them. This it was said by the Government, by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, that they have made the Act really for us, the Acts being the Municipalities Act, the Local Boards Act, the Village Panchayats Act, and the Education Act. These Acts have been made ready for us and there is provision in them that we should get more money by taxation from the people and we should serve the cause of education to the people. Well, Sir, even assuming that there is that provision, the Acts which give increased sources of revenue to the local bodies here, actually yet have brought into force and it is too early to expect the local bodies to be ready now to pay the extra allowance to the teachers. In fairness, the Government should have provided for the grant in the budget for this year at least. Nor is the order regarding the special grant balance justifiable at all, seeing that the Government are not going to give anything in the future and seeing that the resources of the local bodies have always been meagre and slender. Again, Sir, the Government have discontinued the compensatory grant of 5 lakhs to the poor district boards like mine. The undertaking by the Government to defray the cost of maintaining trunk roads has not been equitable or fair to all the district boards for some have profited by it and some not. Nor is the diversion of 14 lakhs grants to the maintenance of non-urban roads a blessing at all as it compels the district boards to find an equivalent amount from their own resources before they can claim any portion of the grant."

"It is my humble opinion that a good part of the police establishment may be dispensed with. No doubt, the Government have realised this and propose to a certain extent to shrink the money reserve gradually. My proposal is that the department also may be curtailed along the lines proposed by me above in the case of the district administration. Above all, in the case of these police, there is no law about which there is absolutely very little real and that is the provision to maintain 25,500 telephones. Some of them are called police telephones, some of them government telephones and some telephones in proprietary estates. These were no useful purposes; they are very often looking after the private work of the officers under whom they serve. These actual work, so far as the government telephones are concerned, is only in the collecting season. Very rarely offences take place. The rest of the year they spend away their time on their own business or on the business of those under whom they are employed."

(Mr. Narasimharao : Mr. C. B. Rama Rao.)

[SIX MARCH 1931.]

to also with regard to the price subsidaries. They spend their time mostly in cutting grass and bringing fuel to the office under whom they serve. Sir, my humble submission is that this is a costly establishment and I pray that the sooner this establishment is reduced within reasonable limits, the better it will be.

"Next, Sir, my submission is with reference to the veterinary department. This is one of those departments that come under the starred subjects. Now, Sir, we all know that the people are mostly agriculturists in this country. They have got cattle, and the cattle die in large numbers when any epidemic disease breaks out. The cattle are also subject to accidental wounds and injuries. The establishment at present of only a few hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency is quite inadequate. And it is to be hoped and fervently hoped that at no distant date large numbers will be provided for the benefit of the agriculturists in this respect.

"It is also fervently hoped that with the advent of popular Government there will be expansion and improvement in the directions of agriculture, industry, labour and co-operation and greater happiness, prosperity and less distress to the people will be the object aimed at both by the executive as well as the Legislature. And this can only be achieved by a rigid curtailment and reorganisation from top to bottom. I appeal to the Ministry, Sir, to begin this at once. They must put pressure upon the other part of the Government to begin the curtailment of cost, and not to be led away by them for the continuity of their old policy. No doubt, His Excellency is going to come forward to our aid. Let the Ministers also have no time in this affair and let them begin the task at once. Therefore, Sir, for the prosperity of our country, for the happiness of our people who have sent us here not only to guide ourselves but to guard them as well. But, let it be remembered that we owe a greater duty to the people, who made it possible for some of us to be appointed ministers. Let us not be swayed by any sentiment of class difference or gratitude, but let us prove true ministers to the people and not to the bureaucracy. No Government, which has a majority, can long stand which is not 'based on the people's love'. As the poet has said and if we do not do our duty now, I am sure the time is not far distant when we shall have to repent and say 'had we but served our country as faithfully as we served the democracy, the voters would not have forgiven us like this in our next election.'

MR. HONOURABLE C. B. RAMA RAO :—“Mr. President, I have not been acquainted with other departments of administration than medicine and sanitation and I will confine my few brief remarks to these departments. The previous speakers have pointed out the necessity for reorganisation. No doubt, everybody says that it is necessary that funds should be made available for the most pressing needs of the country. How it is to be done is the problem that faces the House and each member of this House is expected to offer suggestions according to the light which his experience does give him. And I beg to say that, from my experience of medical administration, there are certain clear grounds which in my own view, certain ways in which we can contribute towards the betterment of the service.

"First of all, as to the establishment. It will not be possible to control the establishment but it will be easy to supplement the paid machinery by certain honorary workers. It is well known that in various countries the most advanced hospitals are run by private doctors. They give their time and energy and knowledge free to these charitable institutions in order that they may gain fame and experience in the profession. And what is possible in other countries is equally possible in this country. In fact, it will not be a new experiment at all. For, as long ago as 1907, during Lord Morley's regime, as Secretary of State for India, he sent out a despatch directing that the officers of the Government hospitals should be gradually replaced by honorary workers. And the experiment was given a brief trial and a few medical graduates, graduates of the local University, were admitted into these hospitals, and some of them have acquired themselves so creditably that they became the core of the paid officers. And why it was that the system was dropped and why they were not continued I do not know. I am sure that this much can be said. The few instances that I have in mind—I need not quote names here—fully warranted the system not in small numbers or so cautiously as it was done years ago, but very largely. I am sure that if private medical practitioners offered their services during the war and acquired themselves during that trying time creditably, it will be much more reasonable to expect that they will turn out much better work, give greater satisfaction and contribute towards the economy of the administration in a large way. I hope that our present Minister in whose hands the Departments of Public Health and Medicine will take good care to incorporate his branch of administration by encouraging local talent, not in the displacement of paid officers but to co-operate with them. And these are persons who will be very glad to offer their services in this way.

"The second point is with regard to assistance. It has been urged that sanitation is in a very backward way and as a remedy that popular health lectures should be instituted in various parts of the Presidency, and an amount of Rs. 10,000 has been allotted for this item. These popular lectures were delivered a few years ago and I have placed some part in appearing them. Unless they are followed by immediate practical demonstration and unless they are confined so as to leave a lasting impression on the people, unless the lecturer and those listened to are continuously in contact with one another, I do not believe that they will serve any useful and abiding purpose. It will be a remembrance of the day and all that is said will be forgotten. With the view of making the effects permanent and lasting, I propose that the Sanitary Department of this Presidency should be reorganised, I may also mention that the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras was practically absent throughout the last official year; and the Surgeon-General held

[Spt. March 1921.]

(Mr. C. B. Rama Rao : the Hon'ble the President.)

both the office of the Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner. No land was laid from any quarter in any way and things went on properly. In we can utilize that experience and have the best for both the departments and increase the number of actual workers lower down in the grades. To come to the point, what I propose is to increase the number of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, to make them personally responsible for carrying out a detailed programme of work in sanitation and entrust to them two or three districts each, and not have the Sanitary Commissioners who will not be able to respond to calls from various parts of the Presidency. I know on one occasion when plague broke out in Nagapattinam the Sanitary Commissioner was wired for; he had other pressing demands to attend to and he could not come; things were delayed and with the result that instead of the epidemic being stopped at the head it went on spreading because there was no responsible sanitary officer at the spot; whereas if a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was within a hundred miles or as the District Surgeon or the local civil surgeon or the medical officer could easily summon him whenever there was any sanitary problem to be solved. He would then be available immediately. It will be impossible to expect one officer to be available in all the different parts of this vast Presidency.

The third point that I would urge before this House is to cut down the expenditure under the heading of stipends, bounties and instruments given to medical students. I have been while in service, the superintendent of a medical school and I know what a large demand there is for medical education. If there are 100 vacancies in a school there are 100 applicants. It may be said that many of them are not competent. But there is no denying the fact that the State has been trained and the talent for medical knowledge is very heavily left in our young men. The solution will be to open more medical schools, not of the costly type we have at present, but to encourage local private practitioners to open medical schools; give them such grants as may be necessary to encourage them in their efforts. In fact this is not my own idea; it is the idea coming down from the India Office. When the Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State, Sir Harcourt Charles came here the other day, he came out to do something which we do not know, but I was told, while in England that he was going out here to improve the medical services. Before he left southern India, I had returned, and I was surprised to learn that he did not come over with a single private medical practitioner in southern India in regard to the subject of his visit. I came up to Calcutta and made it a point to pay him a visit and the Provincial Medical Association there arranged for a deputation—an informal deputation—at which we had a long discussion as to how to better the prospects of the Indian medical men. He said that there was a great demand for more medical men and that Government were not prepared to open more schools and colleges at once for various reasons, one of them being finance, and that the only solution would be for the private practitioners to open private medical schools and for the Government to recognize them. Well, I say on behalf of the medical practitioners of southern India that there are many here who are ready and willing to offer their services and to run a medical school, provided the head of the medical department will encourage them and extend his support. The time has now come, I draw the particular attention of the House, to stop the system of paying stipends and give bounties and instruments free to students. There are ever so many ready to give as private students paying their own fees and meeting their own expenses. I think it is not desirable that the Government should pay stipends to these medical students. It is true that the Government demands of them other kind and necessary conditions. If these conditions are relaxed I am sure the demands will be met very easily. What they are I shall state very briefly.

The Hon'ble the Premier:—I fear the honorable member is not talking about the budget. He is talking about the conditions of admission into medical schools. If there is anything about that in the budget he will be good enough to explain so that the other members may see.

Mr. Balakrishna C. B. Rama Rao (continuing):—Mr. President, I beg to draw the attention of the House to page 155 of the budget where Rs. 90,000 have been provided for stipends and bounties of civil pupils and Rs. 45,500 for instruments and chemicals. I consider that stipends unnecessary and extravagant and I think that that amount can be utilized for other purposes. I was going to explain why such instruments had been necessary in the past, and they had been necessary because a Sub-Assistant Surgeon from the northernmost district was expected to be sent to go to the northernmost district, from Tinnevely to Gurgaon. If the Presidency could only be divided into four parts as Telugu, Malayalam, Kannara and Tamil, and the students could be taken from each group of districts separately and they be asked to concentrate as apprentices to serve in those districts, I do not think they will expect any Government help, and the result I would draw the attention of the House to the large figures on page 157. Against the Baharun plague Rs. 1,05,000, Malabar Rs. 1,65,700, out of outcaste patients supplied by the Jail Department Rs. 44,000. I do not know about the last. But about the first two, Mr. President, I think they are part and parcel duties of the Sanitary Department. If the Sanitary Department can be reorganized on the lines I have indicated, that is to have more Deputy Sanitary Commissioners—one for every two or three districts—why may be made to draw up a certain definite set of programme of work, and keep to those programmes and if there are outbreaks to three parts of the amount that is now expensively spent in different parts whenever an epidemic happens the local authorities can be saved. Money is liberally spent. Instead of that, preventive measures could be taken well beforehand and the local Sanitary Officer being a man of high education and of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's grade will be able to stop any expenditure

(*Mr. C. B. Nankoo Rao : Sirames Niranjan Das.*)

[*Shri MANIR 1921.*]

in the bud. I know that this has been done whenever the local Medical Officer has been on the alert and very active, and things were going on very differently when conditions were otherwise. We must guard ourselves against this. There is no one having high placed officers in the course who cannot read the minute accounts of the district and watch the approaches of the epidemics, and I say that this can only be expected on less than three lakhs of rupees will be thus saved. I have not read this budget very carefully, but I foresee that a good deal of saving down will be possible and money will be made available for purposes other than those indicated against the figures given in the budget."

SIRAMES NIRANJAN DAS:—“Mr. President, Sir, this is the first budget of its kind in which the Legislature is called upon to vote for the grants. The Indian people will be thankful to the British Government for having, though partially, conferred this right. The fact that Britain will keep up her pledges of August 1915 1917, is retained by the ruling of the Speaker in the House of Commons regarding the right of Indian Legislature and also the nomination of Late Hinkarshan Lal to the Ministry in the Punjab, and the recent 11 per cent customs duty is but another step in the true history of Britain as to the giving of fiscal autonomy to India. While thanking the Government, while thanking the British people for the privileges thus conferred, we must help pointing out the early system of Government that has consequently been evolved. The Provincial Executive, instead of three members, now worked itself into four executive members and three ministers. In paragraph 218, the Madras-Chandrabudh Report has been taken as an Executive Council with two members. . . . One of the two executive members would be native as an Executive and the other would be an Indian. The Executive Committee is equally clear, very judiciously though it left the option to the Indian Government. The committee are of opinion that the several members of the Executive Council, as well as the members, need not exceed two members. The Government have, however, but to justify their action in establishing a very early establishment of four members. The burden is made heavier by fixing the pay of these members at Rs. 4,000 per annum each, the maximum scale provided in the schedule of the Government of India Act, 1919. The question of the minister's salary is one, which, I believe, should draw the attention of this House. The recommendations of the Executive Committee are quite significant here. They advise that ‘the status of the members should be similar to those of the members of the Executive Council but that the salaries should be fixed by the Legislative Council.’ In the same report, the same committee has suggested—which has been accepted—that the Indian members of the Council of India, in London, should be paid a higher scale of remuneration than that of the Council of India. The same principle the Committee recommends to the Legislative Council. Indian members. The same principle the Committee recommends to the Legislative Council. The Indian members now get Rs. 15,000 a year while the British members are paid only Rs. 20,000 each. No one would for a moment believe that a higher salary enhances the status of an officer. I would therefore ask the House to vote only a token salary, as is necessary, irrespective of the pay of the executive members, over whom pay we have so control. The members of this House may set an example of economy by accepting a single first-class ticket with a servant and the travelling allowance of all first-class officers must be similarly curtailed.

“The Director of Industries, in his address before the Industrial Commission said that ‘Madras is and will remain an agricultural country’. Madras has been as a matter of fact purely an agricultural country, having about 50 per cent of her population depending on agricultural industry which is largely dependent on the seasonal monsoon. It is therefore necessary for the Government to be as its duty, providing enough of irrigation sources and an adequate finance fund to defy the havoc of drought and famine. The allocation of funds to these important items do not show that the Government are quite alive to the needs of the situation. The budget provides 11.25 lakhs of rupees for irrigation, and 6.64 lakhs for famine, while the agricultural department is provided with Rs. 13 lakhs, more than half of which is accounted by highly paid officers. The budget estimates for these three years show a constant rise in expenditure, is agricultural department without any substantial result.—That in 1918-20, the share is 19.54 lakhs, in 1920-21, the estimate was 23.03 lakhs, in 1921-22, the estimate was 21.13 lakhs. ‘Water and famine together,’ says Dr. Veerker ‘in India, represent the people's main needs.’ This year's budget shows an increase of 25 per cent in the expenditure, about 78 per cent of which is provided towards the pay of twelve lakhs for the Indian Agricultural service without any provision being made for the real needs of the peasantry, very rightly pointed out by Dr. Veerker. Irrigation is studied and stored and is provided with a provision of 11.25 lakhs specially, when the imperiousness of the irrigation service have been the cry everywhere. Irrigation, while promoting human, brings with it a good income to the State; and it is most regrettable that this should have found no provision in the budget, except that of a loss of 13.25 lakhs from the Government of India.

“The Government of India had a Finance Insurance Fund of 1½ crores of rupees a year. The separation of the central and provincial finances removed the necessity of such a fund. Previous however is made in the Government of India Act, that each Local Government mentioned in the Schedule IV shall contribute, out of the provincial revenues, a finance insurance fund. Schedule IV makes it imperative on the Government of Madras to set apart a sum of Rs. 6.51 lakhs. We are however that the Revenue Department which funds for the agricultural income contributes only 6.47 lakhs, thus neutralizing the very provision of the Act itself. It is most unfortunate to have made a costly provision for this year and that by way of a loss.”

Sat. March 1921.]

(The Hon'ble Mr. Tolstoy : Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Das ;
the Hon'ble Sir Ernest Davidson ; the Hon'ble the President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Tresseltan (interrupting) :—“ May I point out, Sir, that the provision required by the schedule has been made ? ”

Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Das (continuing) :—“ I submit, Sir, that the provision has not been made, if you take away the item that is included from the Loans Fund.”

“ Then comes the income under Forest Revenue which practically feeds the high officials and their heavy establishments. I give below the expenditure of the past three years :—

	Income, Lakhs.	Expenditure, Lakhs.
1919-20	36.50	55.00
1920-21	47.7	55.00
1921-22	55.54	55.00

out of the last year's income. We have not figures for these three years. Out of this year's estimate, 10.85 lakhs have been set apart for establishment and conservancy works. The Educational department cannot be very much congratulated for the grant of 158 lakhs. It will only be able to meet the increased salary of the inspectors and the teaching staff. About 15.81 lakhs go towards the expenses of the inspectors, i.e., 15 per cent is consumed. Education, except colleges and European, has been transferred. The presidents of local boards, municipalities, village boards and village panchayats are given effective control. These local bodies are, as a matter of fact, inspecting most of these institutions, and it is most, therefore, to curtail the cost of inspection and direct the grant on buildings to erect useful purposes, e.g., starting new institutions as the best supply of books or providing better sets of teachers with adequate salaries. The passing of the Elementary Education Act will be amazing. If education will be limited, as now, only to 4 per cent of the whole population in Madras. I am aware the House that the Government are never achieve the desired effect unless it strengthens the resources of the local bodies. I am very sorry to read from the report of Public Instruction for 1919-20 that the average cost of educating an Indian boy is Rs. 5-13-6, while that of an European or an Anglo-Indian is Rs. 116-52.

The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Davidson (interrupting) :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether the comparison is not usually in our case and yearly in the other ? ”

Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Das (continuing) :—“ In both cases, I speak of the annual expenditure.”

The Hon'ble the President :—“ In both cases ? ”

Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Das (continuing) :—“ Yes, Sir. I would refer the Honourable Member to the report of Public Instruction of 1919-20. I am very sorry to note from the reports of Public Instruction that the average cost of educating an Indian boy is Rs. 5-13-6 while that of an European or an Anglo-Indian is 116-52 per year. If India and Anglo-Indians were to come brothers in the same house with feelings of unity and fraternity, such glaring disparity in the standards of both the communities should very soon disappear.

“ Then comes the Police Department, which grows sooner, I am afraid, than the moon. I am afraid that in some of these, this branch of administration like the military expenditure would swallow half of our limited resources. The Government should be better advised to effect a root and branch reform. As yet, I have failed to understand why a costly sub-inspector as a matter of fact is attached to each of the District Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent when a stick of a lower salary could do the same service and thus effect a lot of savings. The system of clerical inspection which has been brought into existence since a decade is to be thoroughly questioned and revised only on strict necessity. Indians should be put in charge of districts and not other higher officers to reduce a measure of expenditure.

“ The report of the Industrial Commission deplores the neglect of the Fisheries Department by the Madras Government and points out how the Bengal Government have made the department a successful and useful one to the people. Labour and sanitation equally show their neglect also ; but what is worse, the Hon'ble the Finance Member holds out no hope of attending his duty for some years to come as the revenue could only cover expenditure.

“ On a thorough scrutiny of the budget, one feels as if the activities of the Government are to proceed at a standstill, or as the Hon'ble Member Mr. Tolstoy says, the ‘ carrying on ’ budget will drag on with little scope for any kind of new activity. We fail to understand how the Finance Member expects at present to 5 per cent on the charges of the collection. I state how the Officers to assist the real charges of collection :—

	(In 1921-22)	Collection Charge.
(1) Land Revenue	422-63	190-62
(2) Excise	552-39	46-47
(3) Forest	55-65	50-00
(4) Irrigation	80-08	22-61
(5) Registration	23-02	22-22

(*Señor Bismarck Das*; *The Hon'ble Sir Liberal Davidson*;
The Hon'ble the President; *The Hon'ble Mr. Tollerster*;
Mr. Venkatarangappa Appanadu.)

[*THE MARCH 1921.*]

"I need not make any remarks as the facts speak for themselves."

"I desire me to state that the Hon'ble Mr. Tollerster has not outlined the condition of our nation. The exporting class are always very ready on the verge of starvation. The increasing taxation, he (Mr. Tollerster) believes, has affected almost slowly the commerce of foreign goods and the means of large income on taxes, while the ryot, who grows rice, especially that the Government was based on the price of 20 or 30 years ago, has been selling rice enormous profit. Thus it is that the trader and the commerce of foreign goods pay into the treasury, the farmer for his profitable income and the latter as the result of excessive duty which affects him indirectly. It must be admitted that the trading class have and are still making very high profits owing to the abnormal rise in price at the cost of the poor having their power still. Profits, during the war and after, are phenomenally high and it is therefore more that they should pay a proportion of profits to the benefit of those poverty-stricken ryots whose money they have taken. The Government are the commerce of foreign goods. The trade returns for 1917-20 give an idea of the industrial dependency of our people. In 1917-18 the imports amounted to 246.22 crores, in 1918-19, the imports amounted to 205.2 crores."

The Hon'ble Sir Liberal Davidson (interrupting):—"May I ask, Sir, how this increasing dependence of trade returns is relevant to the budget of the Madras Government?"

Señor Bismarck Das (continuing):—"It is relevant in this way, Sir, just to explain how the commerce of foreign goods who are mostly the poor people indirectly pay the tax on customs duty, so they are indirectly taxed. In this way it is relevant."

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Honourable member is wearing his time."

Señor Bismarck Das (continuing):—"The source who are mainly commerce of these heavy imports are the people who have really become the backbone of taxation. All these general cases have added to the following local causes—"

- (1) The famine throughout the Presidency with the exception of the Dehra districts.
- (2) The very high rise in the expenditure of the costs of cultivation combined with the low returns as the result of the deterioration of the fertility of the soil.
- (3) Heavy and unrestricted export of raw materials and food-stuffs. The ryot was happier even in the years 1915-17 owing to the reduced exports.
- (4) The ryots of the mandal areas have little or no savings in the increased investment of the cost goes to the mandal. As the mandal mandalises the mandalises take away full half and even more of the gross produce, without even allowing to the cost of cultivation which has risen very high.

"Dr. Vecker writes that 'throughout large portions of the Presidency, large areas are cultivated, and large areas usually are available for grazing. Neither the Government nor the mandalaries have encouraged intensive cultivation. Extensive cultivation is encouraged and so all the poor classes of land are exploited at high agricultural expenses only to the benefit of the mandalaries.'"

The Hon'ble the President:—"Order, order. Has the Honourable member come to the end of his speech or does he intend to read to the end of his quotation?"

Señor Bismarck Das:—"I am reading only the last paragraph. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has spoken about the enhancing of the local rates on the ground that the local bodies in the western countries pay higher. In considering the question, distinction must be drawn between commercial and agricultural countries with their respective taxes of the people. Taxes for increase the local taxation in England, where local taxes include land tax and rates on houses, goods from the exchange and many other local rates. In the comparison, indicated by the Hon'ble the Finance Member as to the incidence of local taxation in England and in India has no bearing."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Tollerster:—"I rise to a point of order, Sir. I do not quite understand how income can be made up of taxes. I think the Honourable member has completely misunderstood the statement, to my satisfaction."

Señor Bismarck Das:—"Alright, Sir, I do not think I have at all misunderstood. I am going to close my speech. The time has not come, Sir, to discuss questions here in connection. Bihar and Orissa and the Punjab have already begun this and we have only to follow them. Much do I like to speak in my own words, i.e., Orissa, for the mandalaries have a right to know what we are doing here. I am afraid I shall not be understood by most of the members of the House. I therefore involve the Government and the members of this House to allow the Orissa speaking trade to join with their brethren in Bihar and Orissa and give me my natural right of expressing my thoughts in the vernacular. In so doing, Sir, I am just asking what the authors of the Madras-Chandrasekhar report and the Sir D. N. Das of the Government of India have recommended."

Mr. C. V. Venkatarangappa Appanadu:—"It was usual, Sir, in the previous Council every year to congratulate the Finance Member really after an imaginary way on the satisfactory budget produced by him. I am every to-day nobody has done it yet. I thought I might do it and was only trying to see how I could do it. By a comparison of the deficiency of other

5th MARCH 1921.]

(Mr. Venkatarangam Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Mr. Telford; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; the Hon'ble the President.)

previous probably, I think I may be able to congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Member, Sir Hendry with an income of 14 crores, they had larger deficit, then we have got. As Bengal also it was the same thing. They had a deficit of 134 lakhs with an expenditure of only 11 crores. Therefore the Finance Member should be congratulated on the fact that with an expenditure of 17 crores he has been able to manage things with only a deficit of 20 lakhs. So in this way we may congratulate him."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMAN AYYANGAR:—"May I say to the Hon'ble Member, Sir, that there is no deficit in the budget?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMAN AYYANGAR:—"Of course there is no deficit in the budget if we take the loan into consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMAN AYYANGAR:—"Yes, even taking the loan into consideration the receipts would still be more than the expenditures."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMAN AYYANGAR:—"All I can say, Sir, is that I am speaking from the figures given in the budget supplied to me day before yesterday. Unless those figures are wrong I think I am right. The two lakhs by this cross valuation may not be included in the 20 crores allotted to me. Otherwise no member will have time to speak if each cross valuation is allowed. The very first thing I read yesterday at page 2 of the budget was that there was a deficit of 20 crores and odd lakhs. I suppose the crossed entries contain also the same figure. We had a preliminary edition of the budget supplied last Saturday and to-day there is another edition in substitution of the previous one. I am not able to find any correction so far as my copies are concerned. Unless the object of the Finance Member was to make us what would have been data was to give us a list of corrections so that those who read some portions of the preliminary budget yesterday might be enabled to know what those corrections were."

DEWAS BEHAR M. RAMAKRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I should like to rise to a point of order, Sir, as to whether it is open to Hon'ble Members to refer to the second edition of the corrected edition of the estimates presented to us to-day. I contend, Sir, that the estimates that can be discussed by the House are those as originally presented."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMAN AYYANGAR:—"I still doubt whether some of the figures will not be corrected and another new edition presented to-morrow."

"Take for instance the Forest Department. It was given in reply to my question about the 14th February as that two additional appointments of Conservators of Forests had been made and within a week of so—I do not know the exact time—I hope there will be no more examinations—two Europeans were appointed permanently as conservators who in substitution of the sanction of the Secretary of State had been given special appointments. But still what do we find in the budget? We see that only four conservators are shown, whereas for the new scheme of two conservators Rs. 58,000 has been provided. I do not know whether the budget is prepared to confuse members. Probably within a week or two everything will be corrected. If this is a correct edition that expenditures item should have been shown under establishments and the number of conservators should have been 6 instead of 4. Therefore I say the Hon'ble Members of this Council on the Government benches are sometimes foolish."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I say, Sir, in correction of the statement of the Hon'ble Member that I understand the figures will be worked into the next edition of the budget. The Secretary of State's sanction was received after the budget had been worked out and a lump provision is therefore entered."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMAN AYYANGAR:—"The budget was prepared about a month ago and there is no necessity for the revision of the same. They have much work to do and probably some mistakes are allowed to remain there. Very well, Sir, we are told that reimbursement is an additional business. The Right Hon'ble Member for Finance."

The Hon'ble the President:—"Will the Hon'ble Member please resume his seat? The Hon'ble Member is not entitled to the appellation of the term 'Right Hon'ble.' I would ask the Hon'ble Member to stick to the term 'Hon'ble Member.'"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMAN AYYANGAR:—"Though it is another point, Sir, we are not entitled to the prefix honourably and yet we are called by that title."

The Hon'ble the President:—"Will the Hon'ble Member please resume his seat? I repeat Hon'ble Member is aside by my rulings."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMAN AYYANGAR:—"I was simply explaining myself, Sir."

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Hon'ble Member may proceed with the discussion."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMAN AYYANGAR:—"I was simply saying that the Hon'ble the Finance Member has stated in the beginning of his budget speech that this is a 'carrying on' budget. I am afraid not only will it carry, but it will labour and bring forth a monster in the way of additional taxation. We have clear indications of this additional taxation every the

(Mr. Venkatarangam Appayyar : the Hon'ble Mr. Fakhruddin) [8th MARCH 1921.]

poor. Of course it is said that there are other ways of meeting the demands in future, but our record in this year has been excellent. Out of last year's 6 crores and the expenses came up to 17 crores, whereas last year the expenditure was only 15 crores. When in this year's budget there is no increase of 4 crores over that of the previous one, is it possible to expect that the same expenditure would not continue in the year to come? I am afraid it is a question like that of the mother-in-law and daughter-in-law refusing to give charity. This year the Government of India has taken the part of being the mother-in-law and next year probably the Government of Madras will not be the part of the daughter-in-law for the purpose of leaving some cash. I say it deliberately because the question of retrenchment is only temporary. I may give some instances. So far as the question of salaries is concerned, I am not speaking of the salaries of the lower officials but of the European gentlemen. Nobody takes so much interest in the administration as the lower officials. Taking into consideration the position of these people they try to please the Europeans around whom they live and they do not take the whole population into consideration. It was said a few days ago by an European Member, and I am very few of them this morning, that the clerk should be paid less because the money in whose midst they live got well income. There is no reason why the clerks who live among the people should be paid less and the Europeans and other officers who also live among them be paid much more. What I say is that these members of the lower establishments are placed in such a position and in such surroundings that while much is wasted by their superior, something is wasted by them also. I hope that hereafter all distinctions between the Provincial and Imperial Services which seem to have been running for a sufficiently long period will be abolished, as I believe that distinction has already ceased to exist in the Public Works Department, where I understand Europeans are used to be paid some allowances because they are Europeans. I am simply referring to this fact with a view to show that it is impossible for our clerks and the officers of the Provincial Service to be satisfied with small sums when they see that people who do the same work or less work sometimes are paid much more. Let us take the instance of Collectors. Twenty-two Indian Civil Service Collectors are paid 7 lakhs of rupees, whereas three Provincial Service officers who are also Collectors are paid at practically half the rate and receive only 36 thousands. So far as the retrenchment is concerned, the budget is so cleverly prepared that probably we will have no retrenchment. Under the heading of Civilian District Officers' and 'Subdivisional Officers' an expenditure of 21 lakhs has been provided and a 'probable savings' of 5 lakhs is shown. I do not know whether this still amount is going to give up one-fourth of their present pay and I am afraid there will be no saving at all. I think that it is only with a view to show that both sides are equal, that that saving of 5 lakhs is shown there. The Honourable Members will see in every department that the pay of a particular European officer is much larger than the pay of all the other subordinate officers in his office. Let us take the instance of Collectors. The Indian Collectors are paid 7 lakhs, but the establishments so far as the collectors are concerned, including those of the Provincial Service Collectors are paid less than 6 lakhs. The same is the case so far as the civil judges are concerned. Take the case of a civil judge and you will see that his pay is far more than what is received by all the other subordinate officers in his office including the magistrate who probably does a good portion of his work in the office.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TONGUTURU :—“It is suggested, Sir, that the Subordinate tries the worst.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMAN, ATTORNEY :—“I was simply saying, Sir, that so far as the pay of the Judge and Collector was concerned, without referring to the nature of work, but so far as the executive work is concerned, the Subordinate does far more work than the Collector or the Judge. They place before their master all papers with office notes which later on very often take the shape of orders. There are of course very honourable exceptions, but some officers merely say 'yes' or 'no' on three notes. Many of us know it within our experience, and the Honourable Indian Civil Service Members on the front benches on the other side are very honourable exceptions and I do not say anything against them. It is well known that office notes will more or less lead to similar office orders. That is the reason, Sir, why the officers in Madras Presidency do not generally know the vernacular. It was said at the last Council by the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Fakhruddin that the proximity between the higher officers and the lower officers in this presidency was due to the fact that in some other presidencies, viz., Bombay and Bengal. What does it show? It shows that the establishments here are generally intended for the purpose of note-taking and some other similar work. The offices in South India want a larger number of clerks than the offices in Bengal or Bombay. One of the chief reasons is that the civilians here do not know the vernacular, whereas it is well known that the clerks in Bengal and Bombay know very well the vernacular languages because everybody knows there on speaking is vernacular. So when the Collector or Judge or the Executive Engineer or any other officer is paid a much larger salary than the whole establishment consisting of even 20, 30 or even 40 members, there is naturally much discontent and when the Provincial Civil Service officers who work as Collectors see that the civilians who do the same work as Collectors are paid more the discontent is all the greater. No doubt it is said that retrenchment will be made under the guidance of His Excellency in the administration. We are glad that His Excellency is going to help us in the matter. We will be very much obliged to His Excellency if he does so. We are however, that, large sums have been allotted even so far as His Excellency is concerned. I do not say that His Excellency is a party to it. The expense of his own personal staff have been increased several times in the

22nd March 1921.]

(Mr. Venkatarangam Appanavar;
the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davies; the Hon'ble Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.)

new budget. At page 61 it is shown what His Excellency's expenses are going to be this year. That shows, Sir, if I may say so, the signs of the retrenchment we are going to have. If between the last year and this year we are not going to have retrenchment, but only large increases in His Excellency's expenses what then is the retrenchment we are to have? For instance, take his own staff. The expenditure for the staff for 1921-22 is to be about 4 lakhs and 15 thousands whereas in 1920-21 it was 2 lakhs and 80 thousands."

The Hon'ble Mr. LIONEL DAVIES:—"May I ask if the Honorable Member has read the memorandum which the Finance Member put before this House in introducing the budget in which he gives reasons for the increase of expenditure?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA APPANAVAR:—"I do not say there is no explanation. I was simply saying that instead of retrenchment, there were increases and as usual explanations are given in support of them. They may be very good explanations. Those explanations we may also have next time. I do not say that explanations are."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TANGUTURI:—"May I rise to a point of order, Sir? It is not correct to say that the imposition by the Government of India on the Governors of new charges implies that the staff of His Excellency the Governor is being increased. It is transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial account."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA APPANAVAR:—"And the province pays all that. The total expenses of His Excellency for the year 1920-21 are to be Rs. 1,83,906 as against Rs. 1,67,640 last year. What I say is, Sir, that there is a very good opportunity for the Honorable Members on the other side to advise His Excellency the Governor to whom we will all be very thankful if he reduces the expenses. We have no doubt that His Excellency himself will cause retrenchment by cutting down his own expenses. The expenses His Excellency has to incur in his own department are to be very large."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TANGUTURI:—"May I rise to make a correction, Sir? These are not the touring expenses of His Excellency the Governor alone."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA APPANAVAR:—"I never said that they are the personal expenses of the Governor. I was saying that they are the expenses of the Governor and his staff."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TANGUTURI:—"And the Members of the Executive Council and the Ministers."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA APPANAVAR:—"I am afraid not. The Honorable Member will please wait for a minute before I come to that. It is said therein clearly that they are the touring expenses of the 'Head of the Province, etc.' There is no retrenchment under this head. If His Excellency only please, there can certainly be retrenchment in the touring expenses of himself, and his personal staff, such as Military Secretary, Private Secretary, etc. All these touring expenses are, Sir, for one year only."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TANGUTURI:—"Sir, the touring expenses which are being quoted are the touring expenses under the head 'Heads of Provinces—Executive Councils and Ministers'. They are the touring expenses of all these officers."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA APPANAVAR:—"All that I can say is that the touring expenses I have dealt with are expenses under heading 22 A (C) as shown for His Excellency and his personal staff and that the touring expenses so far as the Executive Council are concerned are shown in account No. 22 A (D) as Rs. 48,886 in 1921-22 against Rs. 25,000 in 1920-21 which R should be much less. This year R has been promised they would not be staying in the hills as long as before and probably they will be touring into districts more. This year the expenditure under the first head is put down as 1,65 lakhs as against 1,67,640 last year. Unless the Secretary of State or the Viceroy call for an explanation this practice of increases would go on. Last year there were four of the Executive Council and His Excellency the Governor at a lower cost."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TANGUTURI:—"May I say, Sir, that there were no Ministers last year?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA APPANAVAR:—"I know that and I will explain. The retrenchment should begin from the top and retrenchment has been made in this first by other Members also. It would not be out of place here to say that at the head of the Government when people are now doing the work of three Members hitherto. I may go further, Sir, and that some are doing that work, as His Excellency was President hitherto but now there are His Excellency, the President, and seven Members and these same people are now doing the work that was being done before by three Members. Unfortunately for us, and retrenchment has been already made in that fact, we cannot vote the salaries of Executive Councils but we can only submit a request. If there is economy among them, as it is assumed, there will be one soon. I submit that need not be fixed up. As far as Ministers are concerned, I do not want to say anything now because that subject will come up at some other time and some other honorable friends have spoken about it already. If therefore there is to be any retrenchment at all, it should come from above. There should be a general lowering. There is no use of abolishing a few clerical posts here, a few peon posts there, not even those of a few sub-inspectors. The

(*Mr. Panchabarama Ayyangar to the Hon'ble Mr. Telford; the Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.*)

[SEN. MARSH 1921.]

has been granted and the plan has been executed year after year. The whole budget shows as the Hon'ble Mr. G. G. Telford has been able to say that there has been a reduction only in the Salt department."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. Telford:—"May I suggest the Honourable Member, Sir? The reduction was in the Police department."

Mr. G. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Yes, there was probably some reduction in the Police department only so far as this year is concerned, but I was referring not to this year but to the figures for 1919-20 also."

The Hon'ble the President:—"Do I understand the Honourable Member to say that he is discussing the budget not only of this year but of previous years?"

Mr. G. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"No, Sir, I am only discussing the budget of this year and comparing it with that of previous years. What I say is that there can be no retrenchment because there has been no retrenchment for the past so many years. I have absolutely nothing to say in reference to the previous budgets. What I say is that unless serious attempts are made in retrenchment with the help of His Excellency and unless a strong committee of this Council is appointed, there is no use of retrenchment here and there. It should be from top to bottom. The salient thing is that everywhere higher officers are increased, higher services are retained and the same is the case with their salaries. I do not want to trouble the House with the number of these persons, but there is the fact that higher officers are increasing in number. It may be some lower establishments also are increased. The result is that so far as the public are concerned, they are almost entirely of additional taxation. There is another point also, Sir. We all know, Sir, what an increase in the officers and their staff means. It means that in addition to higher salaries leading to inevitable taxes the village rates to be put to more trouble by way of supplies and other things. Wherever they tend to supply only one Talukdar or one assistant or deputy collector before, they have now got at least 15 officers, some Vedicars, Sub-officers, Forest officers, etc. This Government somehow or other wants to have a large number of officers. Take the Forest Department itself. It is a department which is considered to be very troublesome in far as the public are concerned. No one can say the position of belonging to a district where there are four District Forest officers. Not only that, one-third of the whole district is covered with reserved forests and therefore one can very well understand how the people of Coimbatore suffer from the Forest Department. It is said that the Forest Department is a department which yields a good income. But unfortunately, the budget shows that income and expenditure are almost equal. When people are troubled."

The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson:—"May I rise to inquire, Sir, whether the Honourable Member has read paragraph 13 of the memorandum presented by the Finance Member in connection with the Forest Department, and also whether his Committee has not been assembled?"

Mr. G. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I have read it and I may request the Honourable Member to read it again. So far as I have read, I maintain the position. If it is wrong, I am open to correction. It is stated in that memorandum that this year the yield has been fairly good and with all expenditures as in previous years the Forest department has been able to yield. The expenditures and income, so far as this year is concerned, are, I do not say exactly, but practically the same. I put it to the House through you, Sir, is it desirable that such things should go on? All that I wish to say regarding officers in that case of the Forest Department is able to do the work done by the men of the Imperial Service. Retrenchment can be effected in two ways, namely cutting down the number of officers from the top to the bottom. There is no use of taking down the appointments of a few clerks here and a few peons there. Take the case of about 200 peons, and when we calculate it, their pay is after all nothing when compared with that of a conservator and it is not equal to half the pay of two conservators of forests, and two such appointments have been recently provided by the Government when we are all crying for retrenchment. Those two appointments might have been kept vacant. So far as these aspects are concerned, I may give an example in my district, simply to show the fact."

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Honourable Member is so much aware that he has well passed the time-limit."

Mr. G. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I was not aware of it, Sir, but I will certainly finish soon. I request you, Sir, to reduce the time taken by me by the time taken up by over-embellishment of it. What I was about to say was only in the shape of a general observation. I would appeal to the Hon'ble the Finance Member and the other Members on the right bank bench of this Council to take into their consideration a co-opt expert view. I have been told and I have read several reports that the appointment of Chief Conservators of Forests has helped the Government very much because in some instances the department work. I have also heard some people say that so far as the department is concerned, it is helpful only to the European members."

27th MARCH 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Sir Isaac Davidson : Mr. Venkataswami Ayyangar : the Hon'ble the President : Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.)*

The Hon'ble Sir Isaac Davidson :—“The Hon'ble members in order, Sir, in making such an implication? He is rightly condemning the head of a great department. I ask you, Sir, if there is not an implication in this.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATASWAMI AYYANGAR :—“There is no implication at all. What I say is that he is more in touch with the higher European officials, but he is not in touch with the people and their grievances as he is remedy them. He is not also in touch with the men of the Provincial Service. I may add it is the same with regard to the other departments.”

“I am coming to exports and shall finish with that. It is very often said that the people grow a holy place are always unhappy. So far as Combarber is concerned, it is a district which has got the luxury of four District Forest Officers but also the Forest College and the Agricultural College. Combarber produces a number of valuable products, cotton, betel, rice. Betel is produced as the soil is favourable for the growth of that crop, while four or five crops of the Agricultural College. These, various have come and even every the betel crop, which has become absolutely useless. Attempts were made to get the experts of the Agricultural department. Even now I am in correspondence with the Director, who referred me to the Forest experts. Though I requested the Director to come and see the place, in process, he has referred me to the Entomologist. I wanted to be sure of something being done for he said it would be more satisfactory if I wrote to his subordinates. The Entomologist had been informed before but to no use. So far as the betel is concerned, the women still raise every a large portion of the manure. I will now refer to the cotton crop. A great defect.”

The Hon'ble the President :—“I really do not want to interrupt the Hon'ble Member. Apparently he feels very strongly to the matter and therefore I should like to allow him some time, but in fairness to the other Hon'ble Members I must say he has exceeded his time-limit. I had hoped that he would have some regard for general rules. I trust that he will wind up.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATASWAMI AYYANGAR :—“Thank you, Sir, I am winding up presently. As regards exports, I am reminded of an old proverb which was recorded the experience of a big when it was complained to him that there was pest there. The cotton growers of Combarber district suffered very much as a result of the cotton was, which spoiled the crop. So far as some taluk are concerned, August and September are very good picking months. When the people complained of worms, they were asked to remove all the plants in the whole district or before the 1st of August whether there were fruits or flowers because of these worms and to keep the lands vacant like that for two or three months. Of course, there would be no cotton plants and therefore no cotton. Therefore I simply say that experts are not sometimes of great utility and our great faith in experts is of no use.”

“So far as the Educational department is concerned, I simply want to say a word about the present system so far as the college department is concerned. The scholarships offered of that department were getting before grade increments and used to get Rs. 250 in about ten years under the old scale. It was much better than the present scale under which it will take twenty years for them to get that grade.”

“But, nevertheless, Sir, will come only if we make real useful efforts and I hope that such efforts will really be made by all soon.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“Mr. President, I find myself really unable to offer my congratulations to the Finance Member not because that in my opinion he does not deserve them but because I fear that the congratulations from any member of the House or from me in particular might perhaps make him think that there is anything radically wrong with the budget. Although he has the justification and the satisfaction of presenting his budget under the new dispensation for the consideration and discussion of this Council, I fear it is his last—merely had look I think—to witness this spectacle by an unopposed presentation of the budget, his own creation, lying on the table in front of him being directed by action and laymen under his very nose. I do not at all blame him for the budget for as the Finance Member, he has to do his best according to his cloth. But my complaint is that the cloth he has purchased is very costly and that he has paid more than its due value.”

“Now, I should like with the permission of the President, and of the House to offer only a few remarks. Already I find the flood-gates of criticism being directed with a vengeance against the Finance Member who I see as in a position to take care of himself. So far as I am concerned I feel it incumbent upon me to offer a few remarks of a general nature. When I went through the memorandum this morning and when I sat down after getting through it, a feeling of depression swept over me. The way that thing that started my attention as soon as I took this paper was this oblique words or phrase ‘murmuring on.’ Some now is the Council, we bring together with this expression, I was at my wife and if know what the phrase really meant. When I sat down I was talking to myself about the matter to which I found a close parallel of this budget had existed in the past. I found myself being afflicted with a feeling, really, really, and indeed, and indeed, as the very words of bankruptcy. That is the feeling which I find it difficult or impossible to resist. And after hearing some of the frenzied criticisms that have been presented by various speakers, I regret to note that the feeling of depression has become somewhat firmer. There is a loud complaint all over the country that we

(Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar : the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson :—[SIR MAJOR 1921.
the Hon'ble the President.]

most sorry as the retrenchment policy with a vengeance. That new appointments have been created, that higher retrenchments have been effected, that extravagant time-scales have been sanctioned—these are all matters of common knowledge into the details of which it would be useless to go at length. But this much we are bound to state for the consideration of this House, namely, that when the Government, for some reason or other, thought it necessary to better the condition of their own officers, they should have applied their hand to the men in the lower rungs of the ladder and instead of that they have chosen to begin from the top. That is the reason why some of the Honourable Members who have previously spoken wasted so much of the huge bag of the administration. The reason appears to be that the officers, whose salary had been raised very largely, had not been set back to any appreciable extent by the retrenchment, and if at all they had been effected, only a portion of their savings would have been effected. I am in favour of retrenchment all through at once, provided the retrenchment comes from the top. But if for some reason or other it is confined to enormous retrenchment from the bottom I, for one, would seriously doubt it, for I am afraid that not only it would be a suicidal step to take but at the same time it would land the administration into a chaos and it is likely to set dark forces of disorder and discontent unloosed and unrestrained.

* Page 2 of the memorandum gives us some of the statistics which furnish amusing reading. I was at a loss to understand why the statement indicating the figures for the last three decades should be set out there. We find under the heading Land Revenue, the income going up by 62 per cent from 1861 to 1921. Is it for the purpose of satisfying us or satisfying the public that the people in this country are growing rich and prosperous? If it were stated by any member of this House that it is a sign of prosperity, that it shows that people are growing rich, I venture to submit that people are growing rich in the immensity of their poverty. The fact showing that the people are becoming rich that only shows that the Government have been able to reduce the amount in the short space of thirty years. As regards the income tax the income in 1881-82 was £21,50 lakhs; now, the budgeted income for the coming year is £26.1. It has gone up by 450 per cent. What does that show, Sir? It shows indubitably that the drink bill is on the increase. It does not necessarily show that the people are growing rich but it shows the bad habit, notwithstanding certain restrictions, that has got a firm hold. In these days when people are everywhere trying to reduce intemperance and ensure temperance, it is sad to contemplate the Government realising as much as five and a half crores of rupees, very much more than one-third of the total income realisable by the local bodies. That is really a sorry spectacle.

* Various speakers have referred to various aspects of situation and members of this House may know that it is often said by publicists and politicians that industrial education must occupy political attention. We, members of this House, are supposed to be the products of political education. What about the industrial education that ought to have provided it? Going through the budget, I do not find that the budget contains any programme in the direction of industrial education. It is incumbent upon the department of industry to see that industrial schools imparting education in commerce and other fields of activity are opened at important centres; for it seems to me that the time is come when the country, to serve itself and to find its proper place in the family of nations must have more of the same. I would certainly prefer a man of the muscle to a man of the brain. I have not been able to procure so far, anything striking or illuminating in the memorandum submitted to us by the Hon'ble the Finance Member.

* The Honourable Member for Cuddapah was either hard upon the taluquars. I confess, with all respect to him, that I am for the continuance of the old system of village taluquars. The police also come in for a certain amount of criticism at the hands of some of the members. Though I have agreed the reduction of the police establishment as a whole, I for one am for the retention of one section of that department, which has been a source of annoyance, of unnecessary litigation to many respectable men and that department is none other than the Original Investigation or the Intelligence Department that exists for the purpose of shadowing and annoying respectable persons. I have known some of these people going about the country.

The Hon'ble LIONEL DAVIDSON (interrupting):—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Honourable Member is in order in saying that the department exists only for the purpose of shadowing and annoying respectable persons?"

MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"That is the effect of it and I have known some instances and I suggested it, Sir, I am conscious that I am not abusing the privilege—I am a lawyer myself—and I make the statement with full sense of responsibility."

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Honourable Member had better address the chair."

MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"With regard to medical aid, members of this House are somewhat like spending departments are in charge of the Ministry. Whether it is done purposely to bring the ministry into discredit or not."

The Hon'ble the President:—"I do not know whether that has anything to do with the subject. What is the object of saying that the transfer was carried out for the purpose of

20th March 1921.] *(The Hon'ble the President; Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar;
Mr. S. Somanatha Pillai.)*

discrediting the Ministers? It is travelling far beyond the scope of the discussion. I am anxious not to interfere in any way with the course of the debate. I must appeal to all Honorable Members to recognize that the reputation of the Council is in their own hands and if they indulge in speeches made at random the House will suffer in reputation. I appeal to the Honorable Member himself to consider whether it is worth while putting this aspect before the House."

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar:—"I do not pursue it, Sir. By way of argument I thought I might bring in those facts. But in deference to the chair, I won't pursue it any further. So far as the department in charge of the Ministers is concerned, everybody recognizes that these departments are what are known as spending departments, the departments of public health and sanitation. It is absolutely necessary that we must find funds for the purpose of strengthening the departments wherewith the departments may be able to branch into various money schemes of practical value and utility. It will be a scheme and satisfaction to the agriculturists and to the taxpayers. Suppose we go back to our houses and we are put the question 'out of the budget revenue of about sixteen and odd crores how much money is to be given for our betterment', we are bound to give a satisfactory answer. And I have only this obligation to fulfil, viz., that it is incumbent on the House to frame the budget so as to strengthen the hands of the Ministers and thereby directly see that the money benefits or profits the people in this country."

"And as regards medical institutions, I for one would certainly welcome the employment of an extra assistant surgeon industrial headquarters; for, whenever serious epidemics like cholera or plague or smallpox prevail we find it difficult to have recourse to medical aid. I do not think the appointment of an extra surgeon for every district is likely to drain the resources of the Medical Department."

"Then as far as the provisionary magistrates in this City are concerned, I understood that there are 54 honorary magistrates who work extra a week and I have had interviews with them and some of them have told me that they are able to get through the work before 2 or 3 p.m. When you have a large number of 54 honorary magistrates the question that naturally arises for the consideration is as to the necessity for their day-long magistracy in the City. I refer to this for the purpose of showing how far it is desirable or possible to direct our attention to various lines of retrenchment and to see if particular items could not be cut down and some more money allotted for objects of greater importance and greater utility. As regards the village officers and also the non-pensioned officers, there has been a national cry; but the real difficulty seems to be one of funds and I am not quite sure, though I will be glad, if some extra allowance is given to them, say an addition of Rs. 5 to what is recommended by the new Madras Committee. I may also tell the Finance Member that people will be satisfied if in addition to their being put on a time-scale their part-services are also reduced and that will be the nature of a compromise which I state for the sympathetic consideration of the Finance Member, although I know it is not certainly pleasing upon him. And as for the reduction of salaries of Ministers and other things, I do not think that this is the stage for that and I think some of us may reserve our remarks when the matter comes up for discussion at a later stage."

"On the whole, I venture to submit with confidence that this budget cannot be regarded as a hopeful budget but must be viewed as an unsatisfactory and disappointing one. Unless it is possible for us to retrench all along the line, and to put our efforts in the direction of economy, I am afraid it is likely not only to place us on the verge of bankruptcy but actually precipitate and plunge us into the abyss of bankruptcy which, however, I have not the slightest doubt true statesmanship will try to avoid. With these observations I shall close my remarks."

Mr. S. Somanatha Pillai:—"Mr. President, I have been very closely listening to the speeches of many Honorable Members and after listening to them I have found many discussions. One is that the portion of the Hon'ble the Finance Member is a very honorable one. The second is the starting of the new era of Reformed Government is a very happy one. For it is better to start with defects than to end with the same. So, I am very glad that the budget is one with a defect behind."

"As regards general remarks on the budget I have very little to add to what has already been said. The sources of income are chiefly from lands and excise. The highest is that from lands where the income has multiplied from 382 lakhs to 625 lakhs. Next comes excise. Let us see who pays these taxes. The land revenue the land-owners pay; and the excise the poor man pays; for, the majority of the liquor consumed is toddy and toddy is drunk only by poor people. And it is their money that goes to accumulate a large surplus of this income. As regards excise it is the ligants that pay. And forests, of course, the poor people as well as the rich pay. The income from registration is largely from rich people and that from irrigation from the landless."

"Next, whether the expenditure goes to the benefit of the taxpayers. As regards the land revenue the collection of revenue, it goes without saying that there should be efforts to collect the money from the taxpayers. But having too many of them is the same as saying that too many cooks spoil the broth. As regards stamps it is only a self-inflicted tax. It is the ligants who go to the court that pay for them. We need not find much money for it. But the judicial administration consumes a great deal of money. And unfortunately the more paid by the Government are not as much as the taxes levied by the ligants itself. The ligants pay not only in the stamps and court expenses but in the value, and to the men who send him to the

(Mr. S. Somanadram Pillai.)

[See March 1921.]

whit's house. There is no use of finding fault with the Government because the tax has increased. It is the Privilege that reduces the country to pauperism. It makes litigation then has entered the country to such a poor condition. For that who is to blame. A part of that blame should be fixed in the judicial administration. Of course courts are increasing and judges are scarce increasing. Of course I cannot find fault with the judges because they are good and they are doing their work. But we do not know what they do. Generally, one bench does one case and another bench is a quite contrary way. I have myself the practical experience of it. I have myself had one case. Apart from that, as regards the protective works I see the strengthening of Police has really increased. It has increased from 110 to 136 lakhs. Correspondingly the jail administration has also increased. If Police has increased there must be less work for the jails and I do not understand why there should be this corresponding increase in both. That clearly shows that the Police department is not working well and does not deserve any increase. But there are all these things according to my view. As regards the education, I have myself seen that education. I pay more attention to education. Of course there was a complaint that only 17 lakhs of rupees is given to higher education. I say that that is even less now; for, it is less for the Indians themselves to have arts colleges supported by their own money. The Government need not pay the salaries of arts colleges except the science branch. We must encourage only science, for it is science that made them to defy the whole world. For it is science that will make India great. Only science should be encouraged; and all other arts, when are they? All other professions are only consumers but not producers. So, emphatically, I am against other education. Those who like higher education in other branches, let them encourage it by organizing their own establishments. In my opinion, it looks a few such. As regards the primary education, very little is allotted to it. Only one lakh is allotted. There are eight million pupils. It comes to less than three pice to each pupil. It is very little. It will have no effect at all for elevating these pupils. Of course they say that 15 lakhs is given to primary education. Analyse it very well, it gives very little to people who deserve primary education. Every laborer, if he is educated well, becomes a skilled laborer and secondary education is necessary to have a general knowledge of the world, to have the benefits of the good Government and to believe himself is a better way suitable to the conditions of the country and the welfare of the people. As regards higher education, if it should be laid down that passed school fees are sufficient for Government parts, there will be none to the schools except those who read for the sake of education. Others will stop with school fees and then begin technical education. As regards industry the provision made is very little. What I mean by industry is such industries as the match-box industry, glass industry, better industry and so on. Every little thing which will go to swell the treasury. Of course, it is not our Indian habit to turn our attention to commerce. In the world only commerce will bring in wealth and to turn our attention to commerce. Our people are primarily agricultural people and secondly Government officials working also. Our people are primarily agricultural laborers, for unless we induce the common people. So many of us are agricultural laborers, for unless we induce the common people to work in the minds of our people by giving professional education, we cannot improve our wealth. If that is done, any amount of tax can be levied. As regards payment of higher officers, there was some complaint. It may be reasonable. But what I say is that he is paid not so much for doing his duty as for the responsibility that he bears. Every responsible officer should be properly paid. He has got some mental work than physical work. From the time of the East India Company, the pay has been increasing. We have heard of the time when the Government of provinces were paid very little. Gradually, when attention came to and increased the salaries according to the responsibilities of the positions which they occupy. So what all we can say is that there is no need for a number of officers of the same grade; for, it would be like having too many cooks with less number of guests. If we have too many officers already and if their pay be increased let us not drive those that had already been employed. But our request would be not to add more.

As regards the budget, it is only a proposal. All of us have got experience of a family budget. The budget exceeds our actual expenses. But here the Finance Member has very carefully given a little more margin, so that when cut down it may come to the actual expenses. In the matter of primary education and education of pupils, as regards the demergering of arts colleges I am deeply for them. As regards the other three, I leave it to the Finance Member. The position of the Finance Member is a very difficult one. Of course, it is open to the Honorable Members to criticize the budget presented by him, but not as strictly as our Members seem to think. Of course, it is only those that expect well that ask for more food. It is the natural tendency of every native and every country is demand more salaries. There are inferior officers crying for food and there are superior officers who are crying for costly dresses and other luxuries. It is left to the good sense of the Government to grant or not to grant these officers increased salaries. But the salary can given cannot be reduced. I am dead against it. As regards duty allowances, officers are supposed to be always on duty and I do not understand what that means. I am not much surprised with the official ways. On the whole, whatever may be the opinion of the other Members, I congratulate the Honorable the Finance Member for the able way in which he has presented the budget. I think he has anticipated all these attacks. They are welcome. For this year, our Members take this as a lesson, for to be forewarned is to be furnished, and they will be able to carry in the next year, the administration in a very smooth manner without any difficulty, because in the beginning they have experienced the difficulty. With these few words, I once more congratulate the Honorable the Finance Member and the Ministers.

Star March 1921.]

(*Mrs. Tangaric Palai; M. Ramaswami Rao,
the Hon'ble the President; Mrs. E. M. Macphail.*)

MR. T. C. TANGARIC PALAI.—“Mr. President, the budget which has been presented by the Hon'ble Member for Finance has two aspects. It is circumspect in one way because it makes provision for the levy of fresh taxation. It is also parsimonious because it has followed no practical policy for the Ministers who are in charge of the transferred subjects to handle their subjects properly. Mr. President, this budget clearly shows what we are up to in this system of dandyism we observed that it would not work properly because the amount of the purse would not be in the hands of the Ministers. That has been the case now. The Member for Finance has merely made those Ministers to be in charge of their subjects without giving enough of funds to see that the subjects entrusted to them are carried out. Take the question of education. What could our Minister do with a small purse?”

“Mr. President, retrenchment is a thing which ought to be taken in hand. It ought not to be entirely left to the option of His Excellency and a few Council Members. We are not disputing it, but the question is whether we could get on without these things. A Committee of Ways and Means should be constituted to find out the funds necessary for the administration of the transferred subjects. For the present, the agitation of the sub-governed officers is a thing which ought to be very carefully watched. It is those officers who wield the administrative power. As Mr. Venkataswami Aiyangar observed, they are the backbone of the administration. Their cry should not be a cry in the wilderness. They have been asking for more for a long time and they must be satisfied. The question can be easily solved only by way of retrenchment in other directions.”

“Now look at the budget of the Public Works Department. Many of the expenditures which are needed are useless for the present. The actual expenditure incurred, as shown in the statement, though generally less, will ultimately be found to be very high and it will not be enough on without fresh taxation, and then more taxes will be levied. Thus being the case, the best thing for retrenchment would be to stop all acquisition of lands and buildings or further extensions, until we are on a firm basis and until the wants of the people who really work are satisfied. Now, these subjects which are being placed in the hands of the Ministers should be carefully watched. Their hands must be strengthened, they must be given enough funds to carry on their work. I am sure the House will be in a position to strengthen their hands by giving them greater power and greater control and purse enough to carry on their work.”

“Now the question of industry is a thing which ought not to be overlooked. As the budget stands, it does not show that Government are taking any steps to give industrial education to the people. The present cry is that the education imparted to our boys is useless and some people are of the opinion that it produces slave mentality, I would say a morbid mentality. It is high time that we started industrial schools, for that purpose the recommendations of the Reddie's Report should be given effect to. The school fund administration should be encouraged and the people should be able to save a living wage. Nowadays, a graduate is able to get only a quill-drawer's pay of Rs. 30 or 35. There is no use of wasting time in collegiate education. It is high time that the Government should take into consideration the fact that these are the people for whom they should devote their money and give them proper training. Now as regards the allotment to the University, nothing more should be done, and any extensions for university purposes should be stopped. Retrenchment in that line should be taken to be held immediately and a large sum of over 70 lakhs can be assigned to meet the wants of other purposes. With these few words, I submit that the budget presented is not very satisfactory.”

DYAN BHADUR M. RAMASWAMI RAO PATTEL.—“May I know, Sir, whether the House is to adjourn?”

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT.—“No. Does any Honourable Member wish to speak?”

Mrs. E. M. MACPHEIL.—“As far as I am concerned, the usual criticism on the budget have been made, viz., that there is not enough money and that it is not desirable to impose taxation. I do not propose to speak about the budget in general, but I may point out that people often make their views for economy in general, who at the same time are demanding increased expenditures on things in which they are interested and especially as the part of the money which they expend. What I want to do is to repeat what I said last year in favour of more government business to aided schools and colleges. I have looked at the budget and I see that previously no increase has been proposed this year. The amount given to aided colleges last year was Rs. 3,55,888, and although it was pointed out that it was desirable to increase that sum, no increase has been made this year so far as I can make out. There has been some little addition made to the money granted to secondary aided education. Now I do wish to improve upon the House and upon the Minister in charge of this subject first of all that aided schools and colleges are doing the work of the Government and that they are doing it at very much less cost than Government schools and colleges can. It is therefore desirable that Government should either encourage aided schools and colleges when the policy of taking over were schools and colleges have private bodies in which they will have to make a large expenditure, solely because they are Government institutions. It is perfectly true that owing to the small amount which the Government grants to aided schools and colleges, teachers and instructors in them are insufficiently paid. Also in some cases it may be, as pointed out by Dr. Slater, they are shamefully paid. What I want to

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 6th day of March 1922, the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopal Acheswari, M.C.S., presiding.

The Secretary then read the following questions in order:—

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M.R. Ry. B. P. Devanajula Nayudu Garu.

400 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance whether—

(a) It is true that, with regard to the smuggling of gold into British India, the usual fine of Rs. 2 per sovereign was not imposed but the fine of Rs. 10 per sovereign and Rs. 60 per American gold dollar were imposed; and the parties were directed to redeem the gold under section 153 of the Sea Customs Act after paying such fines;

(b) it is true that in some cases the parties were refused permission to redeem them even after paying such fines, though their orders of confiscation contained a clause for redemption;

(c) the imposition of the full market value of the sovereign did not render the right of redemption conferred by section 153 nugatory;

(d) it is not reasonable to impose duties or trade the usual fine and allow the parties redemption under section 153 of the Sea Customs Act; and

(e) the petitions for lowering the fines were all dismissed by the Board of Revenue.

smuggling of
gold into
British India.

401 A.—(a) There is no such thing as a 'usual fine' for an offence. When Customs penalties fail to deter, higher penalties have to be imposed.

(b) In some cases the smuggled gold was seized under the Gold Import Act, 1917.

(c) When persistent smuggling renders deterrent penalties necessary, it may happen that the penalty equals or exceeds the value of the goods smuggled.

(d) The penalty imposed in any particular case must depend upon the circumstances of the case.

(e) The answer is in the negative.

M.R. Ry. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar Aravali.

402 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Public Works—

(a) whether the Government have received petitions from merchants and bankers of Basapur and other towns of the Salem district requesting to open telegraphic communication to their place;

(b) what steps have been taken in the matter;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the places mentioned are big bulk trading centres and that their trade suffers much for want of telegraphic communication; and

(d) whether the Government cannot take early action for opening the telegraphic communication to the two places.

Telegraph
communication
to Basapur
and other
places.

403 A.—(a) & (b) No petitions have been received by the Government. They understood however that petitions have been sent by the Postmaster-General and the matter is under correspondence with the Director of Telegraph Engineering, Southern Circle, Madras.

(c) The Government are making the necessary enquiries.

(d) They will take action as soon as the proposals have been received from the Postmaster-General.

M.R. Ry. Rao Sahib P. C. Ellirajula Nayudu Garu.

404 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the House Member—

(a) whether how many appointments of Collectors and District Magistrates have been listed as open for members of Provincial Civil Service on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission;

(b) to furnish a list of Brahman, non-Brahman, Mohammedan and Indian Christian incumbents of these posts (permanent and acting) that have been directly recruited during the last ten years;

(c) to state the principles on which the officers of the Provincial Service have been selected for these posts; and

(d) if it is a fact that senior grade non-Brahman deputy collectors have been superseded for this selection and junior Brahman deputy collectors appointed.

Latest posts
open to
Provincial
Civil Service
Officers.

(*Mr. Shri Jagdish Nagesh; the Hon'ble Mr. Sahib-ud-din Sahib; [22nd MARCH 1922.
Mr. Shanmukham Chettyar; Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar;
Mr. M. Ramasubrahmanya Rao; Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.]*

495 A.—(a) No posts of Collectors and District Magistrates have been listed for members of the Provincial Civil Services Service on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission. The Commission's recommendation was for a reduction of such posts [paragraph 112 of enclosure X to the report].

(b) The question is not understood. There is no direct recruitment of Collectors from any constituency.

(c) Promotions to district posts are made on the basis of proved merit and ability.

(d) The officers selected have passed over both Brahmins, non-Brahmins and Europeans.

Shri Sahib V. C. Subramanyam Nagesh:—Will the Government be pleased to recruit some non-Brahmin deputy collectors?

(In the absence of the Hon'ble the Home Member, The Hon'ble Khar Bahadur Mishra was present.)
Hon'ble Mr. Sahib Nagesh:—“I do not think, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member is right in his presumption that non-Brahmin deputy collectors have not been recruited.”

M.R. R. K. Shanmukham Chettyar, Avargal.

494 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Public Works—

(a) to state the price paid for the purchase of the ‘Central Hotel’ at Ooty;

(b) to state whether the management of the above hotel—now ‘Wellington House’—is to be under the Government, or whether it is to be entrusted to any private individual; and

(c) if the management of the hotel is to be granted to any private individual, to state the terms of the grant.

194 A.—(a) Rs. 90,000.

(b) & (c) The catering scheme is being run by Government.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chettyar:—“Whether the ‘Central Hotel’ at Ootacamund is being exclusively for Government officers and if so, whether all officers, Indian and European, will be accommodated therein?”

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—“I have been asked by the Hon'ble the Minister for Public Works to reply to this question. It is meant for all officers, Indian and European.”

Down Bahadur M. Ramaswami Rao Parvath:—“I should like to know what exactly there was to motivate the running of a hotel by the Government when there is a presumably accommodation at Ootacamund?”

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—“The hotel was taken up because accommodation was found almost impossible for some Government officials and the method by which the Government is running the hotel is on a co-operative system.”

Down Bahadur M. Ramaswami Rao Parvath:—“I do not understand the meaning of co-operative system. Are the Government officers contributing to its maintenance?”

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—“Yes, Sir, those who stay in it are contributing to its maintenance.”

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—“Mr. President, as I was going through the budget I recollect an old incident. It was this. Some years ago I had the necessity of preparing a budget and as I was preparing it I found that the receipts fell somewhat short of the expenditure. My officer immediately increased the receipts under certain items and put down the previous year's actual receipts or the receipts of any year at all. I am afraid that some such process has been adopted with regard to this budget also. I find, for example, under the head of Land Revenue, the Budget provides for an increase of 25 lakhs, under Excise an increase of 15 lakhs, under Stamp & Sweets, under Feroz 5 lakhs, under Registration 3 lakhs and so on. Now, Sir, under Land Revenue I don't know how the Government estimate the increase to occur. Are they going to estimate the amounts in any district or division? If they are going to do so, what becomes of the resolution which was recently passed by this House that the land assessment revision should not take place pending the enactment of a statute. Again, Sir, under Excise in the budget, there is an increase of 14 lakhs. It is a well known fact that this year there have been no sales in several taluks. I am also told that the Government have issued orders to the various district officers to give some sort of concession to holders and ask them to bid with almost no assurance that if they should insist a loss the Government are prepared to sympathetically consider their claims for surrender. What with the hasty assessment on one side and what with the economic distress prevailing in the various districts in the Presidency on the other side, I am unable to understand how the Government can with any certainty budget for an increase under Excise. When the season is not favourable, when people are suffering very much, it is not only the excise revenue and the land revenue that suffer but also the revenue from stamps, funds, registration and so on. If my presumption is correct, I think there is not going to be any increase of revenue under any of these heads. It appears to me that the Government are not likely to realise the receipts to the extent they have budgeted for, but I cannot say the same thing as regards expenditure, for there are many

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(Mr. Honorable Minister; the Hon. Mr. Taché.)

facility for spending more than even the budgeted amount. In the present year's budget most of the increase goes to salary for the officers. I presume there is no other so prohibitive as to refuse to draw the additional salary that has been mentioned to him.

"So then on the one side we have the receipts are increased and on the other side the expenses are likely to exceed the provision made in the budget. It is for us to consider on whom is all this amount going to be spent. The main part of the revenue is contributed consistently by the poor people in this country. The land revenue gives us nearly 37 per cent of the total revenue and the excise gives 33 per cent and the people who pay land revenue are mostly poor potatoes and I venture to say also that the people who pay land revenue are mostly poor potatoes and I venture to say also that the people who contribute to the excise taxes are also very poor people. The well-to-do people who contribute to the excise taxes are few but those who consume toby and arrack are large in numbers and belong to the poorer classes. So between them, the Excise and Land Revenue departments contribute 70 per cent of the total receipts and if you take the proportion contributed by the poorer classes of the excise revenue. We shall now turn and see who has the benefit of all this amount. One would expect that at least the amounts provided for expenditure under Education, Medicine, Public Health, Agriculture and Industries, would go altogether for the promotion of the welfare of the poorer people. But a perusal of the budget shows that not more than half of the amount goes directly to promote the welfare of these people. Over half of it is being spent on what are large salaries, on inspecting agencies, provision of horses and so on. As regards the other heads about 60 per cent of the total expenditure goes to establishments alone, which, I need remind you, does not include those employed and paid for under Education, Medicine, Public Health, Agriculture and Industries. If the poor people are paying most of the revenue and most of it is spent on behalf of some people other than those who contribute the revenue, then there is something wrong with the system of administration. Justice requires that the people who pay should get an adequate return, and I am sorry to say that not much of it is to be found in this budget. If we really mean to do good by the people whom we have come here to represent I think something definite and tangible should be done for their welfare and among these things requiring to be done, I should put down, as first and foremost, the abolition of drink. It may sound rather alarming, Sir, at the first sight, but I really confess that, after all the professions we have made in and out of the Council, after all that we have said about the evils of drink and other things, it does not stand to reason that we should hesitate over this matter. If the House or the Minister responsible for the administration are not prepared to go to the extreme length, I suggest that they should at least lay down a clear and definite policy that they will see that the drink evil is put an end to in the course of two or three years. The policy Minister prevailing is supposed to be aimed at a reduction of consumption of intoxicants. Measures of revenue and minimum of consumption is a phrase that we have heard often. But, Sir, that formula like many other formulae is worked in quite a different way in position. In actual administration has resulted in measures of restriction and measures of consumption. For after year the Government profess to abolish some drink shops. But they are unimportant ones and there always is a doubtful value. If there are a hundred shops and if all of a sudden the number of shops is reduced to thirty we increase the number of hidden to the shops. Those people who are thrown out of their work so to speak bid for and try to secure one or the other of the remaining shops; so that the Government occasionally or unconsciously create an unhealthy competition among the hidden with the result that shops are knocked down far, substantially high sums and when the successful bidder has done by the fact that they must get the money necessary to pay the rental, they have recourse to all sorts of devices to obtain the money. They start gambling houses and provide all sorts of other means to attract the unwary. This policy must be put an end to. It may be phrased that it will result in a loss of revenue. The other day I read in a paper that though the liquor traffic was abolished in its entirety in America in a certain State, it did not result in any loss of all, but rather an increase. The explanation given there was that it meant a reduction of expenditure in several directions. So I expect that if this traffic is done away with we should have less of crime and I think the police force may be reduced and as illegals will grow less some courts of law may be closed and so on.

"Another argument advanced is that there will be a lot of illicit traffic in liquor. If there is illicit distillation and illicit traffic in liquor, that could not without the knowledge of the Government officials but with their knowledge. They said either because the Government officials connive at the malpractice or because they are helpless to prevent that. I know there are some debates in which illicit distillation is going on in the present day. The Government themselves are aware, but they dare not take any action against those concerned. There are other places where this thing is going on and the Government officials have probably a share in the illicit traffic and they allow it to go on."

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Taché:—"The Honourable Member is making various allegations against a class of public servants. Is he prepared to substantiate the allegation that there are Government servants who take a share in the illicit traffic?"

Mr. A. RABENANTIA HERBERT:—"I shall give later on the information that the Honourable Member wants. I do not think he wants the names and other things."

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Taché:—"Certainly I do."

Mr. A. RABENANTIA HERBERT:—"There is my friend here and we will both give the information we have."

"The poor people also require in their own interests that there should be a supervision of the executive from the political functions. I am extremely sorry to say that this has not been

(Mr. Rangaswami Mudaliyar : Mr. Mahomed Ali, the Hon'ble K. Srinivas
9th March 1923.)
Apparar; the Hon'ble Mr. Thekkumkari)

support of this House in their endeavours to wrest from the bureaucracy the reserved subjects which it wants to keep—I do not know for how long—and also in their endeavours to secure the expenditure in the several departments under their control."

K. S. BHASAR BHANUJAN UDAY BHASAR BHASAR :—"Sir, I have gone through the whole budget and I find that there are many items of expenditure that can well be avoided in the budget of this year. When Government have not yet satisfied the non-official officers with regard to their demand for increased salaries, I do not think Government are justified in budgeting various items of expenditure which are not at all absolutely essential. For instance, I should just like to point out some of these items. I talk for official purposes for 2000 rupees in Madras, another 2 lakhs for a similar purpose at Coimbatore. I also find that we are committing ourselves to an expenditure of 3 lakhs for improvements to the General Hospital which is ultimately to be reserved to some other use and I also find another expenditure of 22 lakhs for improvements to the Madras University Club. These are some of the items of expenditure which will show."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivas Aiyangar (interrupting) :—"The figure for the Madras University Club is Rs. 22,000 and not 22 lakhs."

K. S. BHASAR BHANUJAN UDAY BHASAR BHASAR (continuing) :—"I am sorry for the slip. What I wish to point out is this, that Government was very generous in regard to the increase of salaries of high officials, and when it came to the question of non-official officers, an allowance was placed before us then we should not go beyond their scheme that was placed before us and if we wanted more, we will have to go in for increased taxation. What I say is that Government..."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Thekkumkari (interrupting) :—"The Honorable Member is not quoting the instructions to the Committee correctly."

K. S. BHASAR BHANUJAN UDAY BHASAR BHASAR (continuing) :—"What I want to point out is this, that in the budget we find various items which may very well be avoided and these items might go towards the increase of salaries of the non-official officers. Then we find large increases in the number of higher officials. We can avoid this also. If it is these two directions advancement could be made, we can approach the question of the salary of the non-official officers in a more liberal spirit. Sir, I do not like to increase the whole budget merely because from China to Persia, but I should like to confine myself to the hospital and more private work of my community. I find, Sir, that last year there was Rs. 15,200 was budgeted for opening science classes in the Government Mahomedan College, and that that sum was set off at all during the current year 1920-21. I thought that Government would do something to open the science classes in July, but I find no amount is budgeted at all. The want of science classes is a very great hardship to students who have taken up science and when they pass the School Final examination they have to take History or Logic in that college building for the Mahomedan College. Till that is done, something temporary must be done in order to open the science classes. Another matter about which the Mahomedan community of Coimbatore in Madras is very much interested is the incomplete secondary school for Mahomedans. About three or four years ago Government promised to raise that school, to the status of a complete secondary school, but something or other Government did not approach the question with sympathy and that school is now housed in an ill-ventilated residential quarter in Arundel Street and owing to want of accommodation there the higher forms of the school have not yet been opened. I would appeal to the Government to see that a site is acquired as an early date and a public building erected for the school so that the increased demand for education by the community may be met properly."

"Sir, there is another matter about which I should like to appeal to the Hon'ble the Minister for Education and that is with regard to the Islamic School at Vengaloor. This school has been getting on splendidly well for the last 18 or 19 years. The strength of the school is 540 of which 600 are Mahomedans and 100 are Hindus. The income comes from rents and public subscriptions come to about Rs. 25,000. We were able to meet the expenditure with the aid of a Government grant of about Rs. 5,000, but at present owing to the bad state of trade and also in consequence of the fact that the Government are withdrawing their aid from the school the school is now in a very precarious state. I mean to say that this year our income has fallen to about Rs. 18,000. So I leave that the management has asked the Government to come to its aid at the present moment by giving them a special grant of Rs. 20,000. The community is now passing through a critical time, and if Government are not going to assist the community at this time the management, however efficient, will be forced to close the school. This is so critical either to the community or to the Government. I would appeal, therefore, to the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to view this question with sympathy and endeavour to keep this school going on."

"Sir, there is another matter about which I should like to say a word. The Government have undertaken to encourage the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine by accepting the position of Mr. A. B. Krishna Rao and I find that no allowance is made in the budget for this year. I hope the Government will show that they are really sincere in their desire to encourage these systems of medicine by allocating some definite amount in the budget."

(*Mr. Devanar*, the Hon'ble Mr. Fothergill; the Hon'ble [31st March 1921, the President].)

Mr. M. D. Devanar:—"Mr. President, I am afraid, Sir, that I cannot congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Member upon the budget that he has presented to us. He has called it a 'caring budget'. I am afraid, Sir, it should be called a very disappointing budget, or, if I may use such an expression, a budget of despair. The present reformer no doubt requires a lot of money in order to make these reforms. The present administration no doubt requires plenty of funds to carry on its affairs. But, Sir, I find in the budget no proposals for any advancement in the direction of industries, no proposals for future developments, nothing, Sir, which I would actually expect in a new Council with new Ministers and new Council Members. I expected something more than a mere statement of needs and expenses and how those weights have to be disposed of and what the receipts are not sufficient to meet the expenditures that we should borrow. Therefore, Sir, I say it is a very disappointing budget."

"Again, I find that salaries have been paid with retrospective effect, and that a number of allowances have been given. Only last night, Sir, in the Mail we found a report, under a statement, to the effect that the Indian Medical Services must be paid higher salaries with retrospective effect from the 1st January 1920. Sir, it is true that these services have to be paid, but what I do complain of is that at a time when we ought to make a forward movement we should not indulge merely with paying these services. Well, in order to go on as we ought to, we must show that we are doing it in a liberal spirit in order to enable these reforms to become a success. Otherwise, Sir, I am afraid we should be throwing the country into the arms of the retrogressive."

They will say, 'Very well, we have been saying that these reforms are very retrogressive and now look at the budget and what have we gained?' I may say, Sir, without meaning offence to anybody, that all our labours here will be lost and we might as well shut up shop. But I am not going to leave it at that. I am not going to be altogether discouraged over the matter. I may propose to suggest a few means by which this so-called deficit may be turned into a real credit balance. In order to have money for the purpose of expenditure we must have either an increased taxation, or retrenchment, or strict economy. Sir, so far as such taxation is concerned, it would be inadvisable to impose fresh taxation at this stage. The country is not prepared for it. When the country is not in a position to appreciate these reforms and when there are people that are going about insisting, if I may say so, these reforms, it would be most unwise on the part of the Government to propose additional taxation which would certainly be very onerous as far as the taxpayer is concerned. Then the two other means are those of retrenchment and strict economy. I am not going to take you, Sir, or the House, through the various items in detail, because that would take a lot of time and I am not permitted to do that. But I would only make a few suggestions here and then to show how the thing could be done. No doubt the services should be well paid in order to make them attractive. I don't quarrel with that. But the services in a number of departments could very well be cut down without interfering with efficiency. Now I will mention one or two. There are a number of Superintending Engineers and as a layman speaking from information I am informed that these Superintending Engineers are merely clerical pages. They merely forward what they get from the Executive Engineers either to the Chief Engineer or to the Government Architect and so on. Well, Sir, these officers could very well be reduced. Then again, the Personal Assistant to the Collector could very well be dispensed with. The Collector of the District has been deprived, if I may say so, of his duties with regard to district boards and local boards and therefore his work has been greatly diminished in that direction, and the Personal Assistant whose chief duty, or a good portion of it, was to look after these things and to assist the Collector, may very well be dispensed with. Then it has been suggested that the Revenue Board is an obsolete thing which has been in existence from the days of Clive and Tipu Sultan and that may be. Sir, I am not prepared to offer any definite opinion on that, but I do hope that a Committee will be appointed to see whether the Revenue Board could very well be made a thing of the past. A new appointment has been made, viz., that of Financial Secretary. Well, I think the Hon'ble the Finance Member will bear with me when I say that he is quite capable of doing his work without the help of a Secretary and I don't think that a Financial Secretary is necessary at this stage. I know him very well, and I think that he is quite equal to the task of managing the finances of this Province, both on the receipt side as well as on the expenditure side."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Tondaman (interjecting):—"I give to a point of order. I should like to enter the Honourable Member to the Devanar Rules under which the appointment was compulsory."

Mr. M. D. Devanar (continuing):—"Sir, I know these rules. But unfortunately, I am talking of retrenchment. I don't still find fault with the Government for appointing him. I am only showing the way how to remove, and I don't think the Finance Member was quite correct in insisting on it."

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Finance Member was saying that the Financial Secretary had to be appointed under the rules passed by the Government of India, and the fact that the Government should entrust the rules passed by a higher authority. The Honourable Member is right in pointing, both my argument, but he cannot say that the Finance Member is wrong."

Mr. M. D. Devanar (interjecting):—"I am sorry, Sir, that is not what I intended to say. I only meant that there are ways of retrenchment. Then, Sir, a large number of Divisional officers could very well be reduced. I find that the work of the Divisional officers

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(Mr. Braden.)

and Deputy Collectors has been very much reduced, owing to the increase in their number, that I find that four Deputy Districts have been appointed for Assam, I don't think that is necessary. The next thing is I would suggest a number of more Indian agency or reserve Revenue Member get it, influence the service. So far as the Civil Service is concerned, I don't want to touch it. I do not mean to foster the Civil Service, but, Sir, the Civil Service has done very good work and is exposed to do very good work and I would not touch their pay or their prospects. But there are a number of other services which could be introduced in a very great extent. That will effect a saving and, at the same time, will also benefit the country. Now I will mention one or two instances. Take, for instance, the medical service. The medical men after working here for 20 to 25 years give all the experience in equal and make himself very valuable, and when he retires goes home and sets up private practice in Harwar street or in some other place. But if he is to be better, we shall have his expert advice and derive great benefit from his presence. Therefore in the case of services which require technical knowledge, in the case of services which require scientific knowledge, and services which require knowledge of a special character, I would say that those services should be induced as much as possible so that when the members of the service retire, their services might be availed of by the people. This is the case not only with the medical service but also with other technical services. Take, for instance, a good chemist, a professor of chemistry. After he retires he goes home, either to England or to some other place, and we have lost the benefit of the services of such a man. On the other hand, if he settles in India we shall be able to avail ourselves of his services for a number of purposes. He will be able to make original researches in logic. Therefore, Sir, that could very well be done. In this connection, when I look through the budget I find a word which I have not come across before, the "Agro-geologist" (page 162 of the Budget), one who is versed in the science of geology. Very well, Sir, I ask whether an Indian will not be a proper person who can study the habits and habits of geology, their own and other things. His service is not going to be of great use to us. He has not been appointed yet. But I am going to suggest later on that if we have not got an Indian, it will be a very wise policy to send a number of men to England, America and Japan and other places and get them trained so that we may have their services in about two or three years. I will come to that again. To a again, as Doctor Hama Rao has said, and rightly said, a good many private medical practitioners everywhere will be asked to be in charge of hospitals. Now that system was tried somewhere ago under Mr. Morley's scheme, as he then was, but it was not continued for this reason a private medical practitioner when he went to the hospital was treated as a subordinate or as a person who was an interpreter; on the other hand, if he is placed in charge of any department and treated with confidence, I think the system will work very well. Last night I asked some of the leading medical practitioners in Madras whether they would give a trial to that system and I was glad to be told that they would do so provided they were treated with confidence and respect and put in charge of separate departments, but if the Indian Medical Service officers were to sit over them and control them as interpreters or as subordinate persons I do not think that that experiment would work well. Then a saving could be effected.

"Then again, Sir, the number of honorary magistrates could be increased thereby decreasing the stipendiary magistrature. The honorary magistrates are doing very good work in Madras; I do not know much about the western, but it is the only they are doing very good work, and if their number is increased, a number of respectable gentlemen would be happy to come forward and give their time to the public cause and then the number of stipendiary magistrates would very well be reduced.

"Then again the number of civil courts may be reduced by appointing Arbitration Boards. There was, no doubt, when people had no confidence in the Arbitration Boards. But now times have changed. People will gladly go to Arbitration Boards provided they are respected and they will get their disputes settled much more quickly, than if going to civil courts. That will be a saving.

"Then again, there is the post of Deputy Commissioners of Labour. For the Labour Department, as it is at present constituted, I don't think that is necessary, and it is a very odd post. With regard to technical services I should not at all mind Government spending Rs. 24,000 or a little a year for the purpose of giving scholarships to people to go to England, France, Japan and America for studying technical subjects, engineering, forestry and other technical subjects can be studied with great advantage in those countries and are spending money upon scholarships for making efficient men, proper men, men of character, who will certainly be a credit to the service. I would not grudge incomes in the long run it will pay. We all know that in the Native State of Mysore this has been done, and I believe, but that has been done to some extent also in the State of Travancore. Their services will be cheaper and they would always be with us, and even after their retirement from service, as I said, their advice would be of great advantage to the Government.

"Then, in order to effect great economy, I would suggest that a number of items which are budgeted for should be given up. The Responsible Minister who has given Rs. 24 lakhs memorandum gave us to show only the total as regards the amount to be spent this year, then in the coming year 1921-22. But he did not add up the totals of the estimates because evidently he thought it might be a staggering thing or at least he did not think it necessary. But, Sir, I have taken the trouble to total up these and I find that if we would maintain these things we would be committing the Government to an expenditure of Rs. 48,71,990. Very well, Sir, is the House

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(Mr. Dossan : Mr. Shammurham Chettigar.)

for improving the development departments and other things. Therefore, what I would urge upon the Government is this, that mismanagement on all hands should be taken up. At once and the strictest economy should be enforced. Sir, with that view I have given notice of a resolution that a Committee should be appointed for the purpose of overhauling the whole machinery and going over the matter fully for the purpose of finding out what mismanagement could be effected in various departments without in any way impairing their efficiency. Unless that is done I fear, Sir, this story will be repeated year after year and Members of Council will complain that the expenditure is larger than the receipts and that they have not got enough for the development departments. To avoid that I would ask the Government to consider whether it would not be possible to make arrangements without, at the same time, impairing the efficiency of the administration."

MR. B. K. SHAMMURHAM CHETTIAR :—" I, a one of the local coaches that referred to one budget discussion as a feast of tongues. But a much wiser and greater man than the author of this article remarked that the time for the annual financial statement of the country is the time of the greatest anxiety for the Imperial Minister and one of the greatest interest for the House and the country at large. These were the words with which Mr. Chettiar pushed one of his famous Subjects. If, Sir, as Gladstone said, our British the Finance Member had noticed any signs of anxiety in his memorandum I could have sympathized with him. But on the other hand, if I am able to characterize his memorandum, I must say it is a consoling memorandum and not even an explanatory memorandum as the one which the Chief Secretary used to furnish the House with. The Hon'ble the Finance Member wants us to go back and take a retrospective view thirty years back and then asks us to think what simplifications our ancestors were thirty years ago and what the balance is all we to get 37 covers by way of account. That seems to be the basic and the tone of the whole of his memorandum. He himself has confessed that it is a "carrying on budget". Most of the Hon'ble Members of this House here for the last two days dwell upon the expenditure side of the budget. But, Sir, I would like to see the revenue side of the budget and find out if this carrying on position can be carried on for any length of time. In the memorandum of the Hon'ble the Finance Member, I find as a subtle preparation of ground for future taxation. For in paragraph 53 when he refers to the supposed prosperity of the year whose assessment was fixed thirty years ago and who is supposed to reap enormous profits on account of the high level of prices, I can see that he is preparing a ground to tax the poor people. But, Sir, what is the position of the year? No doubt his memorandum was fixed on the basis of the prices that prevailed thirty years ago. But the Hon'ble the Finance Member has not taken into consideration the collaborating causes that have altogether neutralized the supposed profits, the stagnancy of the money market, the enormous increase in the wages and the general increase in the level of prices, the business of the year, I am afraid, is far more serious to-day than it was thirty years ago. So that, taking the revenue side of the budget into consideration, I am afraid that so far as land revenue is concerned, we will be kept in a stable position. Already for the last so many years we have the cry that the revenue system of land revenue must be based on a permanent basis and if this is to come into being that large item of our revenue must for ever be established and made inelastic."

"And what is our next source of revenue? Sir, there has been a cry from all quarters that the revenue and excise policy of Government is not above criticism. In the present financial stringency of the country I do not propose to advocate any revolutionary measures in the excise policy. But now that the department of excise is one of the transferred departments it will not do for us to simply follow the policy that has been pursued so far, because we will be criticized by the country. Sir, however, much Government has been professing that their policy has been 'a maximum of revenue with a minimum of consumption' we can see in the policy of the Government always an eye to the revenue side and not to the moral within of the people concerned. When the excise administration is placed in the hands of the revenue officials in the district, it is not natural that the men who are made responsible for the revenue of the district will try to get out of this device which has been placed in their hands as much revenue as they possibly can. This I can illustrate from instances which took place only this year. As one of the measures of excise reform, the Government issued an order last year that in the municipalities of Government and Council the spirit and beer shops must be closed on market days and Sundays. That had a very salutary effect on the consumption. Because, I have got here statistics to show how this very good measure has had very marked effect in decreasing the consumption. For the nine months in the year 1929-30 when the shops were not closed on these days the consumption of spirit in the towns of Coimbatore was 5,445 gallons. For the corresponding period in 1928-29 when this measure was in force the consumption was only 5,775 gallons. Taking beer into consideration in the year 1929-30, the consumption was 51,256 gallons and in 1928-29 it was 55,748 gallons. That shows that the measure inaugurated by the Government has been a very wise measure and it has brought the consumption of spirits and has resulted in a minimum of consumption. But, Sir, the Board of Revenue was extremely afraid that if this minimum of consumption was to continue, the maximum of revenue could not continue for a long time. So in the year 1929-30, I was sorry to say, that they have issued an order that these shops should be kept open on market days. That is a revolutionary order. When we have got statistics to prove that the closure of shops on these days had a very good effect in bringing down the consumption, instead of having more revenue in this direction we are asked to go back and shops are to be kept open on these days. The previous reformers have been crying that on these days when country liquor shops are kept closed

(*Mr. Shanmukham Chettiar; the Hon'ble Mr. Tallentire*) [22ND MARCH 1924.]

foreign liquor shops work also be closed on these days. I do not see any ground why Government do not agree to this proposal. It is pouring more money on these days in the pockets of the foreign liquor merchants. Perhaps Government want that at least on these two days those poor people who drink country spirits must try to be professors and should drink whisky and brandy instead of ordinary beer. So, in the future, if we are to justify our position in the country at large, there must be a drastic reform in the same policy, and that must ultimately mean a considerable reduction from the source of our greatest source of revenue.

Then the sources that are left to us—and I agree with the Hon'ble the Finance Member in this respect—are retrenchment and development. Speaking about retrenchment, there are some very significant words of the late Mr. Gokhale in this respect. Speaking as early as 1911 to the Imperial Legislative Council about a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expenditure of the administration, he said: "we are on the eve of a huge mission of financial decentralisation to provincial Governments, and it seems certain that these Governments will be given larger powers over their own finances. If however, this is to be done, there must first of all be a careful inquiry into the present level of their expenditures. That level must be reduced to what is fair and reasonable before they are started on their new career." Sir, are you aware which Mr. Gokhale anticipated in the year 1911, has come. But what has come with it is a position quite the reverse of what Mr. Gokhale wanted. Instead of a committee going into the question of the expenditure of the provinces and bringing it down to a normal level, before the reform was inaugurated and before the charge of transferred subjects was handed over to our Ministers, the Government appointed a very overvaluable inquiry. Instead of reducing the salaries, they have increased them. During the last three years the salaries of the Imperial officers have increased by 75 per cent, those of the provincial officers by 37½ per cent and those of the subordinate officers by 52 per cent. Sir, even this increase is contrary to the elementary principles of economy. For, in economics there is what is called "subsistence wages." By "subsistence wages" I mean that amount of subsistence wages which will enable a workman to discharge efficiently the work for which he is appointed. Applying that standard and applying the elementary principles of economy, it would follow that if there is a level of high prices and if the salaries ought to be lowered, those who are drawing lower incomes must get a greater proportion of increase than those who are drawing higher salaries. But here we find that the Imperial service officers have got an increase of 75 per cent, the provincial officers 37½ per cent and the subordinate officers 52 per cent. Thus, Sir, I submit, is subverting the elementary laws of economy."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TALLENTIRE:—"I do not know as what the Hon'ble Member is basing his percentages. I have not given them in the memorandum."

MR. B. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTIAR:—"By working out the figures given in the answer to the question No. 134 put by Mr. Richmond, I got these percentages."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TALLENTIRE:—"May I say, Sir, that these figures are not based on the individual pay of the officers?"

MR. B. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTIAR:—"Anyhow the total out of the Imperial service has been increased by 75 per cent."

Coming now to the expenditure side of the budget, the Hon'ble the Finance Member has already warned us that it has been the practice of this House to attack the item of civil works. But I assure him that I am not going to do that now. But one word I like to say with regard to that. That is about the promises of quarters for officers. I see, Sir, in the budget that there is no provision of two lakhs of rupees for the acquisition of sites for officers in Coimbatore and Rs. 50,000 for building a bungalow for the Collector of Coimbatore. With two lakhs of rupees according to the present price of land in Coimbatore, we can get about 100 acres of good site. I do not know, Sir, how many quarters they are going to build for officers in Coimbatore in this land acquired for two lakhs of rupees. But apart from that, I do not question the advisability of the Government to provide quarters for their officers. Especially in these days when in big cities the problem of accommodation is becoming very difficult, it is not natural and justifiable that Government should provide more quarters for their officers. But, Sir, it must be looked at from a business point of view about which we heard a great deal from the Treasury Bench. For example if you are going to provide quarters for the Collector of Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 45,000, I am sure the ground value will be at least 10 or 15 thousands of rupees; so that the whole cost of the building comes up to about Rs. 55,000. In these days of stringency of the money market, a prudent landlord would like to get 7 per cent on the invested amount. Sir, if Government happened to get a rent of Rs. 250 per month from the Collector of Coimbatore, by all means give the house as a palatial building as he wants. Then in my only criticism as far as the civil works are concerned

"On the whole, Sir, though we have been able to carry on this year, our position is gloomy enough. The Hon'ble Member opposite who read yesterday words of wisdom from a measure fully took the poor Ministers to task for serving the bureaucracy and for not caring for the interests of the country. Well, Sir, if serving the bureaucracy is a dangerous game, serving popular pleasure and popular applause is a more dangerous game. To quote his own words in another passage, I must say "Those gentlemen who work popular applause well, in the end, say "and we served the real interests of our country with half as bad as we served the mass for popular applause, we would not have brought this country into the verge of bankruptcy."

[27th MARCH 1923.] (*Mr. Sheshubhai Chitambar; Mr. Krishna Rao Pantale; the Hon'ble Mr. Peltastar.*)

"Well, Sir, what is our financial position? A top heavy system of administration much too costly for our slender resources, a stable land revenue, with prospects of appreciable increase in our excise revenue, very many departments like Education, Sanitation, Industries and Agriculture, depending for their money—that seems to be our financial position. The Members of this House and the public at large are, and justifiably expected, that with the inauguration of the new reforms, further improvements will come in those departments which affect the every day life of the people; and if we are not able to carry on the improvements, I for one am prepared for further taxation. But, Sir, before we go the country for taxation we must prove to them in considerable degree that we have exhausted all the resources available to us. We must prove to them that in the manner of expenditure we have gone to the maximum-limit and say 'that far and no further can we go.' If we prove that, condition, we can go and ask the country to pay further taxation—but not till then. No doubt the great war has seen the world in a great economic gloom and the household that was based on its industry by reason that military movements had begun, does not help to improve the position. But in this gloom, though we may not be able to march far, we shall be satisfied if the Hon'ble the Finance Member will bring in any ray of hope.

"I do not ask to see the distant path, one step is enough for me."

The Hon'ble A. S. KARMADA HAS PANTALE :—"Sir, I wish to make a few observations on some general features of the budget involving a detailed consideration of some of the specific items at the next stage when the Hon'ble the Finance Member will come to the Council for votes upon details. The real and the only test which can be applied in considering the proposals placed before us is to see whether adequate provision has been made to remove the moral and material condition of the people of this province, and whether adequate provision has been made for leading them on to a condition of prosperity, if not in the immediate, at least in the near future. It is by this test that I repeat this House to consider this budget. Applying that test, I think that the House will agree with me in giving expression to a sense of deep disappointment, I fear that, notwithstanding the prospects and assurances we had of radical change in the new reformed method of Government, we are doomed to failure and despair. It will be seen that though there has been a substantial increase in the provincial revenue, though between the years 1919-20 and 1921-22 we had excess of revenue of over 7 crores of rupees still the expenditure provided for is even more than that amount and we have a deficit of Rs 30 lakhs of rupees.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TENDONKAR :—"May I point out, Sir, that the Honorable Member is comparing the revenue under two systems of Government."

The Hon'ble A. S. KARMADA HAS PANTALE :—"I am quite aware of it and if the Honorable Member has patience to wait, I shall explain fully as to how it has come about. I wish to point out that notwithstanding the fact that different systems have been in operation owing to the introduction of these reforms, it is a matter for serious consideration whether when we have budgeted for a revenue for the extent of Rs 1,671.79 lakhs in 1921-22, when we have only provided for a contribution of about 384 lakhs, leaving out 1,286 and odd lakhs for expenditure, whether it is reasonable and fair to provide for a deficit of 20 1/2 lakhs. It is only by means of a loan of 50 lakhs which has been provided in the budget that we are showing a clearing balance of 25 lakhs. What does this indicate? It indicates that though we have succeeded, owing to the new system of division and owing to the abolition of divided heads of revenue, to increase our revenue to a substantial extent, we have not been able to close the budget without deficit. In fact, I say, a position which will lead us to a satisfactory state of affairs. Having stated as much about the general revenue of the country, I will point out that an examination of the figures shows that the expenditure has been increasing out of all proportion to the revenue. It is not necessary for us to go back to a period of 50 years, because during this period of 50 years various changes, somewhat revolutionary, have taken place. It is enough if we take into account the state of revenue and expenditure from 1911-12, the date of the commencement of the quasi-provincial financial settlement. It was from the 1st of April 1911 that the old system of settlement was changed and we had a new system of settlement. If we take the figures for 1911-12 and the figures for 1922-23 for which some accounts are available, it will be clear without any doubt, that the expenditure of revenue has been very little increased with the increase of expenditure. If this is the rate at which we wish to carry on this administration, is it, I ask, a position which can be tolerated for any length of time? Will not a continuation of this policy whereby we allow expenditure to increase out of all proportion to the revenue, lead us to a state of financial bankruptcy? I shall now explain, Sir, with your permission, a few of the important heads of revenue and expenditure with reference to these dates and I shall satisfy the House without any difficulty whatever that we have been running some of these departments at a rate which cannot be allowed to continue for any length of time.

"First in the case of land revenue it will be found, that it was in 1911-12, 565.92 lakhs and in 1919-22, 588.64 lakhs. We have for the coming year 620.24 lakhs. Thus it will be seen that for a period of ten years we could only provide for an increase of 54.32 lakhs covering only 9.5 lakhs per annum and for the next two years, the increase comes to 26.64 lakhs. Coming to the expenditure under that head, it will be found that it was in 1911-12, 529.56 lakhs and in 1919-20, 548.60 lakhs and for the coming year it is 599.82 lakhs. There is thus an increase of about 50 lakhs in ten years and 50 lakhs during the last two years.

(Mr. Krishna Rao Poojale)

[9th March 1931.]

"Before proceeding further, I wish to point out that under this head of Land Revenue special meeting has to be made about Survey and Settlement. The expenditure under this head in 1911-12 was 15 28 lakhs and in 1929-30, 15 86 lakhs and in 1931-32 it is 24 35 lakhs. The result is that for the past ten years the increase has been 10 86 lakhs and for the last two years it is 7 82 lakhs.

"Even in the case of sales revenue, the circumstances regarding which were very helpful in the years gone by and the circumstances regarding which are somewhat gloomy in the near future, it will be found that from 380 64 lakhs in 1911-12 we had 535 29 lakhs in 1919-20 and that we have budgeted for only 23 lakhs more or for a total sum of 558 29 lakhs in the year to come. Thus there was an increase of 230 lakhs in ten years and the increase in the last two years is only 20 91 lakhs. In the charge under the same head it will be found that the expenditure had been increased from 17 64 lakhs in 1911-12 to 32 09 in 1919-20 and 32 09 next year. Thus there has been an increase of 19 45 in ten years and 10 lakhs in the last two years.

"The figures regarding direct revenue and expenditure are more disappointing than any of these. Under the head of Police we find that in 1911-12 the income was 41 69 lakhs, in 1919-20, 61 68 lakhs and next year we have budgeted only for 57 54 lakhs. Taking the whole period of two years there has only been an increase of 15 85 lakhs and there has been a decrease of four lakhs for the last two years. While we take the charge into consideration it will be found that there has been an increase of 21 lakhs of revenue within these ten years and expenditure and we have provided for an increase of 16 25 or 15 lakhs during these two years. The one of least, either in revenue or expenditure, is really very disappointing. The total increase of revenue is very little and notwithstanding the fact that some experiments are being made, still the figures regarding the expenditure deserve greater scrutiny.

"Taking then the figures for Registration, we find that the revenue is 20 85 lakhs in 1911-12, 33 16 lakhs in 1919-20 and 40 02 lakhs for 1931-32, with the result that within the ten years the increase has been only 12 04 lakhs. So far as expenditure is concerned, it is 12 49 lakhs in 1911-12 and 22 28 next year with the result that there is an increase of ten lakhs during these two years.

"I have so far given figures regarding these departments whereby we expect some revenue. Now coming to some of the other heads of expenditure, I will refer to road works and particularly to the expenditure on buildings. We find that the amount in 1911-12 was 110 12 lakhs and that year it will be 130-41. We may leave out of account that shown under civil affairs, because it includes under it grants and local boards for roads, bridges, communications and other objects. We may confine our attention to other items. Under Public Works Office 60 44 lakhs was the amount spent on buildings in 1911-12, 71 80 in 1929 and 120 lakhs are to be spent in 1931-32, with the result that there has been an increase of 44 56 lakhs in the expenditure under this item in ten years and during the last two years the increase has been 22 70 or nearly 23 lakhs of rupees.

"Even under the head of civil buildings original works within these two years, we have to pay. Under the head, revenue we find in 1919-20, it was Rs. 1,60,437; whereas we have provided for seven lakhs and odd in 1931 or 1932, that is Rs. 5,58,000 more. Under the head transferred subjects, we had spent 55 lakhs and odd in 1929-30; but we have provided for 55 lakhs and odd in 1931-32. Under the head of Buildings, Original Works, we find that an increase of 25 lakhs has been provided for.

"I have now told for given the Council an idea as to the increase in expenditure under various heads, not of all proportion to the increase of revenue. It is impossible to carry on any administration, if the expenditure does not keep pace with the revenue and if, for the purpose of making up deficits, we are called upon to raise loans whether in a private budget or in a public budget. In the end it must lead us to our disappointment.

"Having stated in fact, let us examine the causes that have led us to this state of things and the remedies which may be suggested to meet the present conditions. So far as the causes are concerned, they can be divided under two heads. There are three causes which are beyond our control and some causes which could have been studied. The conditions which have been created on account of the war have led to some increase in some directions. Regarding the increase which has been recommended owing to loans are in years for reasons beyond our control, there is no one in this House who would take objection. But at the same time, there are items of expenditure which have increased beyond all proportions without due weight in other directions.

"One of the chief circumstances to be referred to is the recommendation of the Public Services Commission. We have been told that notwithstanding the demands made on behalf of various services from time to time, the orders of the Secretary of State for India upon the recommendation of the Public Services Commission regarding the whole of India led to provisions having been made in the budget before other questions of increase of salaries were asked. For, say I remind this House that even after the recommendations of the Public Services Commission were published, there was a great note of warning by the dissenting minority of the Hon'ble Sir Aldrich Hobart and there were probably raised throughout the country that the country cannot bear the heavy increase provided for in the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. It is that increase of salaries, pension and various other allowances provided for in the Public Services Commission that has partly led to this remarkable state of affairs. When after it was possible for the Government to provide for the increase suggested by the Commission, they entirely failed. It is possible to criticise the demands made in other directions. From time to time and without accepting the whole of the resources available, one department after another was taken up and

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(Mr. Krishna Rao.)

their demands were satisfied without any retrenchment being effected. While the Government are desirous of increasing the pay of the higher officers there has been no attempt on their part to increase the pay of the lower services. If a different ground had been adopted, we would not have witnessed this episode. I would join the Sublime Committee which considered this question only a few days ago and made their recommendations regarding this point. I agree with them in their conclusion which was that: "The committee desire to express its considered opinion that the inequalities of the pay and prospects of the gazetted services has had great effect on the efficiency and status put forward by the non-gazetted officers of Government. We have been told in the note prepared by the Finance Member that the salaries of the pay of superior service had an connexion with the rise in prices but was the result of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, which had long been delayed and which had to be at least to a certain extent carried out with retrospective effect."

"While this may be so, the committee cannot but deplore the fact that at a time when the economic conditions had superseded all other considerations and when the question of the revenues of the pay of non-gazetted services had already risen in 1919 due to economic stress, the Government should have thought it fit to give effect to the recommendations regarding the gazetted services before they had come to the decision on the far more urgent needs of the non-gazetted services. If the Government had tried to solve the problem of the non-gazetted services first, the recommendations regarding the gazetted services may not have been quite so liberal."

"The committee is of the limited opinion that the revision of the pay and prospects of the services should have begun at this moment. The committee is generally of opinion that the reorganisation of the pay and prospects of the higher services needs further scrutiny with a view to retrenchment."

I join with them in suggesting that the Government should have followed different procedure in dealing with this important question.

The question regarding the causality for lagging into the growth of expenditure was raised in this Council in 1915. May I point out that the reply of the then Finance Member, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, will be pertinent even at this moment. It will be a matter for consideration whether the policy initiated in this Council by the then Finance Member—the policy of retrenchment—has been really kept by this Government. In reply to my question as to whether any retrenchment has been effected in that direction. In reply to my question asking for an inquiry into the increase in public expenditure of the Presidency raised in May 1915, that is what the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart stated as to what steps were being taken in that direction. "I hope that the Council will not think that we do not from time to time make inquiries into our expenditures. The Public Works Department has been specially mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. An inquiry is actually going on, and it has been going on for some time and is not yet completed, though we have dealt with certain items, to see whether we cannot reduce the standard of our buildings to see whether we are not building at too extravagant a rate. These questions have been examined by experts in consultation not only with officials but with non-officials also, large contractors and bodies like the Port Trust, which have given us considerable assistance and we hope that we may be able to effect economies, though we cannot allow the Council to think that they will be very large. Again in the case of the Survey and Settlement Department and the Department of Land Records a committee has been recently sitting which has just reported to us what economies can be effected and what changes can be made in that periodic review of administration. There are only instances I quote to show what we are doing. I say give me other instances and that is "Puzos". I do not know whether that was questioned by the Hon'ble Member or not. In the case of Puzos the income expenditure attended the attention of the Finance Department some time ago and at the request of the Government the Inspector-General of Forests called Madras to advise us about our expenditure. I am sorry to say that his advice did not, on the whole, lead to saving. His advice, though it led to economy in some directions, did not lead to any reduction of expenditure. At the same time, I would like to point out that, although there has been considerable increase in expenditure on Puzos the net income is higher than what it was two years ago." (There are the close specific items.) Later on he stated that they were doing all that was possible to effect economy and that was how he wound up the debate with the result that the resolution was lost. "I am an optimist that we are doing all that is possible and all that is necessary to prevent extravagance and to carry on a policy of economy and I feel bound to raise, Your Excellency, the conclusion that we can strengthen our hands by an inquiry."

Now, Sir, the Finance Member pointed out that there are three different directions in which economy was to be effected—(1) Survey and Settlement, (2) Public Works and (3) Forests. These statements were made in 1915 and which we find now. An increase of expenditure under all these three heads. Under the very three heads regarding which the Hon'ble the Finance Member stated that attempts were being made to reduce the expenditure, we find today that there has been a substantial increase in expenditure. If this is the way in which retrenchment is carried out, we ask whether we are proceeding on a proper line and what solution there is in the future.

Having suggested so far the causality for effecting economy and having pointed out that the financial situation is not satisfactory, I will be my duty to suggest some measures for improving the position. There are two methods—one is improvement of revenues, the second retrenchment of our expenditures. I wish this House not to lay too much stress upon retrenchment of expenditure without trying at the same time to improve our revenues. I now take leave

(*Mr. Krishna Rao, The Hon'ble the President*) [PRE MARCH 1921.
the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter.]

of the House to refer to this question. It will be remembered that the Madras Government have for its primary and requested remedy was accumulating surplus accounts for several years—"

The Hon'ble the President.—"The Honourable Member has consumed his time—He will allow him five minutes more to finish his speech."

Rev. Bahadur A. S. Kinnara Rao Patil :—"The Madras Government with their reputation for parsimony and economy have allowed their balance to accumulate to a considerable extent with the result that it was the Government of India that was benefited by that arrangement and not the Local Government. It is a irony of fate that even other there has been a revision of the financial arrangements between the Provincial Governments, the question of contribution to the Government of India should have been so settled. Rules 17 and 18 of the Constitution Rules which deal with the subject of contributions by Local Governments state that 84½ lakhs should be contributed by this Government without any definite statement that it will be reduced within a definite period of time. This has naturally led us into this unfortunate predicament. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has referred to it in his memorandum. I think as far as that question is concerned that it is our duty to express our disappointment along with him. It is the duty of this House and it is the duty of this Government, before any further steps are taken, to protest resolutely against this arrangement, while and until the Government put out to the Local Government and insist upon this system of contribution being done away with in the near or if possible in the immediate future and also upon the excess contributions made till then being treated as loans to the Government of India to be repaid in a fixed number of years."

"I think Government before we try other methods, we must but persist upon the economy for improving our resources in this important respect. When, Sir, so far as retrenchment is concerned, as much has been said by Honourable Members already. There are various directions in which it can be done. One is by reviewing all unnecessary appointments, the second is by declining to sanction fresh appointments and, the third is by cutting or reducing all the daily allowances, personal allowances and several other allowances introduced in the budget. There is a long list of these allowances and I said not weary the House by reciting them."

"Then comes the question of reduction of salaries of all officers, from the gazetted officers upwards. I do not think that in the case of village officers or in the case of the non-gazetted officers there is any scope for retrenchment. There is scope for improving their lot as far as possible and there is necessity for bettering their condition. It is only in the case of officers getting high salaries that retrenchment is possible. If we effect retrenchment in the grades above, it may not lead to much discontent and dissatisfaction. Therefore if we are all agreed as to the policy of retrenchment, then let us begin from the top rather than from the bottom and thus better the state of things."

"Then there is another question. There is a misconception in this House as to the resources of the local bodies. Let me assure the Hon'ble the Finance Member that the local bodies which have the privilege to add to their taxes have in their own way and to a considerable extent been taxing themselves. They have begun the process already. If information is not already before the Government with regard to this, I cannot help it. Even taking the taxes as they are—I shall give the calculation later on—I wish to call attention to the fact that they have taxed themselves according to their capacity and that there is no room for improvement. Take for example the question of education: here 82½ lakhs were provided for granting an allowance of Rs. 10 only to elementary school teachers. The Government proposals regarding elementary school teachers provide Rs. 24 in Rs. 25 in the case of trained teachers and in girls' schools something more. If you provide a maximum allowance of 8 rupees, it will come to about 17 or 18 lakhs. It will be the maximum with regard to education. What is to be done? Where are we to get money from for all these purposes? Unless the Government makes substantial contributions to local bodies, it is not possible to expect any improvement in education or sanitation."

"There is yet another point. There is an unfortunate impression in official circles that taxation in this country is not sufficiently high. I think it is my duty to refute that proposition with all my strength. I am really shocked at the statement made by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in dealing with this question. In paragraph 35 of the memorandum it is stated that the taxes here are very insignificant when compared with the taxes in the United Kingdom. But the taxes must be compared to the incomes of the people and not relative proportions."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Deshpande :—"These propositions are based on the income of the people."

Rev. Bahadur A. S. Kinnara Rao Patil :—"I venture to challenge the position taken by the Government and wish to state that, if the Government will take the trouble of inquiring into the income per head of the population in this Presidency, they will find it much lower than that in any other country in the world. Here, the income per head bears a lower proportion to the taxes paid by the people even as it is than in any other country. This question was raised in the Imperial Legislative Council some time ago by the late Mr. Gokhale. He petitioned the Imperial Council that taxation must be based upon the income of the people and not upon considerations of what other people pay in other countries. For want of time I was not able to quote from those discussions."

SAT. MARCH 1921.]

(Mr. Gopalabrahmayya.)

MR. K. GHATAGHERY:—*Sir, the Honourable Members of this House are aware that we have fallen upon evil days. Owing to the war the economical condition of the world has fallen very low, the purchasing power of the rupee has decreased and we are not able to command even the necessities of life. When such is the state, the reforms that are granted to us by the British Government have not been of much consequence, and thus would be classed as the budget.*

Sir, this country is essentially an agricultural country. Here, three-fourths of the population live upon agriculture. Unless you devise some means, unless some methods are adopted for the improvement of agriculture by way of introduction of agricultural industries, there is no hope of getting out of this economic crisis in the near future. In order to arrive at such a position, we will have to see what economy we can practice in the various departments of expenditure that are presented in this House. Of course, on another occasion I pointed out in this House that the greatest concern by way of reform should throughout the whole scheme will have to be adopted in order to satisfy the people of this country—the taxpayer and the revenue payer. Unless the higher revenue came forward with a spirit of self-sacrifice at a time when sacrifice is most needed, unless they assume such position, the country will not rest satisfied and it will not be ready to accept many proposals for expenditure. I am not unaware, Sir, that the Hon'ble the Finance Member has been placed under very peculiar conditions in preparing the budget. Last year, when he was proposing to this House that the last year's budget was properly budgeted, the country hoped that there was better time for the future. Now, it feels that the Hon'ble the Finance Member is not able to make both ends meet. If a country is to be prosperous, if the people are to enjoy the benefits of good administration, it should not be the policy of the Government merely to make both ends meet. Now we are in a fix. I am reminded, Sir, at this stage, of the history of France in the 17th century when under similar conditions the improvement of the lot of agriculturists had been taken up by men like Colbert and Richelieu in the days of Henry IV and Louis XIV. In the seventeenth century the Turks, the chief tax which the country derived from lands, and the Ushak, the tax on salt, were the two main heads of revenue for that country. These two heads were not sufficient for the development of agriculture or industry in those good old days. No doubt that the revenue was not sufficient, but that these revenues were not properly administered with strict principles of economy. There were wise financiers who came to the rescue of the country, and they adopted plans of saving money and in the course of 25 or 30 years France grew into a very prosperous country with plenty of money for the development of agriculture and industry. Such was money here to be adopted, because the conditions are similar, and unless our financiers come with plans of that sort, the state of the country will grow much poorer and poorer and there will be no opportunity given to our Ministers for developing the resources of the country.

As I said, Sir, the country is chiefly agricultural and it is bound to grow into an industrial country, especially agriculturally industries. So in order to create facilities we must scrape out some funds. No doubt the Hon'ble the Finance Member was sceptical about further taxation and this House is not prepared to accept any proposal for any such taxation. We must not only make both ends meet but we must also save certain funds in order to place them at the disposal of the transferred Departments. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has, according to his memorandum, to a certain extent applied the pruning knife, but I am sorry to say that he took up the pruning knife with an unwilling hand. I am also obliged to remark that the pruning knife which he took is a blunt weapon which did not prune well. Even in pruning, the blunt knife was able only to cut off certain plants which after all is not considered to be strict economy. His blunt knife was not able to prune the most branches, it was able to prune only certain plants, for instance, in the case of certain posts in the districts attached to the district officers, in the case of certain officers of the Forest Department, in the case of certain servants in the War Department and so on. Of course, he is not able to show much economy in that respect because the agencies are not very efficient. We are provided, Sir, that His Excellency the Governor himself is taking up this pruning knife and would see that some sort of economy is practised. I wish that the Hon'ble the Finance Member will be able to grad his pruning knife and place it in the hands of His Excellency the Governor so that greater and more efficient economy might be practised by His Excellency the Governor.

With regard to retrenchment, several of the Honourable Members of this House have pointed out and on another occasion I also drew the attention of this House that the administration has been made top-heavy and almost the whole expenditure has been made in order to meet the expenditure on services in the higher grades. Of course, I remarked that this was not a wise policy on the part of the Government. But the Hon'ble the Finance Member at our course forward with an explanation that it was due to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, which are the decisions of the various public services some time ago and in pursuance thereof the Secretary of State has been placed to sanction these increases. But I would ask whether the Honourable Members of this House are not aware of the greatest discontent prevailing in the country, the feeling that a prevalent among the masses that when they pay in being asked up by the services and that nothing is saved in order to meet the end wants, in order to meet the expenditure by way of education and agriculture. In order to remove this idea from the minds of the people, it is now time that all the services should practise self-sacrifice, they should give up certain of their comforts, certain of their allowances. Unless they come forward with a spirit of self-sacrifice, the country will not be satisfied. In order to economize, I would suggest, of course in a rather summary manner, that some of these works which are budgeted in next year's budget under Civil Works, some of the buildings which were

(Mr. Cepelavichus et.)

Gen. Manus 1024.

asked to by Mr. Dandekar might be given up, and I might also bring to the notice of the House that the budget provides for the appointment of certain technical officers under Agriculture and Industrial Departments. I do not know the technical nature of these officers, but as the ryot I am bound to say that the appointment of these officers has not been approved by the ryot at large, because he does not know what the technical gentlemen are doing in his chamber, outside experimenting upon various matters which are not in the know of the general ryot.

"We had the National Committee now wants to provide for one Agricultural Chemist, two Zootechnical Veterinarians, one Agricul-tural Engineer, two Mycologists, one Additional Assistant to the Agricultural Chemist and one Assistant Agricultural Chemist. I do not know, Sir, whether this array of public services would be necessary for the actual development of agriculture and industry. Probably they may be necessary, Sir, from a technical point of view. But the question is whether the result of these experiments which they did in the past years, I am sorry to remark that they have not been useful to the extent all, because I know of some experiments tried by the public expert with regard to the best means that could be produced in the country for cultivation purposes, and it was found out by him that pelt cotton, which our ancestors knew was the best means for India, was after all the best cotton, and certainly enough those results are taught in the Khas and Gwalior districts where the ryots had for ages been able to find out that pelt cotton was the best cotton for them. Also the public expert who was of course experimenting from time to time, was able to explore the theory that the single seedling planting system was the best system for the cotton in the various districts, for instance in the Khas and Gwalior, in the best system that is to be adopted in this country. In this way all the work that we expect from these experts? Further I might bring to the notice of this House that there are two other experts for instance. I understand in order to inspect some more rearing process, the process of puddling with some great iron machine, did not know the Indian conditions. He thought that this great machine would be used in the field in order to see that the legs of cattle did not go down deep into the mud and at once be sent out with the result. 'For that is not, otherwise the legs of the cattle would go down into the mud.' If we are to have such experts, Sir, aware of the Indian conditions, it is no good. We do not want empiricists at the heads of some of this sort. We want arrangements which would appeal to the good sense of our ryots, which would

27th March 1921.]

(Mr. Tannabala Chettiar, the Hon'ble
Mr. K. T. Rishi Nayudu.)

MR. O. TANNABALA CHETTIAR :—" Sir, being the first budget of the Reformed Council framed in the fashion of the English Parliamentary system, it is but right that in the discussion that follows it is brief reference should be made to the Parliamentary system. In accordance with the practice prevailing in England, His Excellency the Governor has, after the results of the general election become known, called the leader of the party which was returned at the polls to large numbers to form a Ministry. As a member of that party I owe a duty to His Excellency to tender my thanks to him for following the English practice and not substituting himself to the Governor and the interested advice of the party which hitherto enjoyed more power and influence but whose influence in the country was not much as evidenced by the results of the election.

"Coming to the budget itself, it is a budget of the Executive Government in charge of material subjects and of the Miscellaneous charge of transferred subjects. I take it that the budget represents a transitional stage of Government by transition to responsible Government. Generally budget figures are collected from October of the preceding year and as the Ministry was constituted only on and after the 17th December, the head of the Government is very much visible in it, because a great deal of what is contained in the budget was completed before the Ministers came to office and in several respects the Ministry found itself constrained to a policy of continuing what had been already done. In future, more freedom of action can be expected of the Ministry. This circumstance probably accounts for a good many features in the budget which are not acceptable to any party in the House. In the budget and in the memorandum of the Finance Member, I observe there are some fine paradoxes. Well, the Finance Member quotes with approval a newspaper writer that 'economy cannot legislate and act at the reduction of a few diths and pottavaikals. It must go right through the middle'. As to this I am only sure that the Government have already had special inquiries made regarding the methods available of improving the machinery and have already made several substantial economies. I have referred above to the reduction by 10 per cent in the strength of the constables and that a large number of posts have been reduced. Well, there is in the budget evidence of several inappreciable savings: deep salaries and an army of high-paid officers being wanted. In support of that, as by way of illustration, I refer only to page 159 of the budget referring to co-operative societies. Whereas expenditure on that establishment was extremely high during last year, they have become considerably higher in the year to come. Whereas what was budgeted for in the previous year was only Rs. 1,71,000, the actual came to Rs. 2,24,000. In the current year or the year to come we find it budgeted for at Rs. 4,39,000. Is this going through the machinery in right amount? Whereas there was a high-paid Registrar drawing a salary of Rs. 2,250, you have superimposed upon that department a Joint Registrar drawing a salary of Rs. 1,000. Whereas formerly there were only six Assistant Registrars, now we have an army of 25 Assistant Registrars."

THE HON'BLE MR. BALASUBRAMANIAM VEDARANTHAN NAYUDU (interposing):—" I have pointed out yesterday, Sir, that '8' was a mistake for '12'. It is the printer's devil and I was not responsible."

MR. O. TANNABALA CHETTIAR (continuing):—" I am aware of the remark made by the Hon'ble Mr. Minister yesterday and I shall deal with it presently. I will not only deal with it as it is at 8 but also on the basis of 12 as asserted by him. In the place of 8 or 12 we have now 22 Assistant Registrars. Looking into the administration report relating to the co-operative credit societies, which were constituted few days ago I find it stated that up to the 30th June 1920 there were 19 Assistant Registrars; so that it follows from what the Minister has stated yesterday that there were 17 Assistant Registrars, that between the 1st July and the 30th of March, when the budget was presented, 1 more officer was appointed and apparently it is the intention to appoint another five more Assistant Registrars. In the same report I find it stated that 34 gentlemen and also Mrs. W. K. S. S. S. have been appointed Honorary Assistant Registrars during the year. Including the four gentlemen appointed in the previous year there are 40 Assistant Registrars at the end of the year. When voluntary services have been offered in such large numbers, why is this co-operative registration society being treated as an asylum for a good many people who cannot find a place as far as other places? This report also is very interesting in this sense that when the names of the Assistant Registrars were given, we find that out of two, eight and a half gentlemen, two only are non-Brahmins; and a further examination of their history shows, that only one non-Brahmin Madhyam had risen from the lowest rung of the ladder and the other gentleman is supposed to be a man of very great experience in the department and therefore is posted to Madurai. What about the other gentlemen? They are all Brahmin gentlemen, who are Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors and other officers who have been drafted into the department as a convenient plan for drawing their salaries, spending allowances, having allowances, duty allowances, and what not. Only I am afraid they do not draw the arrears allowance which some of the officers in the Educational Department are drawing. That is the state of affairs. That is only with reference to the Assistant Registrars."

"Then as far as against 116 inspectors it is intended to raise that number 517. Is this the way we go about increasing? In this way we have gone about cutting right through the machinery? If we pass through the list, one also finds that one of those gentlemen who has been appointed to the position of Joint Registrar has been the recipient of many favours, that his appointment was one of the many evils passed in a great hurry by the Government is so, but again the fear that it would not be done by the responsible Government by which it was going to be corrected. It was said by the Hon'ble the Minister that 9 was a

(*Mr. TAMILAKKAL CHETTIAR; the Hon'ble Sir Lancel Davidson.*) [9TH MARCH 1931.]

minuted by H. As I have pointed out already, 8 more appointments they must have been made between the 1st of July and the 5th of March. Now 27 have been appointed and 2 more remain to be appointed.

"Then going away from that, we turn our attention to the Labour Department. It is said that the department is for the amelioration of the labourer and the depressed classes who want land to live in free from the tyranny of their impudent landlords. They want wells, foot-paths in villages, etc. What do they get? A lump sum of Rs. 1,50,000 for these requirements and an establishment costing more than Rs. 2,50,000 to see to the utilisation of 1½ lakhs as allotted. Well may the labourers and the depressed classes exclaim 'we asked for bread; Government have given us stone consisting of highly-paid officials.' About the Labour Department itself, we have some observations made from time to time 'what are its facilities?' In what way is it calculated to benefit the labourers? While in former days strikes and disagreements between labourers and employers ended shortly with the advent of the Labour Commissioner, and his staff strikes and individuals continued longer than before. Is this a mere accident, or related to each other as cause and effect?

"There are a few other features in this budget to which I wish to draw attention. Before I go to these, I shall say this. Revolution after revolution has been moved in the very first sitting of the Council commencing from the 14th February ending re-arrangement in the services from Rs. 200 upwards, some suggesting retrenchment from Rs. 200 and upwards. In the face of these alterations in budget for these series of high paid officials looks like a monkey.

"Then there is another subject to which I wish to draw the attention of the Council. It is to the charges incurred in the administration of Justice. At page 79 I find that while in the revised estimate for 1930-31 the fees paid to the pleaders in civil cases were Rs. 47,000 as against the budget allotment of Rs. 45,000, the fees to pleaders in civil cases in the year to come are provided at Rs. 60,000. In respect of criminal cases where the annual estimate runs to Rs. 2,00,000 it is now put at Rs. 2,75,000. Why is this increased provision for pleaders' fees to be paid for Government cases? Does Government expect more crime and therefore more necessary for lawyers to defend the criminals? Probably in these times it is to be found the answer to the criticism which my friend, Mr. R. Srinivasan Ayyangar from Coimbatore made yesterday with regard to the large C.I.D. establishments. Law-abiding people do not find the C.I.D. but it is only those who probably feel that they are an unnecessary lot that dread the maintenance of such establishment. Against 144 district magistrates who were formerly paid Rs. 4,50,000 the allotment now is Rs. 8,51,000. There are various other items of temporary magistrates, additional district magistrates, about 40 in number, of course with a corresponding salary paid to them. I had on a former occasion to refer to certain statistics which appeared in the Civil List as on the last of July 1929. The result of that, all told in that out of 230 appointments of district magistrates permanent, temporary and additional, 149 were held by Brahmins and 81 by non-Brahmins gentlemen. The increased salary that is being paid to these judicial officers is being paid by the tax-payer or by the litigant public whichever you take as the payment. The proportion of the non-Brahmins to the Brahmins litigant is nearly 50 per cent or more. Is not the man who pays the paper entitled to call for the same? And why when we pay so much more for these officers, why should not the selection be made from amongst my own kith and kin, the non-Brahmin community. I ask what answer Government has to give to this demand? While between October and December 1925, 25 district magistrates were appointed, 21 were Brahmins and only 2 were non-Brahmins, whereas from the 1st October 1927 to 1st October 1929, 25 appointments of district magistrates were made of which 22 were Brahmins and 3 only were non-Brahmins. Are not the general taxpayers and their representatives here entitled to take all the safeguards? Does the Government propose to provide that men of our community should get a fair share of these appointments for which we pay?

"Why should the High Court again be a close preserve for only one community out of the several communities in India? Are not the general tax-payers and the litigant public who pay for the salaries of the Honourable the High Court Judges to the tune of Rs. 5,75,000 (page 75 of the budget) entitled to safeguard their interests through their elected representatives in this Council? How does Government propose to safeguard the interests of non-Brahmins to secure a proper proportion of these appointments to non-Brahmin community? They say there are two reasons.

The Hon'ble Sir LANCEL DAVIDSON (*interposing*):—"I ask if discrimination of the Brahmin and non-Brahmin question is relevant to the issue before the Council to-day. Surely these issues are in regard to the question of expenditure and I presume the expenditure would be the same whether the recipients of the salaries were Brahmins or non-Brahmins."

MR. TAMILAKKAL CHETTIAR (*continuing*):—"May I point out, Sir, that if the answer of Government is that no protection will be given to the non-Brahmins it is open to me at the time . . . ?"

The Hon'ble Sir LANCEL DAVIDSON (*interposing*):—"That is not the answer given by the Government."

MR. TAMILAKKAL CHETTIAR (*continuing*):—"Probably I shall ask for the remuneration of two or three Judges for which we have provided in the budget. In that way, Sir, the discussion is properly relevant. I ask again, Sir, is the principle of communal representation which the Public Service Commission have laid down as one of the guiding principles to be kept in

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(Mr. Zaidachala Chettyar)

view in filling judicial appointments to be chosen or sent to the four wards, while the other recommendations they made for increased salaries of judicial officers have been very conscientiously given effect to as shown by the figures to which I have already referred. Is the Government going to say that amongst the non-Brahmins sitting in the service or in the Bar there are not competent men to fill up those vacancies? Can it not be said that this House consisting of a large number of non-Brahman representatives is a standing refutation of the faulty judgment which was hitherto confidently cherished that there are not competent men amongst non-Brahmans? So much for the judicial service.

"I now turn to education. Well, for want of funds large grounds are not allotted for education generally in the budget. But there is evidence of extreme parsimony for a few institutions which Government keeps in its protective wings. There are only 118 girls receiving education in the Queen Mary's College and about 16 acres of land and a big bungalow were acquired some five or six years ago for nearly 75 or 80 thousand rupees, and several lakhs have already been spent in buildings and improvement. It is now sought to spend another 3 lakhs of rupees to acquire a neighbouring property consisting of 3 to 4 acres at a liberal estimate. I submit it would be a waste of public money to spend such a large sum on this. So likewise if the sum of Rs. 32,500 sought to be spent on improvements to the University Club. These moneys may with advantage be utilized in building and opening several elementary and secondary schools throughout the city where several thousands of girls could be given education as against 122 in the Queen Mary's College.

"With these few appointments created in this very budget, to ask His Excellency the Governor to provide over a committee to sit in attendance is to place His Excellency in a somewhat difficult and embarrassing position.

"My friends Mr. Krishnan Nayan, Mr. Ramesalingam Chettyar and other speakers have already referred to various statements that are being made. Only as I have said they have not drawn attention to the allowances for services which amount to as much as Rs. 2,500 per annum drawn by several officers in the Education Department, and if necessary I give reference to pages 122 and 123 of the budget.

"Another subject to which I wish to draw attention is that in the memorandum submitted by the Hon'ble the Finance Member there is indication that there is a desire on the part of the Government that the General Hospital should be removed to some other site if funds permit. In the budget there is provision for a sum of Rs. 2,10,000, as estimate against which it is intended to spend Rs. 4,500 for addition to the women's quarters in the General Hospital. I ask in this event why the building as being temporary and undesirable to keep and to convert this House as an expenditure, if not in the current year, in the year to come to a sum of Rs. 2,10,000 and spend a sum of Rs. 20,800 in the year to come?

"Is the member of some of the Honourable Members on the subject the brother opposite of Ministers' salaries there was a statement of temper, concluding a recital of all arguments which were urged by leaders of their parties in their evidence before Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford and before the Joint Parliamentary Committee whose they asked that the salaries of the Ministers, might, be at once be made the same as those paid to the Executive Councillors. That statement is probably here of expectations disappointed and of the happening of what they did not expect to happen but that are passing phases which the House need not take into serious consideration.

"Well, as a representative of the people who assumed as in large numbers the duty devolved on the members of this Council to see that in every service not merely in the judicial but in all other services the members of the non-Brahman community are represented to the extent and proportion which they bear to the Brahman community and to this end we must press for reforms in the service.

"The difficulty in which the Finance Department finds itself is due to the wrong method applied in raising the salaries of higher services beginning from the top. Revision should have begun at the bottom where the need is urgent and most urgent. The services are already over-organized. The result is that the service consumes the greater part of the country's resources leaving practically nothing for the Development departments.

"There is another matter to which I would like to refer before I resume my seat. It is in my capacity as a member of the Corporation of Madras. While Government is proposing to raise 70 lakhs of rupees for its own purposes by way of loan, the Corporation has also a claim upon Government for such assistance to be rendered by Government, as doubt to be paid back by the Corporation. Under the development scheme to which the Corporation is committed by the decision of the Government in respect of water-works and drainage, Government has committed itself as proposed to bear one half of the expense and the contribution of Government for this year is 10 lakhs against a total expenditure of 20 lakhs, the other 10 lakhs being borne by the Corporation itself. Government has also been during the last year financing of the Corporation how it intended to finance certain schemes for the immediate relief of the people without houses and how it is going to provide schools for the advancement of elementary education. The Corporation committed itself to an expenditure of 3 lakhs and 2 lakhs respectively and it finds the 2 lakhs to be the money. With reference to the lighting scheme it went into the market and offered 6 percent for a sum of 5 lakhs of rupees and what was the result? Moreover a tender for a thousand rupees was offered. So that what the Corporation finds it difficult, it is the duty of the Government to assist the Corporation in raising for it such sums as it requires which, according to the figures I have given amounts to 25 lakhs. Government itself is bound to pay

(*Mr. Yanichakala Chettyar; Mr. Shanmugasundaram.*) [9TH MARCH 1921.]

lakhs. The loan may be raised at even 7 per cent, so as to make the loan a success, the interest being paid and the debt repaid by the Corporation in due time. With these suggestions I move.

27052. *Dr. B. R. M. Shanmugasundaram.* *Mr. President.* Sir, the policy in regard to the discussion of the budget shows that this stage of the financial discussion is intended for the discussion of general principles. I take it, Sir, that the words "the general principles" in the usual Parliamentary practice on the introduction of the financial statement in the House of Commons. I, therefore, confine myself strictly to the general features of the budget as presented to this House and will offer a few observations and perhaps a few suggestions as to what might be done to bring about an improvement of financial condition of the Province.

The Hon'ble the Finance Minister has characterised this budget as a "marrying in" budget. The first budget after the introduction of the constitutional scheme, has caused, as judged by the remarks which have been made from all sections of the House, great disappointment. I might at the outset assure the House and also the Hon'ble the Finance Minister and the other members of the Government who are responsible for the budget and also for the future financial policy of their Government, that unless this reformer Council is able to secure rapid development in the departments which are entrusted to the Minister's prudent management, would be in the interest of the people of this Province. Great expectations have been formed that when the introduction of the revenue various improvements in the department of Industries and in the allied departments and in the department of Local Self-government, will be brought about and that these departments which have been served in the past would receive better treatment. But, Sir, there is no evidence of any advance and it is assumed by the Finance Minister that there is not much evidence of a new policy. How can this present position be improved? As has been pointed out by my friend Mr. Shanmugasundaram Chettyar, there is, I fear, an unduly strong suggestion of new taxation not in the present year but in the near future. I join with these Honorable Members who have already spoken on the subject that taxation cannot be thought of for some time, notwithstanding the readiness of a few Honorable Members who are prepared for it. I must inform him and other Honorable Members that the people of any rate are not prepared for it. We have now a number of Acts which have been brought into force which certainly impose new taxation in the first place we have the Village Panchayat Act. If this is to be a success, a certain amount of taxation in the new scheme in the villages is inevitable. Then we have the Local Boards Act and all these Honorable members who are connected with these bodies know very well the difficulties of carrying out the provisions of the new Local Boards Act. The District Municipalities Act is already causing considerable anxiety to the Municipal authorities. At the top of all these we are to have a new Education Act which certainly means some amount of new taxation for education. Sir, I ask you to consider, whether it is reasonable to expect the people to accept to any additional taxation, at any rate, for some time till all these new schemes in the department of Local Self-government have settled down for work. Whether that may be, Sir, I am certain, and I am a believer in the reform—that unless this new contribution that has been set up in the practice justice itself, asks a share, some progress in the departments entrusted to Ministers and unless some reasonable advance is shown, I am sure the British public will be a source not only of great disappointment but of great irritation all round. Therefore I would ask the Hon'ble the Finance Minister and the House to consider whether the fundamental basis of this British scheme, viz., the financial system which has been given to us, is a sound one.

I assumed that Lord Meston's scheme has completely broken down. We hear, as far as the Central Government is concerned, a deficit of 12 crores which is proposed to be made up by new taxation. Lord Meston's Committee thought that the deficit would be 9 crores. I need not go into the reasons that have caused this large deficit. But the fact remains that so far as the Central Government is concerned the expectations of Lord Meston's Committee have been completely failed. As regards the government Honorable Members would have noticed that in Bengal there is a deficit of 2 crores, and in Bombay a deficit of 1 crore and though I have not been able to look into the financial statements of other provinces there is no doubt that the financial system of Lord Meston's Committee has failed all expectations. One note of expectation has been reached by the Committee and there was a desire before that Committee from Madras who suggested that this Government will be able to deposit this 200 lakhs which was fixed as contribution to the Central Government. Well, Sir, I am certain that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, if entrusted with the 200 lakhs, will make good use of those funds over the year. The other provincial governments are already taking steps to make their values heard by both the Central Government and the Secretary of State. In Bengal Sir William Wheeler announced in the Royal Council that he is already in communication with the Secretary of State to secure a modification of Lord Meston's award. A definite proposal has been put forward that the payment of 20 crores should be divided over to Bengal. In Bombay, similarly, the Bombay Council and the Bombay Government are fighting for a substantial portion of their income-tax. I believe an attempt is also being made in the United Provinces to rescue this question. With an intention of bringing this award as quickly as possible under discussion in this Council I gave notice of a resolution which has unfortunately been disallowed. Sir, the last thing I consider under these circumstances is to give an opportunity to the House to re-examine the fundamental principles of Lord Meston's award and the Provisional rules which embody that award and to point out clearly that the financial resources which have been placed at our disposal are absolutely inadequate for purposes of the government of this province. This is the course that is being adopted in other provinces. I must also invite the attention of Honorable Members to the fact that

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resolutions have been tabled in the Legislative Assembly for this purpose. Therefore, Sir, I will suggest to the Hon'ble the Finance Member not to delay this matter on the other provisions have already been passing their case. If by any sense of official etiquette this Government will not regard the subject I believe that the interests of this Presidency will again very seriously suffer as they have suffered in the past.

Therefore the first suggestion I will make to the Hon'ble the Finance Member is to give an opportunity to this House to express their view with reference to the financial position created by Lord Montagu's award, and to the combined Government, to take up the matter and to set on foot the necessary inquiries and to make the necessary representations. Perhaps, Sir, it may be that in the course of the next two years it may be possible for the Central Government, in view of the taxes which have been put up, to bring this question of financial contribution again under consideration. All that I submit for your consideration is that no time should be lost in undertaking this inquiry and to make the necessary representations. The Hon'ble the Finance Member stated in the memorandum which has been placed before us the incidence of the various classes of revenue which are added in this province. It is perhaps his purpose to draw our attention to the rapid growth of our revenue and to the rapid growth of income-tax in this Presidency. Sir, it is my belief that so far as the Montagu award is concerned, the two sources of revenue which have been allotted to this Presidency, viz., land revenue and excise, are sources which are static and which are not amenable to a growth of revenue so necessary to meet the rapid expansion of public expenditure in this province. As regards land revenue, Hon'ble Members would have noticed from the figures which the Hon'ble the Finance Member has furnished to us, that the growth in the last two years has been about 10 per cent over the figures of 1910-11, the revenue in 1910-11 being 663 lakhs and odd as against 620 lakhs in the corresponding year. As regards excise, the growth is about 60 per cent. The same revenue was about 260 lakhs in the year 1910-11 and it is 524 lakhs at the present day. As regard to other taxes mentioned in the memorandum, viz., income-tax and customs, the growth in income-tax is about 120 per cent during the two years and it was not possible for me to work out the figures for customs, but I am sure it will be more than 100 per cent. Therefore when Hon'ble Members stated that the Hon'ble the Finance Member was referring to a static which had no bearing on provincial finance, I am afraid, they missed the point. Through he did not say so, I am certain that this idea at the back of his mind was that the static resources have been merely used for this province and the really elastic resources where the growth of revenue is very rapid, have been reserved to the Central Government. I submit, Sir, that the whole basis of the Montagu award is wrong and that we should press for a portion of the very growing revenues, viz., customs and income-tax, being allotted to us. If, as a matter of fact, the Hon'ble the Finance Member takes that view, I am certain that if a proper opportunity is given to this House, we are prepared to affirm that this award is unsatisfactory and that we should be allowed a portion of the growing revenues under customs and income-tax. Whenever that may be, I am certain, Sir, that so far as land revenue is concerned, there is no further scope for expansion. We are already the most heavily taxed province in India. We pay at the present time, according to the latest figures, Rs. 2-6-11 per head of population as against Rs. 1-5-7 in Bombay, Rs. 1-12-8 in the United Provinces, Rs. 1-15-3 in Oudh and Rs. 1-5-6 in the Punjab. As regards excise we occupy the same position. Therefore under the two heads of land revenue and excise, it will be unfair to Hon'ble Members that there is not much scope for expansion. The fundamental basis of the scheme must be attacked. I am sure all the Hon'ble Members of this House will only be too ready to co-operate in this matter with the Government.

Having said so much in regard to Lord Montagu's award, I will now proceed to deal with a satisfactory feature of the budget, and that is the loan policy, which for the first time finds a place in the Financial Statement of this province. Sir, our development has been very much retarded in the past by our being very much dependent for our expansion such as water works, works in relation to railways and for construction of buildings, upon current income. I am sincerely glad that this new policy of cashless and revenue to go on for the money can by a simultaneous system of loans is the only sound policy which ought to have been adopted some time ago. I am glad to say that in regard to the loan funds and municipalities such a policy has been recently discussed by a committee which has been appointed by the Government, of which my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Mahabub-ullah Sahib was the President. We went into the matter very thoroughly. I think this policy will be very satisfactory not only with reference to railways relating to loan funds but also in the larger sphere of the Provincial Government.

I shall now say a few words in regard to the question of retrenchment. I am glad that the Hon'ble the Finance Member has formulated a policy of retrenchment in a certain direction and the matter has already been discussed by all sides of the House whether by persons sitting on this side or on that side I does not matter. So far as I can see, there are no signs of any policy system in this House based on political principles. There is no doubt that everybody in this House is unflinchingly looking forward to retrenchment in all directions. I entirely agree with the Hon'ble the Finance Member that retrenchment should be the keynote of the new administration. It should not be a collection of a few points as stated by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, but the process should be carried on right through the machine. Very definite reference has to be undertaken in regard to our village administration, which, it is within the knowledge of every member of this House, is very unsatisfactory. In regard to our services, I submit that a wrong step has been taken, however just it may be to the services themselves. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has stated that 24 lakhs of rupees has been budgeted for the services in the year previous. I suppose I am not

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the Hon'ble the President.)

wrong in thinking that this provision was made for the pay and the allowance due to the all-India service. This was the step that was first taken. This led to an agitation by all the Provincial services. One after another of these services was taken up for revision, and the result is that in 1918, the Educational Department was reorganised. The pay of the service has been fixed at Rs. 400 rising to 1,750. In the case of the Agricultural Department, the pay has been fixed at Rs. 535—55—1,750; Veterinary Department, Rs. 355 to 1,750; Police Department, Rs. 535—55—1,750. Then the pay of the Deputy Collectors was revised and ranges from Rs. 300 to 850; that of the Subordinate Judges and District Magistrate, from Rs. 330 to 550. There are also selection grades at Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,300. I will not weary the House with statistics. All that I submit is that all these persons who went through during the course of six months or rather more months of the current year.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THIRUVENKATACHARI :—“Though select were issued last year, the process has been going on for the last three years.”

DR. RAJABAI M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTHUR :—“As my rate orders were given effect to during the last three months, that is my point. What is the effect of all these? The subordinate services have now come on the scene and are asking for an increase of salaries which is impossible to meet. So far as the all-India services are concerned, Honorable Members are aware that under the Devolution Rules they have been placed absolutely beyond the control of this House. The result is that a sum of 507 lakhs of rupees at this budget cannot be voted at once. We cannot suggest any economy in the reduction of these services. I contend that it is open to us to abolish offices, for example those of the Labour Commissioner and the Publicity Bureau Officer. But so far as the pay is concerned we cannot take any voice against the mentioned scales.”

“I will now say a few words with regard to allowances about which considerable discussion has already taken place. These allowances are: ad hoc allowance, personal allowance, special allowance, charge allowance, deputation allowance, travelling allowance, presiding allowance, sea allowance and there are also other allowances of a similar character. All these allowances come to several lakhs of rupees and for this I have the high authority of Sir Abdur Rahim who was a member of the Royal Commission on Public Services. He said that “the amounts ordinarily range from one hundred to three hundred rupees and that the actual allowances, however, might amount to more than the pay of the officers and sometimes over eight hundred rupees a month.” These allowances are the terms in which these officers were recruited. Therefore I contend that it is within the competence of this Council to examine these allowances and any which of these are necessary and which of them might be usually excluded. I had to deal with this question in connection with the Finance Committee of which I was a member. We made a recommendation that the allowances of the subordinate services should be reassessed and such of them as are not necessary should be taken away.”

“Sir, there is another matter to which I should like to refer and that is the question of new appointments. I believe it is the Hon'ble Mr. Devanahalli that suggested to-day that if it is necessary to give European training for the recruitment of the Agricultural service, young men may be sent for training. I cannot imagine a more reasonable proposal, and I trust sincerely that the Minister for Development would accept that proposal. It will save us the superannuation allowances. It will help the gentleman concerned in the country and make their services available to us after their retirement. I believe this will work for economy. I therefore submit that all new appointments should come under recruitment. Recruitment for new appointments for two or three years may also be stopped. Where no opportunities are available, Provincial officers should be employed and whenever it is necessary to secure men with European qualifications, let us begin by sending young men for training to England or the United Kingdom or America and get them trained. Unless some such system is adopted I do not see any chance of economy. May I know, Sir, if I have exhausted my time?”

The Hon'ble the [President] :—“It looks like it. But the Honorable Member may wind up his speech.”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THIRUVENKATACHARI :—“I hope we shall not be deprived of any suggestions that the Honorable Member may have to make.”

The Hon'ble the President :—“I am sure the Honorable Member will be content to take a little more time and finish his speech.”

DR. RAJABAI M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTHUR :—“There are two sources open to the Finance Member. Now that the new Department of Finance has been organised it will be a good way of a Standing Committee of Finance is attached to that department to examine all new proposals made by heads of departments and to find out which of their proposals are necessary and which are to be rejected. I think, if I am judge from the tone of the House, it is certainly one of interest in financial matters. That being so I think the Hon'ble the Finance Member will be doing the right thing if in addition to a Public Accounts Committee which it is necessary to appoint under the statutory rules another committee to examine all proposals made by heads of departments is also set up. There is such a committee appointed in the Central Government quite recently in addition to the Public Works Committee.”

“My Hon'ble Friend Mr. Petro referred to the sailing accounts. I might perhaps invite the attention of the Honorable Members to the fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Bailey announced very recently that they are employing the services of Accountants from England to give the

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(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Todiander;
the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswamyengar.)

Government a new set of costing accounts for the new departments. I hope the Hon'ble the Finance Member will take the opportunity of having a set of costing accounts for the sections in the Province. Some such recommendation has been made in the report of the Financial Relations Committee at the suggestion of my friend Mr. Richards. I trust the same will be attended to by the Provincial Government also.

"Now Sir, I wish to say a very few words in regard to the departments which are under the control of the Honorable the Ministers. I sympathize with them. But at the same time I should think that under the Divisional Rule they are equally entitled to press for the status of their departments on the Finance Member. The proposals in the budget have been put forward by both the halves of the Government with the concurrence with the sections and with the authority of the Ministers. Therefore critics of the budget should not lose sight of this fundamental fact forming the basis principle of the reforms. On the question of general policy, Sir, I should think that so far as I can see the Honorable the Ministers have not entered any advance in any direction. I repeat I have to say this. In the Department of Education it has been pointed out that consistency of policy in regard to the allotment of various heads has not been secured. First there is the question of pay of elementary school-teachers for which there is no urgent necessity.

"The Hon. E. M. Macphail has already dealt with the question of 'aided institutions'. Without entering secondary education, I consider it is impossible to secure any development in elementary education. This is fundamental and before we attempt the expansion of secondary education on any large scale, it is absolutely necessary to secure the expansion of secondary education, and I say this on the authority of Mr. Peth, the Education Member of the United Kingdom. I also wish to point out that the new district educational councils for which provision has been made in the budget are likely to prove very expensive institutions. A sum of Rs 6 lakhs has been budgeted for and the Hon'ble Mr. Griess told me that I hold and Rs 400 rupees has been provided as an amount of the establishment charges of these new councils. I naturally differ from the principles of the new Education Act, but this is not the time to dilate on this matter. But I wish to impress upon this Council that these 22 new educational councils with their establishments, secretaries, and their posts, and the allowances of members who travel for the purpose of attending meetings would be very costly and this aspect of the question will have to be considered. It is also necessary to have a clear statement from the Hon'ble the Education Minister as to the future policy of elementary education.

"In regard to the Ministry of Local Self-Government, I regret to say that though considerable trouble has been taken over the report of the Financial Relations Committee nothing tangible has been done so far. I had great hopes that at least a portion of their recommendations would be embodied in the budget. On the other hand expenditure on public health is at a standstill, and this fact is admitted by the Hon'ble the Finance Member. There is no prospect of constituting a Public Health Board or a Road Board without the necessary financial backing."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THORNTON :—"What I said was that the grants would be in arrears instead of in advance."

DEWEE BEHAR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Whatever it is, there is no advance in expenditure. I suppose it is correct."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THORNTON :—"Efforts the provision made in the budget has been for grants given before the works are executed, but whether the grants will be provided in arrears."

DEWEE BEHAR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"The Hon'ble the Finance Member has raised a very important question. It is expected that all these local bodies should find funds for the public health expenditure during the course of the year and try to arrange it after the financial year is over. The question is where are they to get the funds from? Are they to borrow or are they to raise them from their own? We have not any Provincial balance to fall back upon."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THORNTON :—"The Financial Relations Committee suggested that provision should be made for advances."

DEWEE BEHAR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"There is no provision in the budget for arrears to be so advanced. I trust the Hon'ble the Finance Member would now say any point that some provision must be made for advance to local bodies."

The Hon'ble Mr. F. RAMASWAMYENGAR :—"I believe there is provision."

DEWEE BEHAR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"With the Honorable Member be pleased to point it out."

The Hon'ble Mr. F. RAMASWAMYENGAR :—"The Government propose to reserve unexpended grants on buildings for local bodies and when these grants are required. Local Self-Government will be made the first charge whenever it is thought fit to do so."

DEWEE BEHAR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I understood the answer to be quite a different way. I understood that all these reserved grants are going to the local loan fund. I glad for the present that some provision for advances ought to be made in the budget."

(Mr. Rameshchandra Rao : Mr. Siva Rao.) [25th March 1921.]

— Before I deal with the Ministry of Development, I have one or two words to say regarding the water-supply and drainage schemes which are ready for execution. Reference has been made in this matter in the report of the Provincial Irrigation Commission and it was suggested that a provision of 15 lakhs per annum should be made for this purpose. But there is no such provision.

— In regard to the Ministry of Development, I want inform my honorable friend that the position of appointing a district staff before the district organization is in existence has led to the fact that four or five Assistant District Officers have been appointed this year, and large sums of money have been provided for for their pay, local allowances, duty allowances travelling allowances, and other allowances. I should like to know what the immediate relief will be for the expenditure. Is it right to appoint these highly paid officers before we are ready in the district for their work?

— Sir, I have finished my remarks upon the budget. I have only a word or two to add regarding an important fiscal grievance, and that is the drainage of deltas. Honorable Members who have been in this Council know all about it for several years and I may say this will continue to be posed again in this Council. Many Honorable Members seem to be under the impression that the Godavari and Krishna delta systems have been constructed harmoniously. I suppose they have got an impression that a lot of public money is being spent on the deltas and that the people of those delta districts are benefited at the expense of the general taxpayer. Every one of these improvements has been made under the local Capital and all that we have been asking for is that the Government may borrow more money and let us have our improvements. I propose this not only in the interests of the Godavari and Krishna deltas but for every other delta as well. Tenjore has suffered a good deal in the past along with Godavari and Krishna. Therefore I suggest to my honorable friend to develop his local policy better and make it a point to borrow more funds from the Government of India, for being utilized for drainage schemes and irrigation works and also for effecting other improvements.

The Council then adjourned at 5-12 p.m. for lunch, to meet again at 3 p.m.

Mr. P. Siva Rao :— Sir, before I go to the budget proper, I wish to draw the attention of the Honorable the Finance Member to the fact in which the budget has been presented in this House. I wish to be told here because in my personal life as related our expectations regarding the way in which it has been done and regarding the way in which it should have been prepared according to our views. The members of this House even, all as we are, in consideration, difficulty in going through the budget figures. The budget is nothing but a series of figures. It has not got any explanatory remarks as we used to have before. We very much miss the explanatory memorandum which used to be presented along with the budget in former times. For instance, I am on the margin side there is a rate of Rs. 31 to 35 lakhs under the head of Land Revenue. When I saw it first, I wanted to know the reason for this rise, whether it is due to the introduction of the superannuation rate is the coming year or such or due to any other reason. With that explanatory remark which is called the Chief Secretary's explanatory memorandum we would be enabled to know what this rise means. If the budget is meant to give a full and frank information to the Honorable Members of the House regarding the receipt items or the items of expenditure, I want say at once the budget has failed in that object. I think my friend will agree to this, there is a rise of about ten or twelve lakhs provided for in the budget. There is absolutely no explanation as to why this rise has been provided for. We very much wish that the old system be moved, that an explanatory note or memorandum should be attached on to the budget explaining any serious rise or fall in the amounts either on the revenue side or on the expenditure side as well.

— With these remarks I pass on to the most burning subject and that is the improvement of salaries of the pay and the emoluments of the non-garbled officers. Honorable Members are aware that the other day this House appointed a committee from among its members to consider this matter and to submit an interim report as early as possible. Now the committee has submitted its interim report and the Honorable Members have got the recommendations before them. One of the recommendations is that the initial salary of the clerk in the medical branch be not less than Rs. 35 and of a clerk in the city of Madras should be not less than Rs. 40. That is the report of the majority. I am an opponent wherever has been made in the present budget to make provision for the increase which has been recommended by the committee of this House. It involves only an excess provision of Rs. 24 lakhs but even that has to be provided for in the budget. It is a proposed a pay of Rs. 15 to 20 per annum for all village officers whether they are karnams or village headmen and the controversy whether the village headmen should be regarded as honorary officer or as a salaried one has been settled in a satisfactory manner I think by the committee. They say that some distinction should be drawn between village headmen who choose to receive only honorarium, who choose to be honorary work and who like to continue in the honorary position, and those who like to receive fixed salary from the Government. In the case of those who elect to take fixed salary from the Government they propose in the case of karnams that they should receive a pay of Rs. 15 to 20 per annum. There is absolutely no provision made in the budget, not even a suggestion of a lump provision, towards meeting or carrying out the recommendations of the committee of this House. I am aware, Sir, that the final report of the committee is not yet forthcoming but it is sufficient for me to state that the interim report had already been published and the Honorable the Finance Member has to take note of that fact and has to make a lump provision towards meeting that expenditure and now, Sir, having made these remarks on the non-garbled services I quite agree with the following finding of the committee, viz. —

9th MARCH 1921.] (*Mr. Sore Red; The Hon'ble Mr. Tinkler.*)

The Committee is of the divided opinion that neither of the pay and prospects of the services should be taken up at the bottom. The Committee is generally of opinion that the reorganisation of the pay and prospects of the higher services needs further scrutiny, with a view to retrenchment.

Now, Sir, the Honourable the Finance Member has explained it away by saying that the Public Service Commission was appointed long ago, that then nothing had nothing to do with me in prison, that it was a commission appointed several years ago although it gave the report later and that for some reason or other their recommendations could not be carried into effect. If the Honourable the Finance Member goes into the matter a little more closely, especially, if he reads the report of the Public Service Commission a little more carefully, I am sure he will find that the recommendations were based on this in prison. They have quoted very extensively various extracts from that well-known work of Data on prison.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TINKLER.—"May I know, Sir, to what period the Honourable Member is referring? The Public Service Commission reported long before the report was in prison. What particular was in prison was when it was submitted by the Public Service Commission is not clear from the Honourable Member's speech."

Mr. P. S. RAO.—"Whatever that may be their recommendations were based upon the rise in prison as was reported by Data in his book on 'Hill in prison'. I saw various extracts from that book in the Commission's report. As I said I need not pursue the matter now. It is very unfortunate that the revision of these subordinate officers had to be taken up and the Honourable the Finance Member has to come out with a reply if he can upon anything substantial for that purpose."

"I pass on to the condition of the local bodies. I am afraid that local bodies have been hit very hard in this budget. I very much doubt, Sir, whether the Honourable the Minister for Local Self-Government had sufficiently aided by the local bodies and had asserted vigorously the claims of his own department. I may say, Sir, that we for long years past have been agitating and asking for the appointment of a committee to enter into the relations of local and provincial finances and we thought that the Financial Relations Committee which was recently appointed would give some relief to the local bodies and from time after time when we asked for some such relief the Honourable Member—the then Finance Member, gave out that the whole matter of the relations of provincial and local finances would be considered by a committee. We were asked to wait till the relations of the provincial and central finances had been settled. Now they have been settled and we have got the relations and an independent budget. The system of divided funds has now ceased. We readily look to the remarks made by the Government. What do we need here? Has there been any attempt to carry out the recommendations of the Committee of the Financial Relations? I am aware the Honourable the Finance Member has told us that on one report at least he has carried out the recommendations of the Committee, that one report being that hereafter any grant from the Government should take the form of the payment for services, and that that recommendation has been carried out. But there are numerous other recommendations contained in the report of the committee. So attempt has, however, been made in the present budget to carry them out. For instance, I may say that they proposed that local bodies should be permitted by legislation to levy some sort of surcharge on the Akbari revenue. But that matter was only to be settled by way of legislation. But they say pending such legislation the local bodies, such of them as were in need of help should be given some such share in the Akbari revenue among within that area. Now I do not see that recommendation has been carried into effect, because I see under the head of Akbari revenue the amount budgeted for is about 54 crores and if this recommendation is carried into effect it would mean that about 20 lakhs more has to be set apart for the purpose of Local Self-Government; and even now I appeal strongly to the Finance Member whether he has or has not made up his mind to assign away a portion of this revenue in favour of the local bodies. If he says he could assign away, let it be demanded let about 20 lakhs be assigned from the sum budgeted for under the head 'Akbari revenue'. The Committee also proposed that the local bodies should hereafter be relieved of the burden of maintaining secondary schools. With regard to secondary schools, so far as I am concerned, their recommendation was that Government should bear three-fourths and the local bodies one-fourth. I would ask again whether that recommendation of theirs has been considered by the Government and whether they intend to give effect to the recommendation and if they want to give effect to it—I do not see off for any provision has been made in the budget to carry it out—they ought to increase the expenditure under the head of secondary education. Now I want to draw the attention of the Honourable Member to other recommendations of theirs mostly in respect of voluntary institutions. In the case of voluntary institutions they say that most of the expenditure should be borne by the Government and the local bodies should share the rest of it under the previous state of things. Hereafter they say that local bodies should be relieved of the charge and the Government should take for themselves the burden. In the case of headquarter hospitals, I thank the Honourable the Finance Member who has chosen to exempt the maintenance of the maintenance of the Government and I hope they are now relieved of all burden of maintaining district headquarter hospitals. In the case of other dispensaries and medical institutions, it was the recommendation of the Financial Relations Committee—the Committee which was presided over by the Hon'ble Khwa Bahadur Sahibzada, that the Government should bear a number of the Executive Council—at was their unanimous finding that in the case of other services—voluntary I have already stated—they need not make any payment in advance and the grant should take the form of payment for certain services. I need not take the time of the house any longer

[SUN MORNING 1921.]

(Mr. Siva Rao : The Hon'ble Mr. Tulkar.)

by referring to the recommendations in detail but it is sufficient for me to say that throughout the budget no attempt whatever has been made towards carrying out their recommendations.

In the case of the trunk roads, they recommended that the roads should be divided into three classes, viz., first, second and third-class, trunk main roads, district roads and so forth. In the case of the trunk roads they said the Government ought to bear the whole burden of maintaining them. In the case of the second-class roads, they recommended that the Government should find half the money and the local bodies should meet the remaining one-half and in this should find half the money and the local bodies should meet the remaining one-half and in this connection I may point out that the Imperial grant of 17 lakhs which the local bodies used to get was cancelled and that Government seem to have accepted its recommendations in this matter. Under the present arrangement the local bodies were getting the grant on the one-fourth basis something in the kind now they raised in their locality, and most unfortunately I have drawn from the members of the Committee on Financial Relations. We need to have it as aid of our members. Now what is the spirit of their recommendations as accepted by the Government? It means that the 17 lakhs will not be available for the help of the general resources of these local bodies hereafter and these 17 lakhs will be given hereafter only for the road purposes, for the maintenance of second-class roads and even that on condition that local bodies should find half of the remaining money. It means that this is a most prejudicial step that has been taken by the Financial Relations Committee and the Government have consented to it. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister has told us that he has accepted the assumption of about 52 lakhs of unmet balances commencing with the local bodies wherever the same may be, whether they had or not.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Yogananna (interrupting).—“ May I ask, Sir, wherefrom the Hon'ble Member gets the figure of 52 lakhs which he has quoted?”

Mr. P. Siva Rao.—“ Probably I am making a mistake as to the figure. But it was said given us that 52 lakhs had been lying idle. I do not mention the figure. They state, they have indicated that all provincial balances commencing with the local bodies should be reduced and.”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Yogananna (interrupting).—“ Sir, May I now to correct the Hon'ble Member? The balances that are being assumed are balances in respect of which no commitments have yet been made.”

Mr. Siva Rao (continuing).—“ If I am allowed, Sir, I shall read the memorandum. On this matter it is quite correct to say that they directed such balances in respect of which no commitments have yet been made. In other words it means in respect of which amount no progressive works have been started. And now what does it mean? Why should the balance be assumed? And then we are told by way of assumption that they will be credited towards Local Self Government and that the Ministry of Local Self Government shall have priority over them and distribute them in any manner they wished. Now I strongly protest against this assumption of the balance and I do not know under the stress of circumstances what the Government do with this balance. When once they legislate, when once it stands in the credit of the Government and when there arises any necessity for utilizing the amount I believe they would not stand in the way. And then it is also proposed that the Government should assign a local body fund. Some recommendations which were most convenient have been adopted, have been given instantaneously while some other recommendations like this they desire to consider.”

“ I may say that the way in which the Local Self Government has been started is satisfactory. There has been a very low provision under the head of minor sanitary grants. Probably they are following the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee in that respect. Still we are excited by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister that it does not mean that the local bodies should not undertake such works in advance and after the completion of the work if the work is approved by the Government they will get it. As the Hon'ble Mr. Yogananna has said, will any local body undertake any minor sanitary improvement under these circumstances. Where can they get the money? If they lay their hands upon provincial funds they will be called to order and they will be threatened with assumption of them. They cannot borrow in the open market and how can they meet this extra expenditure in the meantime? It only means, Sir, in my mind, that the local bodies hereafter cannot initiate or execute anything like minor sanitary improvements.”

And then there is the Town Planning Act which was only passed the other day and for this money will be necessary and all that we find under the heading of public health is an allotment of about twelve lakhs, and even one of those twelve lakhs an allotment of seven lakhs should be directed towards drainage schemes for the city of Madras and for the townships. I have a great deal to ask the Finance Minister how much of this amount will be available for the local bodies. Of these eleven lakhs, I think the city of Madras will claim a lion's share and the amount that we can possibly have out of this sum will be only a few lakhs for the whole French city. Now, Sir, I protest very strongly against the manner in which the local bodies have been treated. They do not get any advantage; their resources are not improved. I may say to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister that every budget which the local bodies are now framing ends with a deficit. If the provincial budget ends with a deficit of thirty lakhs our poor budgets have been leading themselves in deficits of ten to fifteen thousands, notwithstanding the improvement of taxation which they are doing to raise upon. Now, Sir, what is the reason of the

27th March 1921.] (Mr. Siva Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Fothergill;
the Hon'ble the President; Dr. Gilbert Slater.)

extra expenditure? It is not very hard to find. The local bodies have to pay increased salaries to their own representatives and their salaries bill has grown enormously. It has risen by fifteen thousand on the whole and now not merely with the regard to such wages have gone high and it is very difficult for them to make both ends meet, we even to ascertain the normal standards of administration. In the present state of things, the Honorable the Finance Member while up his statements with a plain hope. He seriously means the question whether they have launched themselves in deficit. He seems to professal finances. He takes these salaries as they are known, local revenues and so on. He says we have reached the limit of present recovery is earlier. It is not elastic enough to bear any more increase. And coming to land revenue he seems to be very jealous of the ryots' lot. In one paragraph he says to that effect. It has costed his attention and I say that the ryot will be the victim of such taxation if the Honorable Member has got the chance of preparing a new budget. But I won't therefore discuss it any longer. He seems to think that in the case of provincial finances there is no margin for any taxation. In the case of local bodies he looks to there to be no margin for the schemes which have been introduced into this country to take the initiative and to bring the reforming to a success. He suggests that in the western countries, especially in the United Kingdom, the local rates have risen to a very high and there do not compare favorably and are out of all proportion to those here. He seems to suggest that if any taxation proposals are to be made, they ought to be made by the local body and not by the Provincial Government. In other words he leaves the whole strength of local taxation proposals to the local bodies.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Fothergill (interrogating):—“Sir, may I rise to make a personal explanation. What I said was that they ought not the process of taxation already existing without resorting to fresh ones.”

Mr. P. Siva Rao (answering):—“I will leave my friend Mr. Fothergill Rao to take up the challenge. I will only refer the Honorable the Finance Member to the remarkable discussion started by the late Imperial Mr. Gokhale in the Imperial Legislative Council as to the resources of these bodies. I confidently put it to the Council that there is absolutely no margin for local taxation.”

The Hon'ble the President:—“Of course, the Honorable Member is aware that he is only five minutes beyond his time. I would beg of him to wind up.”

Mr. P. Siva Rao (answering):—“I think, Sir, I have reached a stage at which I can conveniently wind up. On behalf of these local bodies I plead very hard. There are a number of other grounds which I cannot cover within this short time. But I must say that these local bodies feel strongly that something must be done to secure their survival. At any rate, the Honorable the Finance Member will do well to accept the position of them which we shall bring shortly before the Council.”

Dr. GILBERT SLATER:—“We have now to face a situation of expanding need of the Government services combined with a somewhat corresponding revenue, and that is a situation which naturally gives a good deal of difficulty. I think the Finance Member has been very successful in meeting the situation so far as the case goes in one word. But looking into the future we note the fact that our greatest source of revenue, namely the land revenue, is coming to a crisis. Our next great source of revenue, taxes, is threatened by a movement that aims at cutting it off altogether, by stopping the consumption of alcoholic drinks. In these circumstances I think it is very natural for Members to attack those spending departments which are crying for the largest proportional increase in their allocations. But I think this is a mistaken line of policy. In these spending departments that are most vital and necessary which ask for increased allocations and convince the Finance Department that their demands should be granted, special efforts have been made as to the increased expenditure in the case of the cooperative department and the department of agriculture. My own feeling with regard to the cooperative department is that it would be an excellent investment for the people of this Province to spend much more money upon this department. It is true that the proportion of increased expenditure asked for in this coming budget is very large. But we have to recognize also that the expenditure of work is very large. It is not merely an expansion of the quantity of work, due to a very rapid increase in the number of workers, but also the best of these problems are better faced, and that cooperative purchases and sales are now being being followed, and various other new developments of cooperative enterprise of very great potential value are being proceeding. I think the same argument applies very much in the case of agriculture. I really think that we should have a non-official committee which would seriously go into the history of the agricultural department and try to give us a financial estimate as to what the department costs and the profit it brings to the whole country. By its work on Cameroons and Kewangan cottons, sugar, linseed, etc., in policy, cream, manures and fish guano, various plant diseases, and its numerous other achievements, I believe that for every penny of capital outlay on the agricultural department we get something like a return in the increased income coming to the people of the Province. To assist the masses in general is a very good policy, for example, when we have made to the proposed establishment of an agricultural.”

“The very same is enough to frighten people. The business of the man proposed to be appointed, I understand, who study produce and the improvement of produce. Now considering the very low amount of milk which is produced per cow, considering its very high price of about 4 annas, and the very serious difficulty in which people of this Province are engaged in obtaining of the quality of milk, if we can get a man to improve the produce of

(Dr. Gilbert Slater : Mr. Raju.)

[9TH MARCH 1921.]

the Presidency his salary will be a very profitable investment. Such work must begin with expansion, and expansion must go on for years and later people must be taught what has been learnt by experience. If we are satisfied that as the whole we are getting good value for the money we spend, in a department like this the details should be left to the technical experts whom we employ.

There is, getting it generally, I do not think that the remedy for our financial difficulties lies in any way in shunting those spending departments of Government which are expending most rapidly. It would be better looked to scrutinise the other departments with a view to making savings in them. In those it may be possible with better organisation to put our sticks in a much better position and yet do the work more economically. There is still considerable room for improvement in those saving appliances such as typewriters and ability to write short-hand in Government offices. I doubt whether sufficient facilities are given to write short-hand in Government offices to improve their qualifications and increase their efficiency. These things have been referred to a special committee and I hope that it will give its close attention to them.

But on the whole, I think we have to look more upon the revenue side than upon the expenditure side of the budget for improving the position. On the revenue side there is of course facing us that major and inevitable contribution to the Government of India. We must never lose sight of the fact that we have to pay 548 lakhs to the Government of India when Bombay only pays 16 lakhs and Bengal, which is more populous and far wealthier than Madras, has to pay only 65 lakhs. We have to pay close upon almost three times as much as Bombay and Bengal put together. The Finance Committee had recognised this inequity and arranged for it to be remedied by degrees, but its report has been modified to the great prejudice of Madras. But now the situation has become a little more cheerful within the last few days, because the Government of India has shown a disposition to meet its financial difficulties by increased taxation. While that gives us no immediate answer yet I think it is probable that this increased taxation will continue to yield increased income after the exceptional expenditures on exchange and military service of the Government of India to meet which it has been imposed has subsided, so that the Government of India can meet its expenditure out of its own resources and provincial contributions will cease. The question arises then whether it would not be possible to take concrete action with other provinces which have also been similarly subjected, like the United Provinces and the Punjab, and make joint representations in order that we may bring before the Government of India the case of dispensing with provincial contributions. That would help to the extent of 548 lakhs. But beyond that I think we ought to face the possibility of increased taxation. I would make the suggestion that the question should be carefully gone into whether it would be practicable to levy an octroi duty as schemes. I would also suggest provincial income-tax. This is not possible without legislation, but if there was a general income on the part of the provinces to have an abatement of the tax in this respect, it can be done. We might levy so many more in the shape of the Imperial income tax, but the tax should be levied on all income above a certain figure, say ten thousand rupees, whether the income be drawn from land or other sources. The present rule of exemption of income from land is justifiable only up to a certain amount. In this connection I should like to point out that the highest income tax on the largest income holder in India comes to only four annas in the rupee whereas in the income tax of people of large incomes in England is somewhere about nine or ten annas in the rupee, considerably more than 20 per cent. If a man has a very large income he ought to bear the highest amount of tax. For he only gets the income as a result of the organised state of society maintained by Government. If we have no taxation, no Government can be maintained, and no large income can exist. We ought to get rid of the old cry that India is overtaxed. We ought to consider whether we cannot add to the taxation in such a way as to add very much more to the income of the people.

Mr. M. C. RAJAH.—Mr. President, sir, I have a few suggestions to make. I find that a sum of twelve lakhs is set apart for advances to agriculturists. I suppose this will benefit those who have lands in cultivation but here no mention is put in regard to the land. May I now press the claims of the members of the depressed classes to whose darkest lands have been given by the Government and who too do not possess the means for cultivating those lands. I suggest that a sum of about two lakhs be earmarked in that direction. What happens is that when my people get those lands assigned to them they are not able to make the necessary investment for the cultivation and improvement of the land and they are driven to the necessity of mortgaging, if not altogether parting with the lands given by the sympathetic Government. It is to prevent this, Sir, that I make this request. There I observe that there is a provision of five lakhs for the city and suburban improvement trusts. I would urge that a portion of this amount be expended on acquiring lands for settling the depressed classes in healthy surroundings. We all know that in Madras there is a regular outcast on the part of the landless belonging to the higher castes to avoid the poor inmates in the different cities of Madras. Still it is badly needed for the depressed classes by way of being provided with lands acquired by the Government on their behalf. This, Sir, I think will go a long way to improve the city and suburbs and should be regarded as an essential part of the scheme of the city improvement trust.

Coming now to education, the sympathy of the Madras Government towards my community is exhibited in the budget by a provision of one lakh for opening schools for the depressed classes

[From March 1921.] (Mr. Raza, the Hon'ble Mr. K. Seivassan Appanavar.)

Sir, whereas I see—Honourable Members of this Council will not misunderstand me if I say that—the establishment charges for the year including salaries, allowances, medicines, etc., for the Queen Mary's College, Madras is about Rs. 46,000. And there are only about 372 women studying in the Queen Mary's College. What are the proportions of the departmental expenses to nearly eight lakhs? Last year the Government of Madras set apart two lakhs under this head for opening elementary schools for depressed classes. I do not know how much out of the two lakhs was spent actually for opening schools. This year the sympathy of the Government seems to have gone down a bit and now they have only set apart one lakh.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SEIVASSAN APPANAVAR (interrupting).—The one lakh of rupees is for additional schools to be opened this year.

Mr. M. C. Bala (continuing).—Last year the sum of two lakhs was allotted for the additional schools to be opened. Now, the provision of one lakh is most inadequate. I think to be increased. The allotment of six lakhs for the expenses of elementary education, and the increasing the acres of district educational lands is I think unnecessary. Out of the three lakhs should be set apart for opening schools for the depressed classes under the Madras Elementary Education Act. Again, Sir, I would press the Government to institute new scholarships for pupils of the depressed classes.

Sir, in the report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1919-20, under education of Mohammedans (para 15), I find the number of public institutions chiefly intended for Mohammedans rose from 1,616 to 1,433 and under Education of Christians I find the number of public institutions rose from 3,535 to 3,428. Sir, now you'll know that there is a special Inspecting Agency to look after the Mohammedan schools and I say it is very necessary. Seeing that the number of schools for the Christians is 6,536, I also wish that a special Inspecting Agency be established to look after this numerous number of schools. Sir, we are going to open a number of schools this year also. I fear that under Special Education is included the Reformatory School at Chingleput. This institution earned a well-deserved reputation for its building its facilities carefully when I was in charge of Mr. J. W. Coombes who was an educational officer. He was like an older brother to the boys committed to his care and he brought them up on the latest principles of therapeutic psychology. Now that he is retired, an Assistant Surgeon is put in charge and the result is that the spirit of the institution is lost over that of the school and the home. Government should see to it that the school is placed as specifically as possible under the management of an educational officer who knows how to run a school rather than physical force to which boys are sent and will behave. The budget provides a lakh of rupees for opening 12 new training schools. This is, as it should be, for we must have in the present state of expansion in education too many trained teachers. For then these teachers should be of the right sort. It will not do to pick up boys and girls who have just come out of the primary stage and train them as teachers for primary schools. Seeing that the educational career of a boy or girl depends very largely upon the training given to him or her in the earliest years of their school career, it is essential that the teachers should be of a very much higher standard than the pupils whom they teach. So I would suggest that the training of elementary teachers should be abolished, and that we should hereafter give up the training of what are called lower elementary trained teachers and train upon every teacher being at least high elementary trained. In this connection I would request Government not to open lower elementary department in the 25 new schools they propose to start. I may perhaps be followed at this point to draw attention to a petition submitted to the Director of Public Instruction by the teachers undergoing training in the Government Higher Elementary Teachers Training School at Coimbatore in which they complain that they are put to very considerable inconvenience in the matter of finding suitable housing and lodging since they being in the untenable community. Besides the disadvantages of untenability, they are put to the trouble to get some third-rate rooms for them. The Government maintain a hospital in connection with this school in a private extensive building but the petitioners are denied admission therein owing to their not being members of the Government under medical sanction to board within the public buildings as no moment be opened to the exclusive use of certain community since but thrown open to all untouchable castes. If the so-called high-caste pupils cannot accommodate themselves in the same building with the Vanyas students, it is their duty to look out elsewhere. It is an honour of Government to keep out any people on account of the untouchability.

Under where scholarship there is a provision for Rs. 14,880. Unless the British widows' House is thrown open also for the non-Brahmin girls or unless a similar building is put up by side with the Kanaka's Castle for accommodating non-Brahmin girls, I will strongly object to this amount. Unless the Ministry is changed given me an assurance that equal facilities in the shape of housing and lodging will be provided to non-Brahmin girls as in the case with the Brahmin widows I will strongly vote for the defunct of this amount.

As regards the controlling staff I find the Government contemplating the appointment of one Inspector for each district and one Sub-Inspector for each taluk. It is no doubt necessary to have one Sub-Inspector for each taluk, but I do not think it necessary to have one Inspector for each district. It will be quite enough to have one Inspector to examine schools in more than one district.

Again, Sir, as the Honourable Member Mr. Marshall, has rightly pointed out, the provision given for education is not sufficient. The grants to non-Government Arts Colleges are Rs. 2,81,600 and there are 22 Colleges with 2,163 students. The grants to Government Arts Colleges are Rs. 7,46,000 and there are only 10 institutions with 1,351 students. I do not see any

(27th March 1931.)

(Mr. Raju; Siriven Sankarappa Reddy)

reason why we should not encourage these non-Government Arts Colleges. Once when I brought a resolution here, I was told that it was a thing for private enterprise and that it was the policy of Government that private enterprise should be encouraged. When private enterprise could do the work of the Government, it is unnecessary to help them. While the Government are spending for 35 non-Government Arts Colleges with 6,166 students a year of only Rs. 25 lakhs, why should not the Government use the way to help private enterprise liberally and push them up.

"Again, Sir, as regards grants to non-Government secondary schools, I see there is to be no increase in the special teaching grants for secondary schools. I wish the Government will also consider this special increase the provision for special teaching grant."

"Under Medical, there is a proposal to reconstruct all X-ray installations in this city in one place and a provision of Rs. 50,000 is made for this. How the budget and this Institute will be located with the proposed tuberculosis Institute at Temple Gardens, Rayachota. At present there are X-ray installations at Rayachota, Maternity and General Hospitals and arrangements have already been made to have one in the Rayachota Hospital. It is only right and proper that each hospital should have its own X-ray installation and thus be completely equipped in itself, for the X-rays are an auxiliary in the surgical cases and their help is sometimes unobtainable and urgently required in the operative cases. That in these circumstances the patients should be conveyed to a central X-ray Institute is close juxtaposition to the Tuberculosis Hospital is a most inconvenient and unsatisfactory arrangement. I hope this idea of X-rays, this Institute, the Tuberculosis Institute in Temple Gardens might be given up. I observe that a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been allocated for making over the Victoria Choke and the Victoria Hospital. I do not object to such a sum being spent for medical help for Indian girls, women and other women should be kept out. When the Minister in charge assumes his duty in this hospital, women are admitted irrespective of caste and creed, I will like to vote against this allocation. Under medical schools there is a provision of Rs. 24,000 for stipends and books of students and Rs. 4,015 for stipends, etc., of Madras-Burmesa pupils and Rs. 42,500 for instruments and chemicals. I consider these amounts to be unnecessary. I do not see any reason why stipends, books and instruments and free instruction should be given to pupils in Medical schools. These items should be deleted and a certain amount of scholarships in deserving pupils belonging to depressed classes should be introduced."

"Under Industries, I have put one suggestion to offer and that is that attempts should be made to teach certain industries of various kinds to Indian women, so that they may ply the various little trades in their own homes. I do not see why something should not be done by way of training Indian women to earn a decent living for themselves by the use of their hands."

"Under Labour the Government complain that a struggle has to be maintained to find time to carry on the work for the amelioration of the depressed classes in face of the turbulent demand for the settling of labour disputes, etc. It should be remembered that the department was originally created for the protection of the depressed classes, but gradually the province was involved with various kinds of work. My community protested even at the time beginning against the Government of this department's intention to other work than for which it was called into being, and I am glad to say that the protection of the depressed classes has been continued up by the Labour Commissioner. Government have either to shrink labour or to find a separate officer for labour."

"Labour. I may assure the Chamber that we the depressed classes have enough work to find work and for me but for more than one officer, only he should be of a sympathetic nature ready to take infinite pains on our behalf for solving our many problems. I am glad that provision is made for three assistants. I would have liked a more of working against appointing officers."

"Minister for Non-Brahmins, whose ideas of personal grannies, of official dignity and caste superiority make it impossible for them to enter into the lives of the Adivi Dividends and feel with them, live them, and for them. In conclusion I would only say: the great majority in view of high prices and the high cost of subordinate officers for head, more bread and head is that that we should practice retrenchment, at least with a view to help those whose work is most important. Whenever a claim is made on behalf of the poor, the oppressed and the hard-worked, the members whose are we tried funds, but when a proposal is made for increasing expenditure on behalf of high-paid officials, we pass the Bill quietly and silently in the name of efficiency. For instance there is a provision of nearly 41 lakhs for improving and extending Queen Mary's College. I am not opposed to the higher education for women but why should such a large sum be added every year? Could not the expenditure be distributed over three or four years? A college like the Presidency College took nearly half a century and why should the women's counterpart of the Presidency College be rushed through in such a space. I find also an allotment of Rs. 54,000 for the improvement to the Madras University Students' Club. Those who are acquainted with this institution know the class and number of students who avail themselves of this institution. I am convinced that I cannot agree that such a large sum as Rs. 54,000 should be spent by those who are trustees of the people's money on an object which seems to be rather doubtful in its utility to the people of the whole Presidency. My plea, Sir, for economy, a fair distribution of expenditure with greater sympathy for those who are suffering."

"SIRVEN SANKARAPPA REDDY:—Sir, in spite of the Hyderabad, in spite of the promise of a new era, where there is no word. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister at the beginning of the session says that there has been no radical change and the continuity of the policy that has hitherto been pursued, has not been disturbed. I do not wonder that that policy has not been disturbed, for I know that the Ministers who are appointed had themselves no policy of their own, nor the party that is said to back it had any policy of political principle. Therefore with the assurance of

(Srinan Sundhastana Rath, Mr. Suresha Rath.) [9th March 1921.]

expenditure as wasteful. I ask whether it is desirable in the conditions of our present finances to invest a large sum of money upon projects such as marketing societies in the whole tract, marketing tracts where you have no road and all that.

In the Mammoth tract it is said that the charges for the general administration of the Agency tracts are also shown under this head. These are excluded areas which have been administered hitherto as part of the districts lying to the east of them. The system was unsatisfactory as the Officers could spare little time for the Agency tracts, and the inclusion of police and Agency areas in the same divisions, as well as of areas in which different languages were spoken, rendered it difficult for the Divisional Officers to get into touch with the hillmen and resulted in a system of misrule.

It is hoped that this change will result in the establishment of more direct contact between the hillmen and the officers of Government, and that it will be possible to introduce well thought-out schemes for improving the health and education of the people and for developing the resources of a fertile tract of country.

"Well, Sir, you have only mentioned the establishment. Now, next year, you will have to sanction for the development of the resources of that fertile tract of country. But where have you got the money? Then the question of division into linguistic zones comes in. The question of division of provinces on the basis of language has to be decided and will perhaps come in in the Council. You do not know which part of the country should go to the Andamans and which part to the Orissa. When such is the case, what is the use of separating the Agency tracts, which the Orissas rightly claim as their own country, and keeping it under Madras, when the whole question of the reorganisation of the Orissa tracts under one administration is there to be solved, and about which action has been called for by the British Government from the Madras Government. Why not hurry for the creation of a separate Agency district, under a Commissioner?"

"The scheme of development of the Agency tracts may be kept aside for the present. If, as I understand, a sum of Rs 1½ lakhs more has to be spent, then we will have very little objection to it. But if it means the introducing the thin end of the wedge, and then you have to spend lots of money according to lakhs and lakhs of rupees in the course of the next few years, then I certainly object to the item being put in here. We have got the Agricultural Department, the Industrial Department, the Medical and other departments, and practically nothing has been provided for in the budget for these departments. When sufficient money is not available for these departments, I do not see any reason why under the reserved head the development of the Agency tracts should be taken up. That is my point. With these few remarks, I cannot say any more."

Mr. K. SANKARAN KURUP:—"Mr. President, one distinguishing feature of the budget that is new to the mind of a citizen in this House is that it is replete with figures which would break the heart of the poor tax-payer. The cost of the administration as disclosed by the figures shown therein is, in some of it, unnecessary and in some cases over the pages containing these figures, it is difficult to understand the purposes for which they are put in the budget. Thanks to the sympathy of the Hon'ble the Finance Member for the new Council—all suggestions to him and all glory to him—and this work has reached the lighted out of him—by his wonderful intellectual ingenuity as it were, he prepared a favourable budget or at least has taken away the fear of the taxpayer that he might be burdened with fresh taxation or additional taxation. But it is only a temporary relief and we must expect this state of affairs to continue long. Several items in the budget show that annually we will have to face or prepare ourselves to bear the burden of taxation, though not this year, at least in years to come, year after year. So if we are to discharge our liabilities and of those whom we trusted as we must somehow or other see our way out only to ward off the danger of additional taxation in the future but also to extend or increase the existing taxation. Several Hon'ble Members have advanced opinions and have suggested several ways of curbing the expenditure. Some have suggested the abolition of some departments while others have suggested reduction in the salaries of the existing officers. Instead of curbing the salaries of the officers, which seems much to be desired, I would suggest an idea whereby though not at one jump but gradually the expenditure can be reduced and that is the provision of an efficient village administration. We must see that we go back to the former days when the village administration was conducted by the village headman assisted by a number of wise men in the village. They were managing the affairs of the village very satisfactorily. If the leaders of our House join their hands together and come to a decision as to how best the provision of an efficient village administration can be effected, then I am sure that perfection, if attained, will certainly lead us, though not at once, but eventually, to the abolition of various departments. I wish to deal with several suggestions that could be derived from the provision of the village administration and also the necessity of doing it as soon as we can to reduce the burden of the poor tax-payer. I shall take some of the departments which could eventually be affected by the village administration. Take for instance the Veterinary Department. In that department wherever there was men appointed from outside service. Now it is said that they only expect final modification are eligible to hold such posts. The salary for the post is now Rs. 50. It is not known what all this is for. If the Veterinary Department that is in charge of the business of the village can be abolished."

"Another department to which I refer is the Police Department. In this department giving uniforms, salaries, rewards and perhaps even salaries are supplied to the staff at a great

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est. It is not known what battles the members of the staff are expected to fight. Such costly department can be done away with if the village headmen and the taluqaris of the villages are properly taught as to how they should perform the duties that are now being done by the present staff of the department. The whole department can be, though not altogether, at least partially, done away with.

* If village administration is perfected, I am sure litigation in the villages will be minimised and when litigation stops civil as well as criminal courts will close and then the expenditure of the people on that account will stop. As a result of the perfection of village administration the lawyers and courts will be made to starve. When that condition is reached I am sure there is no work waiting under this head.

* Then let us take the Police department. The Police department is intended to guard the person and property of the villages. Five thousand and one police officers put together with all their carriages cannot be expected to prevent offences or bring the offenders to book; in a village as well as the village taluqaris and its headmen. Make the village headmen and a select body of the elders of the village responsible for all offences that occur in their villages, make them feel that they are those to be held responsible for the interests of the villagers then the need for the maintenance of such large and costly police force will cease because much needed. I do not want to encroach on the departments and the various offices belonging to these departments. But I am sure that eventually we are being conscious to that extent when we will be in a fit state to reduce several establishments and do away with several departments or at least reduce the strength of each department. So before any attempts are made to curtail expenditure and to eliminate the danger of additional taxation, the Government should first make the attention of the Honourable Members of this House to the perfection of village administration. No doubt the other day the Honourable Member from Chubbuck referred to village officers. Somehow or other I had to think that, while he talked of the village taluqaris and the weakness of the huge numerical strength of the village establishment in the whole Presidency, he had no knowledge of village life at all. But if we give them more work and encouragement, and if we give their village headmen due respect and proper training and more power and make them work and realise their responsibility and position, it will tend to the improvement of the villages and also it will reduce the cost of the administration. That will put an end to all crimes and robberies and to all litigation and unnecessary wastage of money both of the Government and the people. Here is a copy of the quarterly cost list, I find it so very large and I think by perfecting village administration we are bringing about a reduction in the size of this quarterly cost list, that is in the number of officers. The dimensions of this volume can be reduced to one-tenth of what it is now and the tax-payers will be considerably relieved at the present burden and the budget will not receive as many hammer blows as it has now been receiving.

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MADHAVAY:—“Mr. President, I only seek to address a very few words on the general discussion which we had for the last two days over the Budget. But, as I was listening to the speeches of Honourable Members opposite and hearing the arguments of member after member from the opposite benches, I was reminded of a familiar quotation of Edward Fitzgerald—

“Knytt when young did eagerly frequent
Doctor and saint and heard much argument
About it and about—but evermore came out
By the same door as he went.”

* Sir, after hearing all the budget criticism of Honourable Members opposite, I feel in much the same position as Omar Khayyam. Sir, I heard the leader of the opposition, if I may so call him in a House where I am assured there are no parties, and the members of the opposition, if I may so describe them without offence, who distance themselves from all party politics, I heard from them a great deal of criticism of what the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has been pleased to say in his memorandum about continuity of policy, and I want to make the position quite clear at the very outset. The Honourable Member from Gujrat said that the assembly—and especially the Ministers who represent the party in power in this assembly have as principles of their own to adhere to before administration. I want to enter a caveat against that position at once and for ever if possible. Sir, I take this opportunity of assuring the opposition if such assurance was necessary, that this assembly, this magnificent democratic assembly that has been ushered into existence in spite of the odds and which has been going on outside, this assembly which represents a large and newly awakened democratic party, this assembly among whom can be found members who have been ushered into this House by large votes of the people—I may instance as once my honourable friend from Hume by large votes of the people—I say, Sir, that this assembly, wherever we go in its outside, certainly represents the people's wishes. And this assembly, indeed, as it has been into existence under such circumstances, has principles of its own, and has and must have surely to assert the right and duty of the people's representatives Government. What I understand the Hon'ble the Finance Minister to say is, that as the very memorandum of its regard, the Ministers who represent the party in power will not suddenly break away from the old moorings, will not suddenly set adrift all old policy and take to new lines of development which perhaps may not rightly fit in with the present lines of development, new lines of development, such you, Sir,

(Mr. Ramasami Nadaligar.)

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which have been evolved in their minds when they had not the grasp of administration themselves. This new party and the Ministry that represent that party will certainly not come into the House with government notions and at once try to have those notions carried into effect without any consideration of what has been done beforehand. I understand the Finance Member to mean nothing more than this, that we are not writing on a clean slate, that we had things done before which must be continued to a certain extent and that the development and change must be gradual. Apart from this, I do not think the Hon'ble the Finance Member intended to say that the party in power or the Ministers who represent that party in this House would continue now and for all time to come the old policy of the Government of Madras (I mean, hear from Mr. B. Narasimha Aiyangar). Sir, I am glad to have the assistance of the leader, the great leader of the opposition, if I may so term him, that the policy I have mentioned has his hearty approval. I am glad that he realises that the party which sits behind these benches are equal to those behind himself and his opponents in looking the interests of the country at heart and in their zeal to see honourable principles carried into effect. Sir, if we realise the limitations which are obviously attached to the Ministry, if we take into consideration the fact that they have been elected in a time which is most revolutionary when the old was being done away and the new year had not yet been born, if we remember that it is hardly two or three months since they have come into effect, when budget proposals are put before them for the first time, if Honourable Members even of the opposition would only have some imagination, they would realise that the budget proposals that have been placed before them are obviously not of that nature which would attract much or other be defended by them. I am expressing, Sir, not indeed the view of any Government party or of the officials, but merely my own personal private view when I say that in putting forward the budget at this stage in the Hon'ble the Finance Member has himself stated, the Ministers and members have set bad time to make themselves fully acquainted with the departments under their control, I am expressing my own personal and private view, Sir, that in putting forward these budget proposals, the Ministers will certainly not try to make the budget criticism as keen as their departments are concerned, but will only be too sympathetically inclined to have all suggestions made, not in a cooling spirit nor in any inconsiderable spirit if I may say so, but in a sympathetic spirit, with a view really to evolve principles that can be accepted by the Government and with a view really to evolve suggestions which take into consideration the difficulties of administration. Sir, I do not wish to labour this point once again.

"I have already passed to answer another argument advanced by members of the opposition. Sir, the reorganisation of the public service has come in for a great deal of criticism and the main work of almost the whole house has been passed on the devoted head of the Hon'ble the Finance Member for having actually increased the salaries of the gazetted officers and the salaries of the Finance Member that he was merely carrying out the recommendations of the Public Service Commission has not had the effect of commencing that work. Sir I want to remind the house of a bit of history connected with the recommendations of the Public Service Commission and when I put forward that bit of history, Honourable Members opposite will realise that the Finance Member does not deserve the attack that was levelled against him. Now I remind the House, Sir, that the Public Service Commission was constituted on a motion by one of the Hon'ble representatives of this Presidency in the Imperial Legislative Council, I refer to the Hon'ble Mr. N. Srinivas Rao. May I remind this House, Sir, that it was on his speech in the Imperial Legislative Council fortified as it was by agitation both in the Presidency and in other provinces and fortified certainly by the agitation that was carried on by members in this assembly that the Public Service Commission was appointed. May I remind the House again, Sir, that the recommendations of the Public Service Commission first came due at least as much to the representations made by some Honourable Members opposite as much to their persuasion and their way of thinking as to agitation that was continuously carried on for a number of years by some Honourable Members opposite. May I remind them again, Sir, that when the Public Service Commission went in its recommendations some years back an agitation was at once started that owing to this war the recommendations of that Commission had been delayed and that time after time it was said that the Government was not according to the request of the people that the recommendations should be given effect to. May I remind Honourable Members opposite again, Sir, that time after time in this House in the old Legislative Council Honourable Members moved resolutions and put interpellations and worried the Finance Member for the time being to give effect to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. And now, with all the sins of the old members on our head, to come forward and say that the recommendations ought not to be given effect to now and to say that it is a waste of public money to give effect to these recommendations, I say, Sir, it is not keeping with the dignity and parity of the public life of those members who had pressed on the Government to accept those recommendations quickly and carry them out at once. Those members at least say, if I may use a legal phrase, categorically from questioning the Hon'ble the Finance Member. Sir, I am not at one with those who think that the recommendations to themselves are good. A member of the new Indian Legislature, I agreed with my colleagues in thinking that those recommendations have to be considered with a view to introduction. I am not going back upon that position, but I certainly wish to justify the Finance Member, if he should care for my justification, and say that Honourable Members who had pressed him to accept those recommendations, who have time and again begged him with questions on those recommendations, and who have moved resolutions in the Council and in the Imperial Legislative Council to give effect to them, those

2nd March 1921.]

(Mr. Bhasaneni Madhagar.)

Honourable Members are certainly stopped from questioning the Finance Member when he carries out their own resolution.

"Sir, a great deal has been said about the award of Lord Merton. Sir, it is unfortunate that Lord Merton is unhappy in his award. It was said of Goldsmith that there was nothing that he touched which he did not adorn. If I may speak without disrespect to Lord Merton, there is nothing which he touched that he did not make more complicated and more unsatisfactory and probably of his awards, that asking the provincial Government to pay 348 lakhs is no glorious exception. But Honourable Members will smile, and I am not speaking here as the spokesman of the Government and I do not know if I have such authority, that this Government as my note from what appears in the published correspondence and the published memorandum which has been put before Honourable Members, throughout thought and fought as patiently as possible to preserve the rights of the people of Madras, and to see that the contribution which has been demanded of us be reduced to as little as possible. I dare say if it is the intention of the House, our Government will only be too glad to ask the Imperial Government to re-open this question again and to see its adjustment of this question with greater equity to our Presidency.

"Sir, I have only a few words more to say about the transferred subject. While a show of sympathy has been shown on the Ministers from all parts of the House as regards the difficulty that they most anxiously feel in administering the transferred departments with the slender resources that have been placed at their disposal detailed criticisms have been made against some of the Ministers. I do not want now to touch the departments which are under the charge of the Minister of Education but wish to speak only on the subjects which are under his charge. A great deal of criticism has been levelled against Estate policy and so I am afraid this criticism will be repeated again on some questions which I see on the agenda to-day. I seize this opportunity of making the position as clear as possible. Now, Sir, I want to put seriously to the consideration of this House one grave problem that has recently arisen in connection with the Estate question. Honourable Members want that local bodies should be given the power to levy a surcharge on Estate. Honourable Members want again that a portion of the Estate revenue should be given over to the local boards. Whatever may be the merits of this discussion may I appeal to Honourable Members to think for a moment about the extraordinary situation which has developed the non-operation of the Estate question. Honourable Members are aware from a perusal of the papers that in several places in the Presidency the revenue is under and the reason is well known to me and I am sure it will be guessed at by the Honourable Members, there have been meetings of non-co-operation. Honourable Members are aware that the non-co-operation was particular over this question. Having failed in all their efforts to bring the Government to a standstill, having failed to evade them from schools, having slightly failed to evade the lawyers from the law courts, having failed also to evade the Government officials from their duties but having succeeded only in making them so alive to the advantage of the service that their only wish now is for income in the salaries, the non-co-operation campaign has been directed to the Estate question in this Presidency. The non-co-operation, Sir, I give him all credit for intelligence, has been skilful enough to see that in this Presidency Estate forms the vital portion of the revenue for the time being. Whatever policy may in future be applied, the non-co-operation sees that Estate has almost half the portion of the revenue of this Presidency. The non-co-operation in his anxiety to bring the Government to a standstill thinks that the only way by which that object can be achieved is by attacking this fundamental source of revenue. It is possible that here and there may be an advocate for non-co-operation, but if I ask to judge by the number of people who have come forward now to advocate that nobody should bid at shops, I am tempted to think that it is not their enthusiasm for non-co-operation that has led them to this advocacy, but it is something far more dangerous. If Honourable Members will realize that we cannot have the whole system of Government disorganised all at a sudden by the complete loss of Estate revenue and if they realize what the effect will be on the Presidency if 14 crores of Estate revenue is suddenly wiped out of the receipt column of the revenue budget, Honourable Members will then at once realize that this is not the time, at any rate, to have these experiments of surcharge and other things carried out when the enemy is within our camp and trying to create trouble. Sir, I want to say this with a full sense of responsibility. It does not mean that the Minister in charge of this department is in any way out of sympathy with the most vital object of bringing the country to peace. Himself an Indian who does not believe in non-co-operation but believes certainly in total prohibition he will not be the person to stand in the way of anything that the Estate owners and making the people happy by giving up this habit which is doing much harm. But, Sir, practical considerations have to be taken into account. Considerations not of policy but of the practical side of the question at present have to be given due weight and I say this is not the psychological moment, this is certainly not the most opportune moment to come in with proposals of surcharge, or even to give them for a share of the same because, or to come in with Bills attacking the policy of the Estate Ministry. Sir, I take it that Honourable Members oppose and Honourable Members behind me are not merely legislating but practically administering the departments which are supposed to be transferred. This is not the old Council with the non-officials were merely advisory bodies.

"I suppose that a voter duty is now cast upon them; a greater responsibility has been cast on them and so, as I say, every member opposite must realize that he is a part in the administrative machinery of the Government. So far as they are concerned I would appeal to them to consider this question with a greater sense of responsibility and to think where their suggestions

(Mr. Kameswari Mahipati; Mr. Simpson) [9th March 1921.]

would had the particular administration of which they form small units, if accepted. Sir, the honourable the leader of the opposition in his speech referred to secondary education. He declared for that more provision must be made for the expansion of secondary education. While certainly deploring that fact myself, considering the slender financial resources at our hands I do not agree with him in thinking that the expansion of elementary education at present cannot go on unless secondary education is expanded. I think there is enough material which has been turned out by our secondary schools for some time to come. And I certainly think that what the country has shown a determination that elementary education should be advanced, that when the country has shown unmistakably that secondary education should advance, I do not think in this particular instance we can have further development of secondary education without letting this question of elementary education. No doubt, the normal development will go on but beyond that as abnormal development, to reduce velocity towards the increase of secondary or university education will be to the satisfaction of the students which we have represented.

"Sir, there is only one other point that I wish to mention, a point which does not concern the Ministry with which I am connected but which concerns the general administration of the province. Some of the Honourable Members opposite wished very reluctantly to be members of the Publicity Bureau and wished that the item provided for the same should be deleted. Sir, it is my personal conviction that the Publicity Bureau is doing a great deal of useful work. In this Presidency just at present when individuals are expounding their own views, when a sort of fact has been created among certain individuals that if they were to express their own views to the public their popularity would be diminished, when the organs of public opinion which are supposed to reflect public opinion, some of them or most of them at any rate, have been treating along particular channels and are not reflecting the public opinion of the country, when a paper here or a paper there, however it may be referred to by high placed Government officers, has been left to the idle work of guiding public opinion and placing the real facts presented with the Government administration before the country, I think Sir, that this is the time when the Publicity Bureau is most required. The time has come when, owing to the misrepresentation which have been actually going on about the attitude of the Government, about the attitude of the members here in the House, about the administration of the country, the Government itself must take under its control the distribution of correct ideas to the people regarding itself. It is one of those essential things which the Government have to do. It cannot sit idle like the Egyptian sphinx and let people go on misrepresenting them time after time, in season and out of season and afterwards find that misrepresentations have been carried on to such an extent that nobody would believe the Government even if it goes forward with the truth, then time comes. It is not what a wise man would do even in his individual case and a wise Government would under ordinary circumstances take the opportunity of placing its point of view, its side of the question equally before the public. I say, Sir, when the newspapers in this country with rare exceptions have left off that idle task of guiding public opinion, constantly and have descended to news which are certainly not above reproach, when newspapers are only recording their own news and what they think ought to be public opinion and placing their own distorted version of facts and events before the public, I think, Sir, that it is high time that the Government should come forward with an issue of its own and frankly say 'this is the Government view, this is the Government attitude'. Sir, this is a thing which is done in all democratic countries. When I was in England, in 1915, Mr. Lord George, the Prime Minister, issued a paper, I believe called the 'Future' in which the activities of the Ministry which was in power, of the Government in power were placed before the people. That is one of the things which are vitally connected with the administration of a province because you cannot allow the public over whom you administer to go on building false notions and false ideas of what is taking place in this House. Therefore, Sir, I certainly think that the necessity for a Publicity Bureau has been well made out. And I hope that the only direction in which this will be advanced will be by making people better realise the activities of the Government. Sir, I do not wish to labour any further over this point. I only wish to make a last appeal to the members of the opposition to consider their criticism will before hand and to level only such criticisms on the Budget as will be of administrative service."

Mr. J. F. SIMPSON.—"Mr. President, I dare say the Hon. the Minister Member has derived some consolation during the past two days from the book of Scriptures which says 'Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you.' He has at all events escaped that woe. Owing most of the speakers that we have listened to during the past few days, I do not look upon the Budget as a disappointing or gloomy Budget. I want to speak well of it. I think it is to be deplored that the only other member accepting the previous speaker who spoke well of it, is Dr. Hlathe. Unfortunately or should I say fortunately, Mr. President, I prefer to leave it at that. Unfortunately, I have not heard all the speeches delivered during the course of the debate but every speaker I have heard with the exception of Dr. Hlathe's has not spoken well of the Budget. I think that it is a reflection upon this New Elected Council that it should be left to the tiny band of Hindu born Members of the House to speak well of this Budget. It would have been more graceful and altogether more fitting if some of our Indian Members had had the courage to say something good about the Budget which on the whole is not a bad Budget. In a year when the Government of India has a deficit and is imposing fresh taxation and other provincial Governments are showing deficits our Finance Minister comes before us with a balanced Budget."

9th March 1921.]

(Mr. Simpson.)

"Many of the Members have found fault with the very expression 'carrying on'. They seem to think that there is something poltry, something mean in the expression 'carrying on'. It is an expression that has very recently come into the English language and it has been belaboured by the blood and tears of the whole Empire; not only does it mean 'carrying on' with the day's work but I believe it also denotes the meaning to overcome and to conquer all difficulties. The Finance Member in his budget, in the closing words of his memorandum, has given us the proper spirit of expending and conquering all difficulties. Mr. President, this House, this Presidency cannot have both the ways; we cannot have one side and not it. Honourable Members oppose any scheme for increased taxation and at the same time want more money for in hospitals and other objects.

"Mr. President, like most of the Members of this House I have considered the budget, especially pages 17-21 of the memorandum with an effort to see if I could honestly depict any of these items and effect a saving. I have come to the conclusion that I cannot. It will be for the Finance Member to say whether he can. The various departments have decided to do their very best to get as much as possible out of the Finance Member. And the Finance Member has tried to hold the balance true between the various demands and elements made for money. The House does not seem willing or ready to face the fact of additional taxation, but I believe it must come. The previous speaker has dealt and dealt very fairly with every aspect of the budget and I would just like to point out two things which occurred to my mind during the course of the debate; my excuse for it being that I am in possession of the one fact more which would have made the matter more explicit. Mr. Davidson raised a point which at first might seem to be a good point. And that was the expenditure of Rs. 21,000 for constructing a 8y-proof kitchen in the new Central Jail at Vellore. In this connection I can say from my capacity as a non-official visitor to the Presidency in Madras, that this sum of money seemed to be considered money well spent. It is a large jail—I think that this is a new jail which, without saving, must be fitted with the most modern improvements—there are hundreds of courts, the kitchen is very large and the food is cooked in advance and has to be as trays. In order to preserve the food from flies, etc., and these large number of persons from the possible danger of disease, it is necessary to have some such 8y-proof kitchen and the money spent on it is money well spent.

"The other point I wish to touch upon is one that was raised by Dr. U. Rama Rao. He has said that the sum spent upon Publicity Bureau is not money wisely invested and gives no return. I have been myself a member of the Publicity Board since its inception, and I fully endorse the views of the previous speaker. The Publicity Board, Dr. U. Rama Rao says, has brought in nothing. There are many things which in our private life we have to spend without getting anything in return. In the same way the Publicity Board ought to have been established by this Government and other Governments in India many years ago. It has now supplied a long-felt Government and other Governments in India every year ago. It has now supplied a long-felt want and it is fulfilling its function most admirably and I say that with the interior knowledge that I possess. The Publicity Board is there to correct local slanders and to maintain law to the speaker. Mr. President, in the country where I come from I have seen bad slanders or whittings mailed to the speaker, but I have never seen a reply done since India. Also I believe there are such things as bad reports in India. The Publicity Board, I may say, exists to mail bad reports to the speaker. There is no manner of doubt whatever as the previous speaker has said that it is fulfilling a useful function and supplying a long-felt want. I consider that the money allotted in this direction is money well invested for the benefit of the people.

"I would like most heartily to congratulate the Finance Member upon his budget which on the whole is not a bad budget. In saying this I believe I am venting the feeling of the meeting, which I have the honour to represent while, let me inform the House, in no mean confidence. I hope the Hon'ble the Finance Member is his reply to correct with due faithfulness with many of the speeches delivered, as faithfully, that he may make some members work they had never been here."

The Council then adjourned to 11 a.m. the next day.

L. D. SWAMINATHAN,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras re-assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61, & 7 Geo. V, Ch. 37, and 9 & 10 Geo. V, Ch. 151).

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 10th day of March 1924, the Hon'ble Deewan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopal Achariyar, M.A., C.M., presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M.R. Ky. Ras Sahib P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu.

405 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the existing village rule has been entirely built upon in the delta tracts of the Cuddalore District and that the ryots have been building houses in adjoining wet lands indiscriminately without proper streets and without taking any sanitary precautions.

Willing to do in table of Council

405 A.—The answer is in the negative.

406 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member if it is a fact that one deputy collector holding the third rank in the third grade has been appointed as Collector in the vacancy caused by the retirement of M.R. Ky. Deewan Bahadur L. D. Swaminathan Pillai.

Appointment of Collector.

406 A.—The Deputy Collector who was appointed in the vacancy held the second place in the third grade.

M.R. Ky. A. Subbarayudu Garu.

407 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state whether any notice has been taken upon the memorial of the Gollisred District Association to His Excellency the Governor in December 1919 regarding the ryots' grievances at the hands of the subordinate officials of the Public Works Department; and, if so, to state the action taken.

Writ and Public Works Department's action on ryots.

407 A.—Orders on the subject have been passed in G.O. No. 194 W, dated 7th February 1923, which is being laid on the table.

M.R. Ky. Rao Sahib Prataps Venkatarangayya Garu.

408 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue whether, in view of the formation of an Agency Commission in Northern Circars, the Government intend sending the representatives of the Kistna District altogether, if not, to state from what date they intend putting the information into force.

Formation of Agency Commission.

408 A.—The matter is still under investigation.

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

Mr R. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—“ Mr. President, I do not propose at this late hour of the discussion to say more than a few words on the principles, if any, underlying this budget. I wish to reserve my remarks to a more appropriate stage when I shall deal with some of the budget items in detail.”

At the outset, I must congratulate the Council on the fine initiative sense of justice shown by the members of this House on all sides. The Council has treated this budget as a company question and has offered a working criticism from the point of view of representatives of the inhabitants of this Presidency. I do not propose to follow the example of the Council Secretary Mr. Ramaswami Madhavan and to advise the Ministry as to their duty and to advise the Opposition as to their duty. I must say that Mr. Simpson was not fair to the Honorable Member who criticised the budget when he said that he wanted the Ministry to have greater courage and to have spoken well of the budget. Does Mr. Simpson really think that those who spoke against the budget spoke with any lack of sincerity the Hon'ble the Finance Member personally? We all understand that the Finance Member's statement is the common profession of the whole Government—Members and Ministers—and it is not the personal profession nor does it express the personal policy of the Hon'ble Mr. Treasurer. Everybody who speaks on this budget speaks on such point merely on his merits and not with any desire merely to criticize the Hon'ble the Finance Member or anybody. I must say that my criticism is exactly what this budget would be when I sought election and raised this Council here, less more than justified. I cannot agree with those Honorable Members who speak perhaps honestly that this was a disappointing budget because I expected one kind of budget and so other. I was certainly disappointed and most grievously disappointed by the way in which the Members of this Council have approached the budget and by the way in

(Mr. E. Srinivas Appagari.)

[16th March 1931.]

which they have tackled, the very serious questions which underlie the budget. I do not think that impression has been shown in grappling with the many problems that this budget has presented. I need only refer to answer to Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar's remarks that there was an Opposition here which joined the Hon'ble the Finance Member with *Agastya* stones to encourage with this budget that I do not consider Honorable Members like Mr. Theagaraja Pillai or Mr. Sivasankham Chettiyar who made admirable speeches on the whole question would be regarded as belonging to the Opposition. Nor do I consider that other Honorable Members like Mr. A. P. Patra and Mr. Sasamatha Raja who spoke on the budget can be treated as belonging to the Opposition. I think all this thereby comes to an end, the line comes of justice which has characterized the proceedings of this Council will continue, that is to say, members will speak upon each question upon its own merits and there will be no such thing as any organized party (Hear, hear). In order that there might be an Opposition there must be a party on the one side and that party must really be in power, but it does not appear that Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar can claim that he represents the views of any particular party. For I find many parties sitting on benches geographically opposite to me really speak much better than myself and quite as well as those who are sitting on the same benches as myself.

"Both the Hon'ble the Finance Member and Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar entered their own plea, the former a vigorous one and the latter a pointed plea. Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar stated that Oppositionists who are concerned with the new Departments could not make any proposal which would be satisfactory to the public at large. I cannot accept this plea for the very simple reason that all the Hon'ble Ministers have continually been very active politicians and are well acquainted with public affairs and they have, I presume, their own proposals to make. When they accepted office they knew perfectly well what the country demanded of them and I therefore do not seriously consider the plea put forward by the Hon'ble the Finance Member or that put forward on behalf of the Ministers by Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. I feel confident that the Ministers can evolve a policy of their own.

"Then it was stated that for the moment there must be continuity of policy and afterwards there will be great changes introduced. At any rate, that is how I understood Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar who to a certain extent seems to have gone back upon the Finance Member's pronouncement that the Ministers were not going to disturb the continuity of policy. I was very glad to hear that the Ministers were going to allow various portions of the budget to be referred in the detailed debates that would arise and that they are not committed to this budget completely. That is at any rate how I understood him.

"Turning from these preliminary observations I must say that I have got some surprise and I should certainly stand by the Hon'ble Mr. Theagaraja or by other persons if I felt that I was bound to stand by them, but by this budget, I cannot stand and I feel that my duty compels me to state that it is really a most inadequate budget and that we cannot be satisfied with this kind of budget. We do not lay the blame upon this particular person or upon that particular person, but when we state the fact the blame will be apportioned by those persons who are interested. I am not concerned to apportion it amongst them.

"There is one other point to be stated before I go into some of the general observations. The Hon'ble the Finance Member invited the House early to go in for retrenchment. I can hardly exaggerate how when he stated that there should be retrenchment, that there should be necessary right through the members and I hope the promise of his will be kept and kept well as soon as possible. So far as proposals are concerned I think retrenchment can be effected even this year and we should like to have an excess of the spirit which animated the Finance Member's statement. I hope the Finance Member and his colleagues would agree to this when the detailed discussion comes up. At the same time I do not think that the budget as presented really recognizes that there has been the most minute scrutiny of every detailed item in search of economy as claimed by the Finance Member. The various speeches that were made by the Honorable Members showed that there has not been much of scrutiny. Several members suggested in general speeches that retrenchment could be had in various directions. I therefore cannot take the statement of the Finance Member as anything more than that of an advocate's statement. Nor can I be satisfied with the promise that was made that under the personal guidance of His Excellency the Governor, retrenchment have to take place in search of economy. I do not like to say more upon this point beyond this, it is hardly right that His Excellency should be brought into this affair, for His Excellency should be above all parties and controversies. It could only be satisfactorily done by the appointment of a committee of the members of this House for the purpose of retrenchment and reform, for the purpose of undertaking the most minute scrutiny of every detailed item in search of economy. Then only shall we be satisfied in this House that there has been a real looking at the problem of retrenchment. I do not know whether His Excellency agreed to it, but whether he agreed to do it or not I should certainly deprecate any such procedure and I do not like to say more upon that.

"Next turning to the question of Land Revenue I feel that there is an increase and this is a matter which this House with some little misgivings as to whether land revenue is not being levied at too high a rate. It appears to me that the increase in land revenue which has been emphasized as the most satisfactory feature of this programme is just the feature which ought to excite our doubt the soundness of the land revenue policy pursued in this Presidency. I find that during these thirty years there has been an increase of about 55 per cent in the receipts while the expenditure had increased by 105 per cent. The progress in expenditure from 96 lakhs to 150 lakhs was somewhat violent commentary upon the complaint remark that so far as progress from

[JOURN. MARCH 1921.] (Mr. S. SWENSSON APPANGER; the Hon'ble Mr. TOLLNER.)

a revenue of 222 lakhs to 422 lakhs. I think that that administration is most satisfactory which leaves to private individuals much of their landed income and which reduces the Government expenditure and Government control to the narrowest possible limits. I do not think that this Land Revenue will be properly administered until it becomes a transferred subject. Therefore I am particularly anxious that there should be legislation upon this subject as soon as possible. The Joint Parliamentary Committee promised that as soon as a statute relating to the settlement is placed upon the statute book it must become a transferred subject. I am therefore anxious that appropriate legislation on this subject should be brought up as soon as possible so that we may have the land revenue policy effectively brought under legislative control.

"Turning to Income, I must say that the policy which has been pursued by the Government does not do much damage. I do not agree with the theory, if it is a theory drawn from the West, that the Government should have no attempt to increase the excise tax. It may be a sound western system under western conditions, but I think it is a very sound policy if the common object of Government and of those who happen for the moment to administer the Government is a policy of temperance or a policy of total prohibition. If that is so, it is impossible to imagine how you can derive any measure of satisfaction by an increase of revenue notwithstanding an increase in the duty. The fact that excise revenue has increased during the last thirty years from 121 lakhs to 224 lakhs or about 4½ lakhs shows that it is certainly a source which ought to engage the anxious attention of every one of us here. When we look at the increase in the duties we see that the increase in the revenue is double the increase in the duties. Whereas the increase is only about 1½ per cent or from Rs. 3-2-4 to Rs. 11-8-0 during these thirty years the increase in revenue is 4½ times as much."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TONNERSMA—"Only one duty is increased in that paragraph. The revenue in the revenue under all heads."

Mr. S. SWENSSON APPANGER—"I am taking only the figures as stated. If there were any qualifications they should have been accurately stated. Taking only the last two figures I find the excise revenue was 202 22 lakhs in 1911-12 whereas in 1921-22 it is 224 lakhs and that is an increase of over 50 per cent while the increase in the duty from 1911 to 1919 is an increase from Rs. 7-11-4 to Rs. 11-4-4, only just over 4½ per cent. That again illustrates my position that the increase in consumption and in the value of national wealth cannot be estimated by these expenditures. Experience tells us therefore that the policy which the Government has pursued apparently for the purpose of inducing the country to adopt a temperance creed, to reduce the consumption of liquor, is certainly not a sound policy. It is apt to have the reverse result and divert the money we stand in, the better. I quite appreciate the point of view which must predominate now would naturally put forward. We have got a great mass producing an income of 522 lakhs. To those who agree with us, to those whose reformers are for total prohibition or for temperance and to those who want that the Government policy should be that the consumption of liquor throughout the country should be reduced, in that only I can make my remarks. To those who take the view that this is a source producing revenue and therefore this must be encouraged, I really cannot give any very satisfactory answer except the only answer which might be quoted as that of an idealist, so that of a person who speaks from a very high moral and imperishable plane. I put that aside. I rather think the increase in the revenue really imperishes the poorer people, for drunkenness cannot be cured and cannot be reduced by the means which the Government have till now adopted. I think that it is better to resort to the policy of cheaper duty so that those who are immoderate drinkers may not imperish their families by wasting a large amount of family income on drink. It is desirable that people should not satisfy their cravings at the expense of the family and of the general prosperity of the country. Every one knows that even from an economic point of view reduction of the liquor traffic will increase the economic efficiency of the country and the prosperity of the people and will increase the capacity of each man, woman and child to pay more taxes and rates. That is an axiom which has been accepted in western countries and which I hope will be accepted by the present Government. Taking this position, I certainly think there is no room for the slightest satisfaction with the figures relating to land revenue or either the way in which these have been administered. In this budget discussion, I am not going to make any suggestion as to the way in which this should be done, because we are not here for the purpose of running the Government and the Government is not to be run by resolutions brought by non-official members like myself. The Government has to lay down the policy and we are here to criticize and help the Government. Taking that view I do not propose to offer any of our detailed proposals to the Government."

"Then I turn at once to the question of expenditures. Turning first to education, which is naturally the subject on which, representing as I do the student community throughout the Presidency belonging to all communities, I feel most interested, I must say that the position which is made for education is totally inadequate. It is nothing like what several communities demands that there should be. Putting aside for a moment secondary or primary education and taking secondary education, which is really the backbone of all education, I find that only about 12 lakhs are budgeted under education transferred and over 3 lakhs are under education reserved. We know what it means. Education which is under the transferred department is given only 18 lakhs which is hardly sufficient for the purpose. A comprehensive reform of secondary education is the most urgent need of the country. That is the only thing which will give satisfaction to the community at large and that cannot be done without paying the teachers much better wages than they at present get. That cannot be done without giving very much greater aid to the unaided high schools throughout the country."

[10TH MARCH 1931.]

(The Hon'ble the President; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar;
Mr. Shanmukham Prasad.)

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Honourable Member has just passed his time limit. He can have five minutes more to wind up his speech."

Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar:—"I consider that this secondary education should engage the most earnest attention of this Council and we must expect our mode of development which we have is the detailed discussion in connection with educational part. So far as University education is concerned, I agree that as the University stands at present a greater expenditure need to be made in that direction. Without a further reorganisation, the University is not going to function well. At the same time adding aided colleges, increasing the pay of the collegiate professors and lecturers are necessary. But in the case of aided colleges, I should make the qualification that such persons in and should only be made to colleges which accept the Government class."

"Now having done with education, I should like to associate myself with the admirable speech which Mr. Patra made in connection with the totally inadequate provision that has been made in the budget for the industrial development of the country. I do not think that even if I have more time at my disposal I could have bettered his remarks."

"I really think that the departments of Medicine, Public Health and Sanitation have not been properly provided for and that we should see to it that we bring pressure to bear upon Government to provide more funds in these directions. I have the deepest doubt as to the ability of the Department of Agriculture, of the Forestry Board, of the Labour Commissioner and the Agency Commissioner. I reserve my remarks upon these subjects for the proper time. While I speak for retirement, I should certainly and emphatically say that the non-graduate services should get more adequate pay, at least the constabulary, which has been recommended by the majority of the members of the new Salaries Commission and the elementary school teachers and the village officers should also get similar revision."

"As regards the question of the reduction of salaries all round in the general administration, I do not propose to deliver any very long speech at this stage; there will be an appropriate time for it and I shall be able to make my voice, if it is heard at all, for the purpose of doing three thousand rupees in the meantime that which anybody can get. Of course, I do not mean any distinction between one set of officials and another set of officials or between one community and another. I do really feel that it is wholly unnecessary for me to speak upon the many matters which I should like to have touched upon because I would be repeating what has been so well stated by the other members of the House. I must upon emergency take the members of this Council who have pleaded for retrenchment right through this session and who have criticised the budget as well and have brought their powerful reasoning to bear upon the proposals made by the Government and who have treated the whole question in the only spirit in which it ought to be treated, namely, for the benefit of the inhabitants of this Presidency, for the prosperity of the country at large and not for the interest of large of this party or that party."

Mr. S. T. Sankaranarayanan Pillai:—"The budget before us is an important document, framed under conditions and circumstances quite abnormal, which involved enormous amount of labour and difficulties as explained by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in paragraph 1 and 2 of his memorandum. Such exceptional conditions and circumstances were stated before. A lot of redistribution of the heads of revenue and expenditure and alterations of the accounting heads had to be done. The time the Hon'ble the Finance Member had at his command was also short. In these circumstances, apparently the Hon'ble the Finance Member was not able to furnish the financial statement for discussion at the Council before the presentation of the budget. It is also possible that in the hurried preparation of the budget, clerical errors and interferences could have crept in. Despite these minor errors and inaccuracies, which, in the circumstances, were inevitable, the budget in all its details is quite complete, giving all the information for a critical revision."

"In regard to the receipts and expenditure side of the budget, the total estimated receipts for the budget year including the outstanding loans and advances, plus a loan of 70 lakhs provided by the Government of India, amount to 1,717 lakhs and adding to it the opening balance of 31 lakhs, the aggregate total of estimated receipts is 1,748 lakhs. After distributing the allotments under various heads of expenditure according to the needs, which amount to 1,748 lakhs, for in excess of the current year's figures, the budget closes with a surplus balance in reserve of 35 lakhs, that is 4 lakhs in advance of the opening balance of the budget year. So far the budget may be said to be a prosperous budget. Every credit is due to the Hon'ble the Finance Member and it is a matter for congratulation."

"Then as regards the expenditure side of the budget, it is a question for the decision of the Council whether the economy has been exercised in regard to the grants and allotments proposed and whether all the requirements in the interests of actual administration and of the promotion of the public welfare have been duly met. The closing surplus balance would mean, other than usual, that it should soon be absorbed in meeting the various contingencies that might arise in the course of the year."

"We are sufficient funds are not allocated for expenditure in connection with the three most important matters of great public utility, viz.,

- (1) Increase in the pay of the non-graduate officers including teachers, copyists, typists and village officers,
- (2) Sanitation and water supply,
- (3) Industries.

10th March 1921.]

(Mr. Shammahon Pillai; the Hon'ble the President;
Mr. Subbarajulu.)

"The condition of life of sub-privileged classes is simply deplorable. A man getting a salary of Rs. 25 to 30 cannot maintain a family in this hard time of high prices rising all methods. With food-scarcity and sudden price-increases made by the British Government may be adopted as far as they relate to the minimum working pay. We want a lot of money for this purpose."

"Next to irrigate facilities and water-supply, people in the up-country parts, especially the masses, live in the midst of filth and unhealthy surroundings and in the lack of clean water. They have to go a long way, even one or two miles, to get a potful of drinking water. The ailments made in this direction in the last few years would be increased in a large extent."

"Then as regards the education, agriculture is one of the chief industries which supports the bulk of the country's population. Agricultural prosperity is the backbone of the country's welfare. Any amount of money expended on agricultural improvements cannot be too much. A large annual expenditure is incurred in maintaining the Agricultural College at Coimbatore and on agricultural farms spread out and maintained at different centres. We do not want professors in the sciences. We want trained agricultural experts who will be able to open the eyes of the agricultural class to the new or improved methods of cultivation. For this purpose, all our efforts may be concentrated on a good portion of the population restricted to the practical course of instruction in the college, the scientific course being confined to the would-be professors of technical institutions and colleges. Then we want demonstration farms to be opened in as many centres as possible in each taluk and in each district for demonstration of the new and improved methods of cultivation. This also requires a lot of money. The money these farms are spent and set to work, the better for the improvement of agriculture and the betterment of the condition of the rural population whose prosperity is the life of the State."

"Next to agriculture, the textile (weaving) industry is the chief industry. What a man requires as food and clothing. While agriculture gives him his food, the textile or weaving industry gives him the clothing he wears. Both these industries are indispensable. The Government proposed in this direction is rather meagre. In the southern part of the Presidency people are not wanting to start spinning factories and spinning and weaving mills, if the Government be pleased to help them with a subsidy. A decent subsidy must be set apart for this purpose. Mr. President, for all these we must find money. How to do it is the question? Amongst the various sources of the Provincial income, what is already in a better condition? People are beginning to understand that almost all the evils are springing out of the revenues. The money the Government takes is given, the better it would be to the good of the people. The temperance movement started at various centres are passing through propaganda work and many more are started in their efforts to stamp out the evil from the face of the country. The Government also in their own quick and smart way do the useful to eradicate the evil of the evil. When revenues is thus a precarious source. The other minor sources too, such as stamps, forests, etc., cannot be depended upon. Then the only lasting and permanent source of revenue is land revenue. It is also capable of expansion by extension of cultivation and irrigation. I mean to bring forward a separate resolution on the subject. For the present, the only alternative left for us to make money is by overhauling the machinery of Government and vigorously starting out the process of pruning all extravagance, undergrowth and parasitic outgrowth in all departments and in all grades of the service. The work in all departments must be streamlined and economy establishments worked out. The extravagant pay and high salaries stipulated in offices, my friend Mr. 250 and upwards, must be reduced and reasonable rates fixed. A thorough investigation must be made by a committee appointed by Government consisting of experienced officers and non-official members of the Council and the question solved with the least possible delay."

The Hon'ble the President:—The Honorable Mr. also has passed his time."

Mr. S. T. Sankaranarayanan Pillai (Madras):—"I have done, Sir, and with a few words I shall show my words. Another resolution, to make the present means of self-government a success, which, I hope, all will agree we must and we are bound to do in the interest of promoting the welfare of the country, we want all co-operation and push the work of reform in all directions in a spirit of union and goodwill."

Mr. A. Sankaranarayanan:—"Mr. President, whatever may be the merits or the demerits of the budget prepared by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, I have, as a representative of the ryots in this House, to condemn the attitude of the Hon'ble the Finance Member. I belong to the great class and my both ear and eye are open."

"Judging from the Provincial revenue and its expenditure, I cannot but feel regret. Sir, it is quite evident from the budget figures that 62 per cent of the revenue is contributed by the ryots in general and by villages in particular. Look at the total revenue of Rs. 8,23,90,000; revenue is generated and by villages in particular. Look at the same revenue of Rs. 5,08,00,000; is not 75 per cent of this revenue contributed by the villages? So also with regard to stamps, and forest revenue. Again most of the revenue from registration, which is the 28,00,000, is contributed by the ryots; so also the 20 lakhs of irrigation revenue. Sir, then we see that more than 75 per cent of the Provincial income is the net income of the ryots' hard labour."

"Sir, I want ask the Hon'ble the Finance Member how are these poor ryots benefited by the present budget, excepting that they are not heard more now than during the last thirty years for which I congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Member."

(Mr. Subbarajulu)

[10th March 1921.]

"Now coming to the expenditure side, I cannot but feel that others are enjoying the fruits of the expense and sacrifice of the poor ryots. But I want that something should be done to the ryots who are the real source of strength to the Government."

"Sir, the Madurai and Kistna districts are contributing a large part of the revenue of this Presidency and I am that in the budget no substantial provision is made for improvements in irrigation and agriculture. I see from the Memorandum at page 7, paragraph 13, that irrigation works are divided into two heads according as they are productive, that is, as they are likely to pay more than a standard rate of interest on the capital invested in them, or protective, that is, likely to be effective in preventing the effects of a devastating famine. The history of the development of irrigation works in this Presidency is fairly well known to most members of the Council and it is too large a subject to be dealt with in a budget speech. One of the several regions coming out of the budget for 1921-22 is the report that it is not possible to commence the addition of another chapter in this history. The commencement of numerous works, both large and small, in water conservation, but the restrictions of the revenues for 1921-22, whether under the head of revenue or loans, have made it impossible for the Government to embark on any important new work. We are that the Hon'ble the Finance Member himself says that no provision could be made for substantial irrigation works. I don't see any reason why money should not be invested in productive works. I would even suggest that money should be borrowed when these works are likely to pay more than the rate of interest on Government's loans."

"The Government's works were constructed and the lands were irrigated half a century ago. Now there is a large demand for water supply which the Public Works Department is not able to meet. This is a good source of revenue for Government and I do not see why the Hon'ble the Finance Member should not provide funds for such undertakings for the benefit of the ryots and also of Government. If my information is correct, the Government irrigation works pay 18 per cent on the capital outlay and it is high time that the Government added to the chapter of such undertakings."

"The police administration is one of the heads of growing expenditure falling on the head of the ryotopayers. Can this not be met by proper economy? I have my own misgivings about the work done by Chief Inspectors. The whole work is done by Sub-Inspectors and the staff of Chief Inspectors is an unnecessary step between the Sub-Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents. Therefore the establishment of Chief Inspectors can be done away with."

"Coming to Education, I am of opinion that the expenditure on University education should hereafter be restricted in favour of secondary, technical and industrial education. Most of the graduates turned out by the University seek Government service and as Government service is not wide enough to provide berths for all the applicants, many and many have to be denied for increasing the number of posts in that service. This is not a healthy sign. Also the multiplication of more and more lawyers every half year means more litigation among the ignorant ryots. This is again another unhealthy aspect of University education."

"Coming to the Public Works Department, I find that Government propose to spend 20 lakhs on the Public Works Department establishment. This is very deplorable. The amount of work turned out under the supervision of this Department does not justify the cost expenditure on it. I see from the Budget that a large number of subdivisions in the temporary establishment are maintained from year to year which number ought to be susceptible of reduction."

"Now coming to the question of Industries, the Hon'ble the Finance Member has allotted a sum of 21 lakhs to Industries, which is a pitiful sum considering the spirit of the Government. If the Industries Department is worked on a commercial basis, as pointed out by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, I am sure the department will not only be self-supporting, but will also serve the purpose of developing industries on practical lines. I need here explanation that the Fiscal Policy pursued by the Government and now revised is a private concern is yielding a good return on the capital. Likewise, Government etc. undertakes to start or may pay for industries, borrowing money for the purpose if necessary. New industries can probably be started in Madurai and Madhav districts. Another profitable industry in the silk reeling industry which requires an complicated machinery. We get refined silk from the reeling industry which any amount of silk can be manufactured and added in the Presidency with her extensive sea coasts and the bright sun shining overhead. Another industry is the manufacture of rubber goods. Raw rubber is exported from this country to foreign countries and imported in the shape of manufactured goods for which we pay ten times the value of the raw rubber. The Government can start a model factory for manufacturing rubber goods such as tyres, belts, matings, boots, etc."

"The Madras Leather Institute is worked at a heavy cost and on purely educative basis. It is time that Government should pursue a different policy with the existing machinery of the Institute and the highly paid staff; it can be worked on a commercial basis with the aid of a number of workmen, while at the same time giving instructions to students in practice and theory. From the survey to my question No. 496 by the Honourable the Minister for Development, I find that the well-paid Industrial Council is sitting at the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore to carry on research work for want of suitable laboratories in Madras. Cannot his knowledge be made useful for doing something practical which will help industrial development?"

"With these remarks, Sir, I excuse myself."

16th March 1921.]

(Mr. Srinivasaram Pillai; The Hon'ble Mr. T. T. Srinivasaram Pillai.)

Mr. T. Srinivasaram Pillai:—“ Sir, the budget has been examined from several standpoints of view, from the point of view of the experienced administration, from the point of view of a politician, from the point of view of the business man and from the point of view of the official. Now I beg your leave, Sir, to oppose this budget from the point of view of the ryot or rather the voter on whose behalf I am here. It has occurred to more than one member why the Finance Minister in his recommendation has instituted a comparison between the expenditure of 30 years ago and that of the present day. Perhaps he wants to measure the progress that has been accomplished during the past 30 years when the Government was in the hands of the honoursary. He wants, perhaps, to measure this progress by the increase in the revenue. He refers us to a time 30 years ago when the land revenue was only 300 and odd lakhs, and he brings us to the time when the revenue has increased to 8 crores and odd. He wants us to note that the honoursary has by its efforts brought us this progress and is leaving us without change. He wants us to treat this as a landmark in the march of events and in the change to the new Government that we are to have. The question is whether we ought to adopt this standard of increased expenditure and that is the question which we should examine now.”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THIRUVENKAT:—“ May I say a word of personal explanation? Sir I am quite willing that the Honourable gentlemen should examine that standard. But I decline to have it fathered on me.”

Mr. T. Srinivasaram Pillai:—“ I am not. I have much sympathy for the Finance Minister. I know that he is not responsible for the shortcomings in the budget. I know that he is not responsible for the payment of fresh taxation in the near future and for the increase in expenditure. After all he is one of the wheels of the administrative machinery. It is not the individual that I refer to, but the system of which he is only one of the representatives. The budget and the recommendations are to adopt the system of increasing progress by increase in expenditure. How far this principle can be adopted or whether it should be replaced by a new one, we have to see. The first duty of a Government is to effect protection of property, life and liberty. The department that assumes all three is the police. Let me state my standpoint of view. There is an increase of 10 lakhs of rupees in the expenditure of Police. What was the state of things 30 years ago and what is the state of things now? What was the expenditure 30 years ago and what is it now? What is the increase in expenditure now? The increase has gone up by tens of lakhs. We know that 30 years ago the Police department was corrupt. We know that cases used to be cooked up. The condition is the same now. But we want to increase the expenditure under this head by 10 lakhs. Whether any portion of these 10 lakhs is going to alter the old state of things, I have told the House. This is the point I wish to impose upon the House. If any portion of that amount is not going to remedy the defects, I respectfully ask this Council not to vote for the 10 lakhs of increase in expenditure.”

“ The next subject that I take up is Police funds. I want the House to note that so far as public health is concerned, there is an enormous provision in the budget. The amount is the same. We have not been given any additional grants for distribution to local boards, for digging wells and for improving the sanitation of villages. True, the local boards have got certain pieces of additional taxation. I am now placing myself in the position of an average taxpayer. Whether it is collected from me either as rates or as taxes, the burden is all the same to me. Now where are it? How does this budget benefit me from this point of view? We have got about 17 crores of rupees at our disposal. Out of these 17 crores, how much is set apart for the purposes mentioned above?”

“ Then let us take crime. It constitutes much of the burden given by the Police by way of protection. There is an increase of 13 lakhs of rupees of expenditure under this head. The Government seems to think that I must drink and for this I am to pay 18 lakhs more. Why should I be made to drink and pay more; why should I be congratulated and why should the Government be congratulated because so much money is sought to be taken from me? My friend Mr. Ramaswami Mahalingam was explaining yesterday that the same revenue ought to be handed over to the Ministers and that no attempt should be made to pinch pennance at this stage. But how does it concern me, whether it is handed over to the Ministers or not, my point is why should I be made to drink? (Laughter.) When the toddy shop is taken away from me, I shall be in less need of protection and I shall be asked to pay less for protection and for other things. Now what is the object of the Excise department? The object is, they say, to encourage consumption and to get the maximum revenue. The Government have been pursuing this policy and putting it in force for the last 30 years. Have they really encouraged consumption? Is it not high time to change this policy? Ought we not to aim at the complete abolition of this department? If we now aim at the complete abolition, we may achieve our object in the course of a few years. We must make the beginning now. Is it necessary that we should have such a large establishment in order to protect our toddy trees? The Council may know that the order of every toddy tree that dies has to pay a fine of Rs 5 or 10. Is the Rs 5 more precious than human life?”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THIRUVENKAT:—“ May I ask the Honourable Member what his authority is for the statement that a fine of Rs. 5 or 10 is imposed for every toddy tree that dies?”

Mr. T. Srinivasaram Pillai:—“ Yes. I will produce it when I get back home. We have a large imposed licence toddy tree that dies. I am surprised to find that the Honourable the Finance Minister is not aware of the fact. It may be stated that all this establishment is needed to prevent distillation and illicit traffic and for some similar purposes. But in spite of this

(Mr. Sivanubaram Pillai.)

[10th March 1925]

there is leakage. Yesterday my friend Mr. Ranganatha Mahalingam referred to instances of illicit traffic in liquor being the order of the day in some parts of the district. I welcome most heartily to that view with a full sense of responsibility. I know an instance in my own district. Some time ago the sub-divisional knew that illicit distillation was going on. It addressed the revenue authorities and asked a question to all Boddas to prevent it. If the Boddas are to prevent it, what are these officers and what are their establishment for? Then the Revenue authorities wrote back to say "you have an establishment of your own and you should check it". That means that the department is fully cognizant of the illicit distillation and of the illicit traffic in liquor going on on a large scale. In spite of this there is an increase of 12 lakhs in expenditure provided for in the budget. Why I should be made to drink, I really cannot understand. Is this for my benefit, I ask? Does any part of the increase go to benefit the ryot?

"Then I come to medical relief. I can cite an instance from my own experience. There are only two dispensaries and one hospital in the taluk board with which I am connected. We have been asking for another dispensary for the last two years and we are not able to get the necessary sanction. The Government does not help us in our attempt to provide even an Ayurvedic dispensary. What part of the increase under this head goes to improve these matters? I should say that from the ryot's point of view the budget is very unsatisfactory.

"I come next to Primary Education. I do not want to take the time of the House by referring to the demands to improve the secondary education and university education. Coming as I do from the interior of the province, my first duty is to see to the improvement of primary education. Of late we have started a large number of primary schools. I must acknowledge with thanks the great effort that has been made for a decade in this direction. Scholars have increased by thousands. The depressed classes are being allowed to go to the same schools as the higher classes. All this is very good. But is the progress commensurate with the present needs of the country? Does it bear a fair proportion to the increase of expenditure in other branches which are less important in my (the ryot's) eyes? I refer to page 152 of the budget and quote the statement of the House to the provisions made for primary education. Rs. 25,25,000 is provided for primary education. This is nearly the same amount as was provided in the budget of 1920-21. Why is there no increase under this head? No doubt, a sum of 4 lakhs is put down under the head for expenditure on Elementary Education and for meeting the cost of District educational councils. Where are the local authorities going to get any part of these 4 lakhs? They must pay a tax. They must defray certain taxes subject to compulsory education and then in proportion to their earnings they must tax. It is going to be done this year? I think it will take a long time before a tax like this is formally introduced. That means that we are to forgo all progress this year.

"I then come to the subject of agriculture. What was the state of agriculture 30 years ago and what is its present state? What was the amount spent upon agriculture 30 years ago and what is the amount spent now? I am not able to see from the memorandum what the figures were 30 years ago. Taking the figures of last year and this year what do we find? At page 160 of the budget, against "agricultural works" we find that the budget estimate of last year, i.e., 1920-21, was Rs. 1,15,500 and the budget estimate of 1921-22 is Rs. 2,14,900. Why is there a reduction of expenditure under this head? Let us compare the state of affairs 30 years ago with the present state. So far as I can see the same crops are now raised as were raised 30 years ago and the natural condition is that the yield is becoming less and less. What is the due to? Has the agricultural department done anything all these years to introduce new crops, to demonstrate new ways of growing them, to show the ryot how to make economical improvements? No attempt has been made in these directions. How are we to justify this manner? Of course I can go an opposite way too, but I have no time for that. But I wish to point out that from the point of view of the agricultural ryot who looks from your's and to your's end, there is nothing cheering in the budget.

"Then there is the question of salaries. A very large amount has been provided under salaries. I feel satisfied after the explanation of Mr. Ranganatha Mahalingam that the Finance Member is not at all responsible for the enhancement of salaries. Wages have been raised, and the salaries of the highest officers have been raised. Therefore the demand now is among non-official officers and school masters. What can the poor Finance Member do under these circumstances? The Government are taking work from an array of men who have to be provided for. But how does it help me, I ask? Again there are so many allowances granted. I think a catalogue of them was given the other day by my Honorable friend Mr. A. G. Krishna Rao. Are any allowances made to the poor ryot? Is there any provision for two articles of costume bonus or for free grazing permits for every half a dozen cattle? Is anything like that in prospect, I ask? I should welcome a budget which made provision for that. I hope the Honorable the Finance Member will be officially alive till next year to make these provisions (laughter). It is said that Mr. Ruffell the Governor is going to apply the preceding handle to cut down establishment charges. Then, I am, is taking away with the left hand what was given with the right. It is only recently that the Public Service Commission Report was given about it. To proceed immediately after that to cut about all salaries would be a cruel irony. I know it requires a lot of courage to do it. The whole budget is an eye opener to me. The wonder is that it contains so many details and yet so few. I have learnt in three two or three days what would have otherwise taken me years to learn. The details made by several of the Honorable Members were very instructive and illuminating.

10th March 1921]

(Mr. Srinivasan Pillai; Sir Tyagaraja Chettigar;
Mr. Mac Donnell.)

"One thing that suggests itself to me is this. I hope that His Excellency the Governor will be able to give in future at least three weeks' time after the presentation of the budget, for its discussion. We shall then be able to regulate criticism."

"If the budget is disappointing, as I have already mentioned, it is not due to this officer or that officer but perhaps to the freedom of criticism. We have come forward here with our ideas and with new possibilities. From this point of view we say that the budget is a masterpiece. I hope we shall have strength given to us and sympathy given to us to alter matters and to judge things properly instead of judging them by a standard of income or expenditure."

Sri Venkateswara Sre P. Srinivasaya Chettigar:—"Mr. President, Sir, it gives me a great pleasure to carefully attend to the speeches made here for the last two days and to-day on the budget. Every member of the Council has taken great interest in going through the budget and studying carefully and coming out as readily with his views. Sir, it makes me wonder how in those three days or four days they were able to do so much. The interest they take in the matter is surprising. I have been looking carefully at the several speeches made and every one has shown that there are weak points in the budget, that there are points where money should be secured for important purposes and that there are points where economy can be shown. It gives me great pleasure to say—now that we are in the first reformed Council—that if we all put our shoulders to the wheel we will be able to do something substantial. Well, it is said that the budget contains a lot of additional points, a lot of allowances and a lot of civil buildings. Now it is known and it is admitted by every one in this Council that we must make a move in the right direction and that is, in the way of improving agriculture, industries, education and sanitation to do which it requires a large sum of money. Yesterday Sir Gilbert Slater mentioned to us that if agriculture is not improved and that if industries are not developed, there is no chance of the Madras Presidency improving. I quite agree with him and I suppose every member of this Council admits that. But, however, he came down with a remedy—a remedy which he saw from his point of view, that is from the western point of view. He is a professor of Economics, but unfortunately his conclusions seem to have been studied not in India but elsewhere. He ought to have seen what India is like compared with the west when he said that more taxes should be increased. He said that in England the tax is so much and yet in India it is so little, that it stands on comparison and that it must be increased. But, Sir, I have to ask him whether he had studied Indian conditions just as he had studied the English conditions. In England every one is a rich man and a plentiful man. Even a labourer gets now about ten shillings a day. With such an amount of money in his hands, he can very well spend any amount of money in luxuries and so give a lot of money to the Government. But what is the condition in India? What is the average income of an Indian? Is it 8 shillings or 10 shillings a day? Or is it anything like that? The average income of the Indian is not enough to give him one meal a day and also provide him for his drink. It is not enough to keep him head to mouth. Where can he get any money for paying taxes? That is the position of the Indian, which my friend Doctor Slater has not considered. But, however, I have no quarrel with him. But I think there are ways of curtailing the expenses and saving money for the useful purposes that we want. So, I need not go into the details of the budget. But, however, I must say that in the budget there are several heads under which there is an increase in establishments. Now, what was it provided? Is it that these departments were not carried on satisfactorily and we wanted more men to be added to carry on the work? I say, Sir, that once we know when a stop should be made to such increases and when we should look back and see that the establishment that we had already is enough. About the allowances I think my friend Mr. Krishna Rao has given a catalogue of them. Now I think time has opened the eyes of everybody here to consider that these allowances are a waste."

"We are aware of the domestic economy practised in our houses. When we give a lump sum of money to the housewife for household expenses, their savings efforts in such a clever way as to save some little in each item. With these small savings they are able in course of time, to bolster themselves with luxuries and gold bangles. What happens when a savings has to be performed for the use of the daughter? Every time of occasion is practised. The savings are not kept up in gold or jewellery. She saves every pice available. I say, Sir, that what domestic economy we have in our houses we should introduce in the Government and the Government ought to exercise that domestic economy. Again we have to act on self-discipline to the cloth. We have to take steps to see, as everyone has admitted, that in this Government agriculture, industries, education and sanitation are improved at any cost. Sir, the time has come when the unnecessary expenses have to be stopped at least for some time until we will be able to get back the establishment of 281 lakhs. I think, Sir, that at the time of the grants being passed it is open to us all to cut expenses here and there and see that some money is realised and spent for these purposes. I do not know what the view of the House is. Still, however, that is the direction in which we all ought to work and come to a decision (Hear, hear) and show to the country that we as democratic members of the Legislative Council will be able to carry out everything in a democratic spirit (Hear, hear) and satisfy ourselves."

Mr. A. N. MacDonnell:—"Before the Great War ended, people in England were told that England would be made a land fit for heroes to live in. The discontent existing in England to-day is the result of taking too literally the celebration of this phrase by politicians. I would ask the Honourable Members here to guard against anything like this happening in this country."

(Mr. MacDonnell)

[19TH MARCH 1931.]

"We have started the Reform Scheme and many of the Honourable Members are making demands which cannot be met unless a great deal of money is forthcoming. A colossal collection of these demands which are not likely to be fulfilled for years to come is more than useless and the non-realisation will serve only as a source of discontent throughout the country. I would ask the Honourable Members therefore to bestow their careful attention on the demands which they may make as regards the various improvements to the country, unless they are prepared to meet the bill and find the money."

"I am a new Member to this Council, Mr. President, but I have taken a considerable interest in the proceedings of the Council during the past years. In the past years I found that most Honourable Members announced their speeches by congratulating the Hon'ble Finance Member on the budget that he presented to them. But I am sorry that very few of us have done so this year. Another way, I would like to make that criticism good by congratulating the Hon'ble the Finance Member on the Budget he has placed before us. In a year of world stress when every country is looking eagerly for money and arranging to cover deficits, the Hon'ble the Finance Member asked them to meet a deficit of 22 lakhs and promised to use the printing press so that it may yield a surplus. Sir, I think he has to be congratulated as it, much has been said in this Council this session regarding the ill-paid non-gazetted officers and the high-paid gazetted officers. I think we ought to accept what the Hon'ble the Finance Member said early in his speech that His Excellency the Governor had promised to go through the establishments and cut down what was found unnecessary. In a business house, Sir, it often happens that when expenditures increases to such an extent that it runs away all profit and when it is impossible to cut down expenditures the head of the business house would find a way in which he can bring his running to cover his expenditures and give him a profit. One way is he begins to increase efficiency. If he has to pay high salaries, he naturally expects to get a great deal of extra work. This is a point which I would recommend to the Hon'ble the Finance Member when he takes charge of the printing press."

"Another point which struck me was that many of the Honourable Members of this House would accept the Hon'ble the Finance Member in the use of the printing press by being a little more careful in the quantities they set and in the resolutions they move; for all these entail a great deal of work on the staff in looking up statistics which, when they are given, are generally not useful as so much waste paper. I would ask the Honourable Members to take note of that and to make only those speeches which are really of general interest and importance."

"Many of the Honourable Members have spoken on cutting down at once and doing away with all extra revenue. I was very pleased to hear my Honourable friend on the second bench making a great defence on behalf of rice. You cannot eat half your income without replacing it in some way. We have to consider both the social and economic sides."

"One Honourable Member yesterday mentioned the case when on a Sunday day in October around the monthly liquor shops were closed resulting in decreased consumption and implied that it was the loss of revenue to the Government which caused them to be reopened. So far as local conditions are concerned, I think that implication is not true. I was told a few weeks ago by the local people that the liquor in those places before the shops were closed, used to go on Tuesday morning until their partners, drink in the afternoon and walk home. When the shops were closed, Mr. Labourer came in on the Monday afternoon, got drunk as best as he could, made his purchases on Tuesday and feeling thirsty, he did not care to go back to work, but spent his time there and returned on Wednesday morning when the liquor shops were opened and he had had a drink. Instead of the employees' losing one day's work on account of the shops being open on Tuesday, the local authorities want the shops to be closed so that the employees might lose three days' work. Which of the two evils would be shown, loss of one day's work and loss of pay or loss of three days' work if we were an efficient P. That is one point which ought to be taken into consideration when advising the Government to not down the entire budget. I do not review the whole budget because I have not been prepared to do so. But I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble the Finance Member to one little thing in his speech. In page 11 of his memorandum, he says regarding industries: 'Hitherto it has been developed haphazardly, but without adherence to any very clearly defined plan.'"

"Now I do not think that I can accept the carrying up of a department without any clearly defined plan and I hope that the Hon'ble the Minister for Development will carry on the agricultural department in future on a well-defined basis. Much of the discussion over the Budget could have been avoided if the procedure of the House had allowed the Hon'ble the Minister to follow the Hon'ble the Finance Member and given us the policy they intend to follow or how they propose to carry on the departmental administration or to spend the money entrusted to their care. If that had been done, it is possible that much of the discussion would have been avoided."

"In the course of the debate, many speakers have spoken about industrial and agricultural development, but with the exception of one or two who pointed out the way in which the Government should develop them. They made broad statements that the country should be developed industrially and agriculturally. One speaker this morning suggested that the Government should start one or two factories on a large scale, but I think it is impossible to do so. No Government can run a factory or industrial concern as successfully as a private trader. The duty of the Government as regards the development of industries is more or less to guard

[10th March 1931.] (Mr. MacDonnell; Mr. Nates Madaligar.)

on the way in which the country should be developed and to show that certain trades or certain industries can be run by private individuals at a profit. For instance, what has been done with regard to aluminium industry? It was started here first under Government control, but it was subsequently sold to commercial concerns who have at least paid one dividend of 185 per cent.

"One Honorable Member mentioned the Fencil Factory which I was glad to hear was running profitably. There is the Soap Factory which is being run in Calicut and which, I understand, had been started previously as a demonstration factory. There can be no objection to the Government starting demonstration factories, but I would suggest to the Honorable the Minister for development that as it has been proved the factory can be run at a profit that he would be smart to find some private individuals to take it up and run it.

"One other thing I notice is that no one has spoken about the capital invested by Government in these experimental measures. I am very pleased to see that the Finance Member has appointed the Committee now sitting with a view to establishing a system of accounts that will show how much capital the Government have invested in experiments and how much return if any is being derived from the capital so invested. I congratulate the Honorable the Finance Member in his being able to show that this year's income from industries may come to nearly 7½ lakhs."

Mr. C. NARAYAN MURUGARAJ:—Sir, Mr. President, it was mentioned by the Honorable Member for University that there is no party in this Council. Let me assure the Council that, the recent elections have shown that there was a struggle between a mass Conservancy and a thriving oligarchy, democracy eventually succeeded. It is the democratic party that is now in power. I thank His Excellency the Governor for having recognized this and for having formed the people's Ministry. Sir, I understand by budget nothing but making financial arrangements for the needs of the taxpayers for the coming year. The taxpayer pays in coin and in return the Government undertakes to safeguard his interests, his agriculture through irrigation and other means, his person and property and above all his health. In this budget I am sorry to find no adequate provision is made for any of these items. The most important and the most indispensable for the taxpayer is health which is rather most inadequately provided for. One medical practitioner for every 22,000 of the population is a deplorable matter. We know how in villages and towns and agriculturists, the real taxpayers die helplessly in hundreds through epidemics and through various other diseases, which can be easily combated in the metropolis. There is one sub-urban station for a lakh who often go on to various villages. Tell his retinue his patients have various ailments and however wide the disease may be they are suffering from, are to take care of themselves or die in the metropolis. That is the state of medical relief. Coming to maternity relief and child-welfare, hospitals are the ways in which our women in labour die in the maternal. The problem of checking infant mortality has been engaging the attention of modernism all over the world and the women countries are making rapid progress. In Madras we have just started, and I believe we are making slight progress. It is an unguarded moment the Corporation decides to discontinue the maintenance of child-welfare scheme, I request the Government to take up that important item of public health. If the Corporation appeals for financial help, I request the Government to grant it. This scarcity of medical help can be relieved by opening various medical schools and colleges in various parts of the Presidency always maintaining strict efficiency in these institutions. There is a suggestion made to abolish stipends to medical students, but I would rather suggest that these stipends may be converted into scholarships. In awarding these scholarships and in admitting the students to the various schools and colleges, I request the Government to observe strict proportionate communal representation.

"Sir, I will also request the Government to make a decided advance in making liberal grants for scholarships to women, so that our lads will have almost one lady medical practitioner in charge of each lakh.

"Coming now to the sanitary department, it is one and undivided our society as at present constituted is, the work of the sanitary department is an uphill one. The work of the sanitary department ought to be more attractive than education. The spread of sanitary knowledge ought to be the aim of the sanitary department. I am for increasing the sanitary staff with adequate pay and if possible I request the Government to take into consideration the risk the sanitary subordinates undergo in exposing themselves to various epidemics and to have their lives insured.

"There was a suggestion made by an Honorable Member for whom I have great respect that the office of the Sanitary Commissioner might be combined with that of the Surgeon-General, the reason adduced for this being a reduction of expenditure. I shiver the idea of combining expenditure whose health is concerned. For, the post of Sanitary Commissioner upon its healthy condition. Another reason urged is that the post of Sanitary Commissioner was combined in the present Surgeon-General and nothing untoward has happened. Sir, those who know the energy, the enthusiasm and the organizing capacity of the present Surgeon-General are very well convinced that there were such opportunities can be combined in him. That we should look to the future, to his successors.

"Turning to my pet subject, the improvement of drains at for as Madras is concerned, unless the drains are improved the city can never be sanitary. They are the cause of all infections. There were attempts made by the Corporation to make these filthy places fit for

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET

(Mr. Natesh Moholpar; the Hon'ble Sir Leonard Davidson; [10th March 1921,
the Hon'ble Sir President; Mr. Kesava Pillai.]

by dumping waste rubbish consisting among other things of organic matter of highly petro-
leum nature (animal matter to the extent of about 20 tons per day (i.e., for the whole city); to
two entire (small) ponds, in the vicinity of the human latrations. The latrines
based on the low lying marshy lands, in the vicinity of the human latrations. The latrines
in these places are merely rudimentary with mud flooring with no water or drainage arrange-
ments. They are merely slight improvements upon the primitive method of depositing excreta
anywhere but only much less hygienic. Now by constant use made of these latrines for
fith anywhere but only much less hygienic. Now by constant use made of these latrines for
fith anywhere but only much less hygienic. Now by constant use made of these latrines for

and local matter."

The Hon'ble Sir Leonard Davidson :—" May I ask whether the condition of the latrines in
the City of Madras is not primarily the concern of the Corporation?"

Mr. C. NATESHA MOHOLPAR :—" I made independent visits to three cholera and I also visited
these in company with the Hon'ble Mr. Raja and Mr. Moh."

The Hon'ble the President :—" The point raised by the Hon'ble Sir Leonard Davidson is that
these are matters not so much for the general discussion of this Council as for the Corporation
of Madras. Nobody questions the accuracy of what the Hon'ble Member says or his
authority to speak on these matters."

Mr. C. NATESHA MOHOLPAR :—" I only request the Government to give sufficient grants
concerning the same for the purpose of improving the cholera. I hope and I am sure that our
measures and facilities are safe on the hands of the Hon'ble Member."

" Now turning to agricultural department reference was made to the work of rather to
structures submitted by the department. I am sorry that scientific instruments and appliances
those secret by undisturbed easily by all. I admit how the plants are taken care of by the
agricultural department and treated as are done with human beings. There is a great future
agricultural through the department. I am eagerly looking for the day when the
Agricultural College at Coimbatore can be affiliated to the University of Madras and I hope the
Hon'ble the Minister will hasten the accomplishing of it."

" Coming to the Police and the preservation of talpans system which was referred to by
some of the Hon'ble Members, I am of opinion that the Police staff should be increased in
order to preserve peace and order in the land. The old talpan system should be continued,
coming down from time immemorial and has got advantages of its own."

" Coming to the education and the judicial departments over which so much of the tax-
payer's money is spent I request the Government in making the various appointments and even
in selecting students to the various colleges to select to such proportionate communal rep-
resentation. In the budget I find about Rs. 14,000 set apart for widows' scholarships. I request
the Government to extend these to non-widows too or at least distribute these scholarships
among widows of all castes and creeds giving them similar privileges and similar accom-
modations."

" Now, Sir, coming to the pay of the Hon'ble Members. If we really care for safeguarding
the well-being of the tax-payer while representatives are Ministers etc., their pay ought to be
paid to the pay of the Executive Council Members with who our Ministers sit in deliberation
in the Council. If the day comes for the reduction of the salaries of the Hon'ble Executive
Council Members then I would surely vote for the reduction of the pay of the Hon'ble the
Ministers."

" In conclusion I request the Government whatever may be the departments whether
financial or moral—always to take care to maintain strict proportionate communal rep-
resentation having in view the interest of the tax-payer whose money goes to make the machinery
of the Government work. Once more I thank His Excellency for having forced this Ministry and
safeguarding the interest of the people of the land."

Dewan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Mr. President I have been endeavouring to tell
rather a detailed story as to how your Deputy President of the debate that has been going on
more properly. I may at some time that there has been criticism of a sort which might annoy
the impression that we do not show sufficient respect or gratitude to the members of the
honourary. One esteemed friend said yesterday that the criticism levelled at the hon'ble
in this House made him rather disappointed just as he was leaving the Council. He said that
he was depressed, that it made him sad and that it almost annoyed him for the day's work.
But I assured him that all that was meant was, as Mr. Sivaramam Pillai stated, that there
was a complete swinging of the responsibilities of the Members and that it was in no way
meant to annoy that the Members had lost the respect and the great regard they used to have
for the hon'ble. The other day it was stated in England that the Earl of Bess had built
up the Empire. This great compliment was paid to them at the banquet given to Lord Reading
and we are all prepared to return it. We are here to totality as representatives of the people,
that in addition to the efficiency with which the administration has been carried on we expect at
the present time a little more insight into the conditions of the people and also a little more
sympathy with and wider outlook of the country's future; and we come here to try and help
the hon'ble in their endeavour to serve this country. It is a traditional proof when the
hon'ble is sitting into an enlightened democracy. Of that, we have in evidence our own

[TUESDAY, MARCH 1921.] (Mr. KANAYA PILLAI: *the Hon'ble the President;*
the Hon'ble Mr. Rajah-at-lah Sahib.)

Members of the Government who are just like the mythological seven sages, to help the Government in governing the country. Just now we have in a somewhat crude state of finance the element of the democracy. I mean the representatives of the democracy, and the representatives of democracy. With this assistance we trust His Excellency the Governor will be able to carry on a sympathetic administration in order to benefit all the classes of people for whom the Government exists.

"Sir, we have heard of party spirit in this Council. I have heard the speeches on both sides, the speeches on the side of the so-called opposition and the speeches of leaders like Mr. P. Thyagaraya Chettiar. I do not find any discontent note in the views expressed by them regarding the administration. I do not think that there is any party. If there is any party at all, it will be the party dividing the houses and taking of office and that must always exist. But as regards other matters, I do not believe that either on the side of the Ministry or on the side of the opposition there is any serious difference of opinion. We all want reform (hear, hear) in every branch of the administration. The other day, we dealt on a side-track debate, we lost that resolution about the separation of judicial from executive functions. We had been endeavouring to get that reformation for nearly three decades and more and we lost it on a side-track . . ."

The Hon'ble the President:—"That resolution having been disposed of, I really cannot do a piece of one year to come prevent any further debate on it."

Dewan Bahadur P. KANAYA PILLAI:—"I have to just telling, Sir. I was going to say that if the Honourable the Finance Member had been able to provide for the separation of judicial from executive functions, we could have gone back to our constituents and told them that we had achieved something for their benefit. We are in this predicament. We cannot address our constituents without giving them any hope of successful reform in the direction they have been striving for. In that way the budget is disappointing. I thought that it was relevant in this way, when the Government was able to spend money for the increase of pay to Musafirs and Subjudges and pay additional salaries to many other higher people and when they have been able to give duty allowances and other allowances, they might have provided for the separation of the judicial and executive functions. We thought that we were entitled to take from the Honourable the Finance Member a serious consideration of this question so that we might go to our constituents and tell them that we have achieved something. The Honourable Member might perhaps have provided for the increase of pay to village officers. I do not know if he would accept the recommendation of the committee. But I can assure the House that it must be done at a very early date. I think I had the pleasure of taking the Honourable Khan Bahadur Mahomedul Hakeem-ulah Sahib Bahadur to a village where we had the pleasure of visiting the village officer of that place dwelling R. S. Well, he was found to be a worthily poor house; and of that sort of village officers we have in plenty. It is only a few people who are bachelors—I mean the hereditary officers who have got money and income, a—some are contented with it and they spend any amount of money so that they may have power and influence in the village. But the possibility of village officers as a very very degraded and inefficient. It is stated here in the memorandum at page 13, 'with salaries there have had to be raised the travelling allowances of all classes of officers as these in force have been found not to meet the actual expenses of travelling, a fact which is apt to react upon the village who supplies his sons at a fixed tariff which may be less than what he could secure by hiring them out for other purposes.' I am glad the Government are aware of this and I believe the Government are also aware that there are certain rules and fixed prices given to these village officers at which they have to supply rice and other articles to touring officers. I had to deal with this subject some years ago in the Legislative Council, and then I pointed out how the village officers were suffering."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAZIM-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur (interrupting):—"I may at ease say that statement. Sir, there was no such schedule hung up to any village."

Dewan Bahadur P. KANAYA PILLAI:—"Well, I am glad that after the Honourable Member has taken charge it was abolished. But I know this much that when people go to villages they have to pay down at two or three a pound of this and so on. If the Honourable Member would like to have my statement confirmed, I can adduce evidence from the village officers themselves. However that may be, I hope the Government will insist on their officers, when they are paying them adequate travelling allowances, to pay these village officers for articles supplied to them. I think last, in the august presence of my Honourable friend Mr. Rajah-at-lah Sahib, that was made a statement that he had to give ghee, milk and send to the touring officers and to get nothing for them. Of course the Honourable Member said that that was a matter on personal inquiry and that if he had demanded payment he would have been paid, and in that way be transferred over me. But does he expect that the village officers will demand from touring officers payment for all articles supplied to them? If he expects the nature of the people over whom he has control. Well, I am glad and I am grateful to the Government, and I agree in this respect that the Financial Member has done a public service in allowing more travelling allowances to officers, but I hope that more travelling allowance means regular and full payment to the village officials who supply these people. There is a good deal of scandal in which both Indians and Europeans are concerned. There is no doubt about it. I have

(*Mr. Kesava Pillai; the Hon'ble Sir Lester Davidson.*) [19TH MARCH 1921.]

knows very many high-minded European officers who are very strict in this respect, and I have known very many high-minded Indian officers who are also strict in this respect, but sometimes there are European officials and Indian officials who seem to thrive on this increased amount taken by the village officers. They throw upon it and this is known to the Government also. They cannot very well stop it. But I hope that this liberal allowance will induce the officers to abstain from demanding free supplies. There are many other things which I might emphasise, but unfortunately there is very little time.

"I would ask you to note, Sir, here are many stores given under contributions for criminal settlements. You are asking contributions of Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 10,000 and seem to the different settlements. We have no idea of what sort of work they do. For instance, you are giving every year Rs. 33,478 to the Karali Settlement in the Nadore district. And then there are many other settlements mentioned here (page 153 of the Budget). I submit as a matter of personal knowledge in one or two cases, and as a matter of reliable information, that some of these settlements are not working properly. So far as Karali is concerned, I should like to have some explanation from the Honourable Member in charge as to whether that settlement has some explanation from the Honourable Member in charge as to whether the Village is working satisfactorily. I have seen a number of people from that settlement in the Village Central Jail, men, women and children, who were removed for running away from that settlement. Why? The pity of the whole system is this. They are sent to jail, they are made to work there, and sent back to the same agency, that is to Karali, and these people were literally complaining to the authorities, to the Superintendent of the Jail, to the people that visited the jail and to the Jail Commissioner. I do not understand why money is so liberally thrown on the settlements where these people are not properly treated. There is one other settlement, the Chennampaludi settlement in the Chittoor district. I do not know what the views of the Hon'ble Sir Lester Davidson are. Well, from this settlement some of the very finest borderlands forth to other places and come back. It is not a very properly kept settlement. I do not know what steps the Government have taken in order to get their money's worth from these settlements, and I should like to have a little more information on this subject. I am not for abolishing them, but I am for taking them under Government management if possible. In spite of these contributions of money to different agencies, especially to the missionary bodies, these settlements have not been working properly. Except in one or two places, there have been reports of a very unsatisfactory state of things.

"There is another item to which I would refer, and that is the Lunatic Asylum. We have a lot of increase in the provisions for lunatics. Has there been an increase of lunatics in Madras? It looks like it. I should like to have some explanation why there has been so much increase. There, under the item of diet for patients, there is an increase of thousands and thousands of rupees. I should like to know why that increase has been found necessary. So far as the General Hospital is concerned, Sir, I made inquiry three years ago. They had a scale of diet at five annas for an Indian and ten annas for an European or European. They could not very well increase with five annas for the Indian and I am told that they tried to take fifteen annas and it comes to ten annas or twelve annas for an Indian and Rs. 1-5-0 for the European or the European. Perhaps this accounts for the increase in the diet charges at the Lunatic Asylum."

The Hon'ble Sir Lester Davidson (interrupting).—"May I ask what is the increase to which the Honourable Member refers? There has been a decrease of Rs. 12,000 in the budget estimate as compared with the revised estimate for 1920-21."

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.—"I was referring to the Budget Estimate for 1920-1921."

The Hon'ble Sir Lester Davidson.—"Page 153 of the Budget shows a decrease of Rs. 12,000 as compared with the revised estimate for 1920-21 which materially exceeded the budget figure owing to the increased cost in the current year."

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.—"Of course that refers only to diet."

The Hon'ble Sir Lester Davidson.—"I understood, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member only referred to diet."

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.—"I did. There is an increase as stated in the budget namely, Rs. 1,37,800 budget estimate for 1920-21, Rs. 1,43,800 revised estimate for 1920-21 and Rs. 1,50,000 in the present estimate; but when we add other items also it was Rs. 2,43,493 before and it is nearly Rs. 1 lakh now."

The Hon'ble Sir Lester Davidson.—"I think, Sir, if the Honourable Member refers to totals, he will find that there also there is a decrease of Rs. 10,000. The totals are respectively Rs. 2,00,000 in the revised estimate for 1920-21, and Rs. 2,90,000 in the budget estimate for 1921-22."

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.—"I apologise to the Honourable Member, but I only wish to know why there has been an increase of about Rs. 10,000."

The Hon'ble Sir Lester Davidson.—"There was a decrease, Sir."

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.—"Oh, there has been a decrease of Rs. 10,000! What about the General Hospital? May I beg to know?"

10th March 1921.]

(The Hon'ble the President; Mr. Kamesh Pillai;
Mr. Subbarayan.)

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Honorable Member should go on with his speech. He cannot reasonably ask the Member for Government for information. If the Honorable Member is not in order, the Honorable Member for Government is bound to stand up and answer him. The Honorable Member will now go on."

Shri S. Subbarayan (continuing):—"I have wanted to avoid obstructions."

"As regards the other items, I do not want to take up the Council's time. My friend asked for growing facilities for coffee. There was a reference to milk supply. I believe the State was allowing to better and so. Something must be done. The Government might provide free grazing, at least grazing at reasonable rates. The difficulty is that people, especially in the hill areas, are still suffering from hardship under the Forest Rules. A good deal of annoyance has been caused by the inapplicability of the provisions, but even under the panchayat system contributions which are reasonable should also be taken and they are not calculated on the past income when the forests were under the departmental management. That means away oblige from undertaking to carry on the forest panchayat system. I think the Honorable Member is seriously concerned that aspect of the question. If you want to get proper management of these village forests, they must not be burdened with a heavy contribution. A contribution is expected under this head, and I think, Sir, the Government must take into their consideration the ability of these forest panchayats. I think they have since all been useful, but they have not been given proper facilities for working."

"Then there is rice. I do not want to traverse the ground taken by Mr. Rangaswami Mudaliyar and Mr. Venkataratnam Pillai. I may tell the Government that illicit distillation goes on in several districts and that is a notorious fact. I wonder the Government is not aware of this. I know as a member of fact from reliable information that several of our responsible men that these are people who hid when the Government action taken place for properly distilld arrack. Well, subsequently, some of these people got themselves annoyed by their own people and then they got to question the sale of illicit arrack in the same shop. Some of the Members of the House seem to have some doubts about this. Suppose a man gets a Government shop for Rs. 10. The same man will have to get to sell the illicit arrack in his shop. But he does it quite differently. There is another man in charge of the illicit distillery operation who pays him Rs. 50 for the sale of the illicit arrack. In that way it is stated two or three people are making a considerable amount of money, but I think the Government have the proper means; if they desire a proper, independent and intelligent officer they will be able to find it out. This is a hint to the public. We have heard a good deal about the loss under Excise. Well, we should not speak against the entire revenue because it will be bringing loss of revenue to the Government." But I say this arrack, Government have to open their area and see that this illicit distillation does not take place and that the marketing of arrack for sale of illicit arrack does not take place. This has to be done by adopting vigorous measures. Of course, when people get much money by continuing the right of sale of illicit arrack, they make a lot use of the money to please all the people they come in contact with, officials or non-officials, who may have it in their power to expose the traffic."

"I wanted to say one word in support of Mr. S. Subbarayan Agastya's suggestion that the duty on toddy may be relaxed. So many people hold that toddy is something in the nature of food. The poor man consumes it, and I think that placing too much duty on it makes people poorer, and, as my friend remarked, it makes only the poorer classes of the people pay in order to fill the coffers of the Government."

"I had some more remarks to make and I propose to make them at a later stage. I only wish that the Government will not take the remarks of the Member of the Legislative Council in any other than a friendly spirit. We offer them in a friendly spirit and we hope to help them in making the Government more agreeable and sympathetic to the town and country."

Mr. P. Subbarayan:—"Mr. President, the Hon'ble the Finance Member has had to confine in his opening remarks that this is only a 'mopping up' budget and that is what it is. People on the opposite side as well as on the bench behind me have been accusing the Ministry that has just been formed of not having a policy. A policy is not a thing which you can hold in the palm of a right. If it were possible, I am sure my Honorable friend the Minister would have done it with the greatest pleasure; but that is not the consideration. The consideration is we have to bear in mind that they have only just taken charge of these departments and they have to look into the items that have been proposed by the Members of the Assembly who were in charge of these departments before. They cannot abolish all these things in a day. Now, I think my Honorable friend, the Finance Member, regards the Ministry Award as my Member in the House. But that is a thing which has been done by Lord Minto's Committee and we have got to take it even though we may, possibly, disagree with it. Naturally when other Freeholders make protests against the Ministry Award, we may also make our protest. For instance, I remember a joint meeting that was held in Madras when the Ministry Award was published over which my Honorable friend, Mr. Srinivasan, presided and with me acted as one of the representatives of this Freehold and a protest, but that protest was unfortunately in vain. But we have got also to consider the point. The Central Government is the system which administers the whole country and the Central Government must have, firstly, revenue to spend. As the Ministry Award which the whole system of Government in the country depends. When such is the case, unless we are able to prop up the Central Government, the whole administration will have to come to an end. So for that reason,"

(*Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu : The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Appalar : Mr. Veilingiri Kandaswami*)

Administrative machinery. It has been said by the Hon'ble the Finance Member that the Government is going to reorganise the system of making appointments and reduction of establishments and so on. I think Mr. Kandaswami for the trouble he is going to take, but I do not think that the disposal of the matter from this point of view will satisfy the country. All over the country everybody, even the ordinary ryot who pays Rs. 3 tax, puts the question first. All our taxes are taken up and consumed by the salaries of officers. What are you going to do for me? That being the feeling, I request the Government and the Executive the Government in particular, to take the assistance of a strong committee consisting of equal numbers of officials, non-officials and retired officials, in investigating the matter. The official wants extra expenditure, the non-official wants to reduce it, and the retired official who is not concerned with either, probably says what is proper. So the committee should consist of these three kinds of officials. Their report should be well considered, some kind of decision should be arrived at and a scheme should be framed so that there may be no further worry about the question of salaries at least for some ten years, until the reform scheme gets itself settled down. So much for salaries.

As regards additional hands, a number of my friends here given lists of them and of additional appointments created and I do not think it fair on my part to take up any more time of the Council in dealing with that subject again. A number of them have been newly created and if they had not been sanctioned, a large amount of money would have been available for urgent work. There is a provision of Rs. 120 thousands provided for temporary establishment in Districtal offices; a sum of 400 lakhs for temporary establishment in Taluk offices; and a sum of 200 lakhs for the Settlement Department. Members of this House may kindly remember that we carried a resolution recently that settlement operations should be put off until they are reduced to the form of legislation. That being so, the Settlement staff now very well be limited to the permanent establishment so that the operation portion of it may be taken up after the legislation is passed and the temporary establishment may now be dispensed with. Thus the provision for the Settlement Department should be less than what it was in previous years. But the figure 2-45 lakhs has been provided for temporary establishment. Thus, there exists alone which I have specifically drawn your attention to sufficient to cover 25 lakhs.

As regards the Agency division one or two of my friends said that it was an unnecessary scheme. I am unable to agree with them for this reason. I have had experience of the Agency of Orissa, GSDS and Gangapada districts in the course of my service. I know the people there are still in a savage condition. They are much worse off than our degraded classes or our backward classes. They require every sort of encouragement. In fact they deserve much greater attention than is paid to the degraded classes. In addition to subsidising these conditions, there is the claim of a good deal of very fertile land with nothing whatsoever being thrown open for cultivation and a lot of forest produce being made available for improving the trade and industries of the country. So the money proposed for expenditure on the Agency improvements is no waste. (Appl. for.)

Lastly, I request my hon'ble Colleagues to take combined and considered action in making up their minds as to what items should be voted against or voted for and what resolutions should be put up. In fact, I am of opinion that we ought to vote against all the hopes of new appointments, of temporary establishments and of allowances which can be avoided and use all that money for the departments in charge of the Nation. We can very well afford to wait for 3 years or two—just to provide funds for other departments—without making improvements in civil buildings, acquisition of gifts and so on.

Then as regards the special departments of Agriculture, Industries and Co-operation I have put a few words to say. It is no doubt the case, as some Hon'ble Members have said, that the employment of expert officers is very good. But I am of opinion that steps has not been taken. There is no use in having a number of Directors and Deputy Directors and other officers when there are no funds wherewith to start industries in the country. The money is the one with the life-giving and the depressed classes. The money given for practical purposes is one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, but the establishment charge on the labour department comes to four lakhs and odd.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivas Appalar :—“I am afraid there is a great deal of misapprehension with regard to this. We have given a lakh and fifty thousand not merely for a particular purpose. We have given a lakh of rupees as opening of schools and three lakhs for acquisition of sites. That is in one department. The technical settlement is also in our department. That too is for the unfortunate.”

Down Subbaray T. Rajaji Rao Nayudu :—“Then as regards Industries, what I wish to say is that they should start from the bottom and not from the top. Ordinary primary schools where something of agriculture and industry is taught should be started. Agricultural and Industrial schools should be started here and there in the Provinces and gradually the structure should be worked up. Finally there is the question of the employment of experts. The appointment of highly-paid officials just now is a consistent unnecessary and even if there must be experts, let us have one or two who can regulate the whole administration of the Provincial staff of having a number of officers who have no experience of that department.”

Mr. V. O. Venkataswami Kandaswami :—“I wish to offer a few remarks, as I owe a duty to the Committee. Formerly, says the Hon'ble the Finance Member, in introducing the budget, all

(The Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddy;
the Hon'ble Mr. Kannaiah Reddy; Dr. U. Rama Rao;
the Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Keshi Nayudu.)

[10TH MARCH 1931.]

beer shops are ordered to be opened on market days and holidays. I promise to inquire into this matter early. As regards Public Works, I shall, to the extent I am concerned with them, carefully consider what works can be postponed for the present. (Mr. Davidson: hear, hear.) As regards Repetition, I take it that the administration is all that can be desired to be, as no member has yet spoken anything against it.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—“Mr. President, so much has been already said upon the budget presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Telukuri that at this stage it is unnecessary for me to prolong the discussion. However, so some of the members of the Honourable Members have a bearing upon the transferred subjects, particularly upon local self-government and public health, I think I had better intervene and say a few words by way of explanation. Sir, I feel deeply gratified to see Honourable Members who have shown an attitude of sympathy for transferred subjects. I am glad they have rightly appreciated the importance of local self-government and the public health of the province. These are the departments which are in need of rapid expansion and without adequate funds at the disposal of the Minister I am afraid any such expansion will be an utter impossibility. Sir, the budget that has been presented has been characterised as a disappointing budget. I am not sure that it is a disappointing budget. It may be that it is not a prosperity budget, but I must say that the Honourable Member in charge of Finance has taken every care to make the budget as satisfactory as he could do under the circumstances. Like an expert teller he has set the vote according to the cash. I am sure that when the revenues improve, every branch of the administration will receive due consideration by Government.”

“Sir, so far as the subjects connected with my portfolio are concerned, I assure the Honourable Members that most of the principles involved in the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee have been accepted by the Cabinet, and that as soon as the figures are worked out and funds are available, effect will be given to them. There have been some observations made by Dr. U. Rama Rao and Dr. C. B. Rama Rao regarding the relations of the Government departments to private medical practitioners. I quite agree with Dr. C. B. Rama Rao when he said that encouragement should be given to private hospitals engaged in the management of hospitals and I think the suggestion that private practitioners should be appointed as honorary physicians and surgeons in Government hospitals is a good idea and in fact some years back, an experiment was made in this direction but I may inform the House that it did not prove satisfactory. I hope we shall be able to give another trial so that these honorary physicians and surgeons may be utilised. Mr. U. Rama Rao suggested that the most of depends to the standards in medical.”

Dr. U. Rama Rao (interrupting):—“It is not I, it was Dr. C. B. Rama Rao.”

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMAKRISHNAIAH (continuing):—“It seems to be quite a good idea, and we will take the earliest opportunity to give effect to it. On the whole, the discussion has been very good and very interesting and I am sure that when the budget comes to be considered in detail there may be some retentions, and that when more funds are available more money will also be allowed to several of these subjects.” (A member: hear, hear.)

The Hon'ble Mr. VENKATA KESHI NAYUDU:—“Mr. President, I must join my Honourable colleagues in thanking the Honourable Members of this House for the very good support they have given to the transferred subjects. Particularly am I more fortunate than my other friends because there is perhaps not one Member of this Council who did not plead for improving the departments which I am in charge of, and that only shows how broadly alive this House is for the material progress of this country and how much of that material progress depends upon the industrial and agricultural development of this land. Criticism too has been levelled against the Budget. I must say very fair criticism, indeed, and criticism is always welcome to me and if I may be permitted to add, it is more welcomed than mere advice. Even in the matter of criticism, perhaps we should have welcomed a kind of constructive criticism even then a mere destructive one. To the details of this criticism I shall presently revert. But there is one point which I may depose of at this moment. Reference has been made to the party system and statements have been made that there is no party system in this House. If by this it means that the majority party is prepared to merge itself in the majority party, as were they would be more welcome to me. If on the other hand it is said that there is no party system at all, I am afraid it will be a poor commentary on the system of responsible Government that we have evolved with such great efficacy. Responsible Government, I believe, involves the idea of party system. Those that critics must be prepared in their own minds to uphold the principles for which they stand, and must be prepared to put in practice all that they speak from the opposite benches. The Honourable Member for the University of Madras has told us that his function is mere criticism and everything constructive must be left to the Treasury members. I am afraid I must take exception to that. Members of this House on that side or this side are as much responsible for constructive criticism as for destructive criticism. To those who pretend to ignore the existence of a majority party in this House, I may at once refer to some instances in which the party policy has been given expression to by a number of my friends on this side. There is my friend Mr. Raja who wanted that the resolution known as ‘Widows Home’ in Madras should be amended or ruled. There is my friend, Mr. O. Theendrakumar Chettiar, who wants to commend representation in the service of the country, the emancipation of the service from the

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(The Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Naidu;
Mr. Banamohana Rao; Mr. Venkataranga Ayyangar.)

domination of any one particular class. My friend Mr. Subbawartha hoped that elementary education and industrial education should be encouraged even at the risk of retarding the progress of the University education, and with reference to secondary education that instead of young men being trained and equipped for the University education they should be given vocational education and equipped for the life into which they will have to enter after their education. Then there are my friends Mr. Banamohana, Mudaliyar and Mr. Manna who have given expression to unmistakable indications of the policy which the party in power would adopt. I wish to know whether it would be possible for my friends on the opposite bench to accept the principles so laid down or involved in their statements. If they did that, then there will not be any party in this House. After all one need not be ashamed of party system as long as it is conducted on right principles and so long as personal differences are allowed to sink in the public cases. I do not really see what danger or danger there is for a country if its politics are conducted on party system.

"Reference has already been made and we have constantly been advised for the last three days that, in view of the fact that we are representatives of the people, we should not be led away by the honours. I want at once to tell the Honourable Members of this House that so far as it lies in my power we have been doing our best to secure as much funds as possible for the transfer of subjects. To give only a single instance (I am referring to a point which has not been touched by any of the speakers that preceded me and which if I may disclose is a circumstance that occurred in the Cabinet) and that is that we pressed for a definite and increasing proportion of funds for the transferred subjects as compared with the reserved subjects. I suppose credit will be given for that aspect of it and we will be recognised as people's representatives and we are maintaining our position there in that light. But, Sir, if this suggestion that we should be more or less—"

Divan Bahadur M. BANAKANTHIA RAO (interrupting):—"May I ask, Sir, what is the position the Honourable Ministers sustained for?"

The Hon'ble Sri Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAIDU:—"I will answer it in my own way when I come to deal with figures, if my Honourable friend will have the patience till the end. Well, Sir, the people entrusted to our care are safe in our hands as far as possible. But if the formation of our friends to us is to be constantly at fight with our Honourable Colleagues in the Executive Council is intended to create a difference between us, I must at once repudiate the idea. I must also tell this House that we have had the best advice and the best assistance that we can possibly accept from our colleagues on the executive side. They have been very conciliatory and have yielded in making their grants as far as it lay in their power. This year, everybody knows, is one of extreme stringency and strain and it was faced very difficult to make both ends meet. There are certain obligatory items for which provision has to be made obligatorily and it is only when we come in deal with optional subjects that we can get anything like a share. Even in that I must inform the House that we have been very very hard treated by our respected colleagues in the Cabinet. Only one more reference I have to make in this connection and that is with reference to His Excellency the Governor. The position which is now in my charge was with honour in His Excellency's hands. And I was glad to tell the House that His Excellency has promised that he will not only give his advice but also his help whenever I require it. (Good, hear). With his help and with the co-operation of this House we hope to justify the trust that is reposed in us."

"I will now turn to the subjects that are broiled against the departments that are in my charge. These departments are Honourable Members are aware are three—agriculture, Industries and Co-operation. All the three stand in for their share of criticism. In the Agricultural department the criticism took three or four shapes, one of which came by my Honourable friend appearing to me (Mr. Krishna Rao) was that the Agricultural department did not make an impression upon the public. The answer to that, Sir, consists in the fact that the Agricultural department has not yet learnt the art of advertising itself as others outside this House do. The department has been doing immense good but unfortunately it did not know how to show it to the world what all they have been doing. In this connection, I may at once refer to the question of the Publicity Bureau to which reference has been made and if it is intended only for the purpose of giving an opportunity for the various departments of Government to show to the world what all work they have been doing, I would certainly advocate the continuance of that department. My friend Mr. Banamohana Mudaliyar has given good reasons why that department should continue and I am sure the Honourable Members in charge will adduce more arguments to convince this House as to the necessity of that department. Then there was a complaint against agricultural exports. We found from Comber's was telling us there was some trouble regarding the growing of betelnut in his own land."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR (interrupting):—"I never mentioned it. I said there was trouble in the neighbourhood of Coimbatore."

The Hon'ble Sri Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAIDU (continuing):—"I am sorry I made a mistake. In the neighbourhood of Coimbatore there was some trouble about the growing of betelnut. An application was made to the Director of Industries. The Director of Industries externally referred it to the expert. I really do not see what the point is in making the Agricultural Director responsible for it. The Director deeply directs his department. It is the expert that will have to ascertain the nature of the disease and take steps to remove it. I am not sure

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(The Hon'ble Mr. Forteside Addressing the Speaker.)

whether that complaint reached the Government at all and I do not know how long ago this complaint to the Director was made.

"Then as regards cotton, complaint was made as regards what is known as the 'slow period' of the season. Experts have declared, that unless these crops are reaped from the fields during August and September the work will not be quite as good as it will be if the plants are reaped at the proper season. August and September are considered to be the best months. In answer to a question put by my Honorable friend from Coimbatore behind me, I stated that the two months were considered to be the best months for the purpose. He asked me if it would be possible to change those months in September and October. I referred the matter to experts. I now told again that as a matter of fact the real clearing would not come until the middle of August or perhaps even till the end of August, and that if it should be made in September and October, there was the danger of these plants not being reaped at the beginning of September, with the result that the next crop would not be as good as they should be under the existing state. The existing system has succeeded very well, and the results so far obtained are very satisfactory and nothing has been shown to the contrary. I should therefore think there is no real point in the objection to the present 'slow period'.

"Then, Sir, the question was raised as regards the various new experts that were appointed. One point raised was that the Department should be instructed and that the European agency should have been replaced by the Indian agency. In the answer that I gave to that question at that time, I made it clear that it was the desire of the Government to Indianize the service as far as possible consistently with efficiency. That word 'efficiency' seems to have offended a few of our friends here, but certainly Government cannot dispense with efficiency. They will find of course that as many Indians as possible. As a matter of fact, then Indians were recommended to the India Service quite recently and were awaiting confirmation of their appointments by the Government of India. And if those appointments in one single year cannot satisfy the Honorable Members, I am afraid it will be beyond the scope of any Minister to promise more.

"Then, Sir, there was a suggestion that we should dispense with these agricultural experts and go on with the work of demonstration. I do not know what they should demonstrate unless it be the results of their experiments. Demonstration only means that we have to show to the people the result of what has been achieved by the experiments without experts. Therefore it is a needless protest, this necessary staff which must think out for themselves work for themselves and work as honestly in their laboratories and find out what measure is good for a particular field, what rotation is necessary for a particular crop, what seed would best serve a particular field of the country. All these are questions that must be settled only after regular experimental work. If we should not have all these experiments, I do not know what the Government is expected to do in the Agricultural department.

"Then, Sir, I turn to Co-operation. Once again the trouble is about the service. I take it, Sir, that every member of this House is a co-operator in the sense that he believes in the efficacy of co-operation. I know for a fact that before this Council met there was a loud cry for the expansion of co-operative service. Times and of course, in season and out of season, from their place in this very Legislative Council, from the platform and through the press, and in the various conferences that were held year after year in this country, I have known publicists and enthusiasts of the type of the members of this Council incessantly pressing upon the Government to advance the cause of the agriculturists by opening co-operative credit societies or something of that kind. We were very often told about the poverty of the ryot; we were told that he required money for seedlings and for harvest expenses, not to speak of his family expenses for clothes, marriage, etc. For all that money is needed, and not at the time when Government have resorted to an extensive policy of co-operation, we find Honorable Members here objecting to a few assistant registrars and inspectors of co-operation. How do they expect co-operation to go on without a regular staff? Two suggestions have been made—one is that we should get on with honorary assistant registrars; and another is that we should have tribunals instead of deputy collectors who are highly paid. Well, Sir, I must concede to a sense of misapprehension in these suggestions. So far as honorary registrars are concerned, an attempt has already been made. We have at present forty honorary assistant registrars. But does any Honorable Member seriously think that the work of a paid officer can be done by any unpaid officer? The latter can be a very good supporter for the work that a paid assistant registrar can do. But he will not feel his responsibility because he will be a little over cautious and moralize from place to place as the others do. To think that the whole of the establishment could be dispensed with and honorary assistant registrars could be made to do the work is a thing which passes my comprehension. Now let us have an idea as to what the work now on hand is. Before mentioning this, I must tell the Honorable Members of this House one thing, and that is the scheme we are now putting in force was placed before the Council more than a year ago. Last year, I told the whole House that we were now putting in force, passed through the hands of the Finance Committee and was unanimously passed by the members without a single objection. Now what change has come in the country during the last twelve months? I am unable to underrate (Honorable Member interrupted). In other words the members who are fighting for agriculturalists have advanced arguments in this very House and elsewhere which would make the very mighty wisp. Now let us see what Government are proposed to do in the interests of the agriculturists and ryots. It is suggested that in the course of two years the number of co-operative societies would rise to 5,000 or 8,000. As a matter of fact, there were 3,450 societies on the day

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on which this scheme came into force, and by the end of June last year 1,454 societies were added. By the end of this June we expect to add 1,443 societies more. That will make 2,897 societies. By the end of June 1922 the scheme will be completed and we will have 3,271 societies more, thus making a total of 6,168 societies. Now is it seriously suggested that these 6,000 odd societies could be managed by an honorary agency? Take Tanjore and South Arcot for instance. They have got at present 500 societies under one assistant registrar and to confine that work to one office is an impossibility which should be considered by all. Now we were told that the 8 assistant registrars we had were sufficient and that the addition of some 13 more, of whom 8 have already been appointed, is waste of money. I leave it to Honorable Members to say whether, in the light of these observations, they would stick to their former opinions.

"Now, Sir, the other point that was raised was that the talukdars could be made to take up this work. I considered that aspect also. We are now in the infancy of this department and in such early days the work will have to be done by persons who have some experience in this direction. It is no ordinary task. It is constantly changing from being merely co-operative societies to agricultural societies. These societies are developed into trade co-operative societies and so on. Any amount of persuasive power will be necessary on the part of these officers in charge of these co-operative societies in bringing home to the villagers the need for joining them. Begging, extortion, penurious, poverty, lack, influence, status and position are all needed in promoting upon ignorant villagers to join their societies and to work them satisfactorily. A capacity to organize and a power to control men are necessary qualifications in these officers.

"Now to expect us to do this kind of work through talukdars only is asking us to do the impossible. No credit in the future of time we will certainly do our best to maintain this paid agency by a non-official agency but at the very beginning of things, when we have to remove a number of obstacles in our way and when any amount of fact and personal influence are necessary, I should think the Honorable Members will see the reasonableness of the proposal to have deputy collectors in the place of talukdars who are here proposed to take their place.

"Turning now, Sir, to the criticism on the Industrial department, my friend Mr. Patra thought that the soap factory, Kuluva and Madras Institute and the Fisheries Bureau occupied the whole budget. I may tell him that the soap factory has been working at a great profit. We have facilities on the West Coast. We have any amount of coconut oil and we have got fish and fish oil which can be utilized for the purpose. As for the Madras and Madras Institutes, they are educational institutions more than anything else, and I have seen every Honorable Member of this House pleading for industrial schools. Honorable Members have asked us where is the necessity for this big staff, and another Honorable Member asked whether we have got a distinct industrial policy. I will answer these two questions.

"As regards the first, it is true we have not a fully highly paid agency in the districts and my Honorable friend coming from the Kistna district naturally asked where was the economy for these before the country is ready and organized. This reminds me of a proverb which is current in the Telugu country. A young son who was supposed to be mad went to the doctor. The doctor observed that his madness would be cured if he was married. But his mother would give his daughter in marriage to him when and until he was cured of his madness. Hence the proverb madness cannot be cured without marriage and marriage cannot be made without madness cured. This is, as the legend says, arguing in a circle. We are called upon to give our policy of our industrial development. Honorable Members urged upon us the need for industrial development. Honorable Members believe that the development of this country depends upon the development of the industries of this land. When we are trying to make a beginning we are told where is the necessity for this district staff? I say those interested in the matter will be able to see that a good deal of investigation will have to be gone through. Industrial means mean two meanings all of a sudden as the magic mangle of the magician. The Indian magician can bring forth a lion and also turn it in a woman by pinching the cord in your presence. But surely I think the Industrial department cannot perform that kind of magic. They will have to investigate things, see whether industries can be developed or not, whether there will be any profit; or whether it will end in loss, whether any profit can really come from the business and whether the public will have adequate return for the money spent, and all these things require staff and time.

"Then, Sir, as to the question whether we have got a policy or not, I may say that this industrial policy was at evolved in a day, but Honorable Members will be glad to learn that we have a policy of our own. In fact, even the former Government had a policy of its own, but unfortunately that policy of the Government of Madras was not received with approval by that great man the Secretary of State, Lord Morley. His successor Lord Curzon however left this man some scope for the development of industries in this province. The one principle that troubled Lord Morley was that the State cannot interfere with private enterprise, that if the State should launch upon large schemes of industries, it is possible that it may come in competition with private enterprise and so much was contrary to the policy of his party in England, the Liberal Party of which Lord Morley had been a faithful parliamentary leader. But in this country naturally expect something like a guiding hand from the Government. I may tell my Honorable friend here that, as long as I remain in office, it shall be my humble duty and endeavor to see that Government lends its support in every possible way for the development of industries in this Presidency (Hear, hear).

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(The Hon'ble Mr. Venkoba Reddi Nayudu :
Mr. Nannabhatta Rao : the Hon'ble the President)

"The question of State aid has been raised by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patre. As I told Honorable Members, the policy of Lord Stanley was not in its favour; but still our Director of Industries Mr. Campbell has under his consideration, a scheme under which, if it is not possible to give direct State aid to industrial concerns, it would at least be able to create a system of loans on the basis on which agricultural loans are given to agriculturists in this country. That will help many industries a good deal. I hope if it will come up before the Government very soon and I am sure very sympathetic consideration will be paid to it and as soon as funds are available they will be placed at the disposal of those who are interested in industrial development on condition that they should return the money as soon as possible. My friend Mr. Desai said that some money should have been set apart for smallships. I may bring to his notice that on page 74 he will find an allotment of Rs. 34,000 for the purpose."

"As regards the general observation by the members of the House that sufficient money had not been allotted for industrial purposes, I wish to draw their attention to page 6 and 7 where it will be found that whereas under agriculture for instance only 15 lakhs were spent in 1948-49, they have provided for something like 41 and 42 lakhs in this year. Under industries, 20, they have provided for something like 41 and 42 lakhs and 40 lakhs provided for in the previous in 1948-49 only Rs. 18,74,000 were spent, 22 lakhs and 40 lakhs provided for in the coming year. In other words it is two years the expenditure on industries has nearly doubled every year. If Honorable Members will be so good as to examine future years so to speak their mind. If Honorable Members will be so good as to examine future years so to speak their mind. I do not know under this department, I think surely something really good can be achieved. I do not know how far the finances of the province will permit such large increments in the coming years, but I want to thank to the Hon'ble the Finance Member and my Honorable colleagues in the Cabinet for the great consideration they have shown to the department placed under my charge."

"I have only to add, Sir, with one or two points raised, I think, by my friend Mr. Sivasankaran Pillai who brought to the notice of the House that whereas in 1948-49 something like 315 lakhs were spent this year it was proposed to spend only 210 lakhs on the district agricultural stations and district works. He would have noticed under the last item district experimental stations, whereas something like 315 lakhs were provided last year, only 210 lakhs have been allotted for the current year. The reason is this. Much of the experimental work connected with how farms have already been done. For instance in Mangalore where there has been an agricultural farm, all the industrial and municipal experiments were completed and during the next year, or the coming year, it is proposed to establish that Mangalore farm and substitute it by what is known as an agricultural school. Again, Sir, I say that it is in accordance with the policy which my friend himself has suggested in the House by means of a question or resolution, namely, that instead of Government acquiring lands and carrying on experiments on the lands of the Government, it would be better if they take into confidence private who may be prepared to give their lands not merely for the purpose of experimenting, but also for the purpose of showing the results of experiments carried on already on the fields of the ryots at the cost savings of the State concerned. In fact, that is the act of demonstration which is now recommended by the Minister of Agriculture and it will be pushed on. That therefore is an item which is to be regarded as an available item and it has been rightly treated with a view to save money to be used for other purposes."

"I have only to refer, Sir, to the question of the Fisheries department. Some criticism has been directed as to why so much money should be spent on the Fisheries department. I may at once bring it to the notice of the House that the Fisheries department has not been working at a loss. Perhaps it is the one department which has been paying its expenses. In fact, there were years in which there was some profit and this year we are spending a few thousands because our pilot and chunk fisheries at Tuticorin have suffered some loss owing to various causes. Fisheries have a good future before them. It is a fact that the net food supply from fish is not being made to the country. With our vast sea coast and immense fish in the sea and in the inland rivers and ponds, Madras ought to be able not merely to supply all the food fish necessary for this province but also should be in a position to export it to foreign countries. We have exceedingly good facilities if only we were in the right direction to get all the necessary fish supply that we want and also were to export to other countries. If only Honorable Members would give us grants and allow us to spend the money, I can assure them that this department will secure more income and will supply food not merely to our country but to other countries as well."

DR. BHABHUR M. BHARAGAVANA RAO :—"May I ask the Honorable Member if he would be pleased?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Venkoba Reddi Nayudu :—"I beg the Honorable member's pardon. I will answer it."

DR. BHABHUR M. BHARAGAVANA RAO :—"My question is what is the proportion which the State part of Government has asked the other part to give to transferred subjects?"

The Hon'ble the President :—"Order, order. I do not think I can permit any discussion as to the correspondence between Government and the Government. I am bound to recognize the fact that according to the recommendations of the Standing Committee and the order issued by the Ministry and the Secretary of State, the Government is now whole so far as we are concerned. I will not allow any member or Minister to interpose in regard to the relations between the Government and the Government nor can I allow any member or Minister to answer or furnish that information."

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(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble the President;
the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah.)

Dewan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“ May I say a word in explanation, Sir?”

The Hon'ble the President:—“ In regard to what matter?”

Dewan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“ I do not question your ruling, Sir. I only wish to state that I did not ask for anything more than what the Minister himself had offered to state.”

The Hon'ble the President:—“ I think it is probable that I am responsible for not having asked the Minister in order when he proposed to give the House that information. But I think it would be distinctly understood by Honourable Members as well as by Ministers that we in this House have nothing to do with the internal relations between the two halves of the Government. It must be considered as one whole, and therefore if any member of the Cabinet offers to give any information in regard to the relations between the two halves or if any member of this House asks for information on that subject, it will be my duty to rule the proposal as question to be out of order and to prohibit any such information being brought or asked for.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SETHUPATHI AYYANGAR:—“ Mr. President, I propose to offer only a very few remarks in reply to the general observations made concerning some of the departments of which I am in charge, viz., Civil Justice and the Labour department. As I said just now, I am going to make only a very few remarks concerning these departments generally.”

Mr. K. GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“ We are not able to hear the Honourable Member, Sir.”

The Hon'ble the President:—“ I am sure the Honourable Member will try to make himself heard. Of course the Honourable Member recognizes the limitations imposed upon all the members by this hall which is not only unsuitable to any point of order.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SETHUPATHI AYYANGAR:—“ I am aware the Honourable Member, when there is anything really useful to be heard, I shall raise my voice so that all may hear. I said I was going to offer only a few remarks concerning general principles, because I do not think that this is the time to justify particular grants which I shall ask the House to vote. When the time comes I expect to be able to support every item of expenditure which I want for those particular departments.”

“ Now, Sir, our Honourable Member offered some criticisms as regards the methods of recruitment in officers under civil justice. I consider a criticism of that sort as wholly irrelevant, for budget purposes; for Revenue or non-Revenue both of them imperatively demand their salaries and we as Government have got to provide funds in order to meet them. I pass that by.”

“ Another Hon'ble and learned friend of mine Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai, if I remember right, asked that the expenditure in respect of all courts should be abolished. He did not trouble us by his views as to the means by which these courts should come to exist. If he thought that we should abolish all the higher courts so that we can become perfected beings and that there is no quarrel in the land, then I may as well wish for that time to come and I hope I want to have and there will be done as Government to meet.”

“ Another learned friend of mine Mr. Devadas came to the lower region and thought we may derive relief by the institution of arbitration courts. I profess I admire his faith. I had some little experience of an arbitration court in Madras. That was in my college days. A very enthusiastic attorney friend of mine of the Madras High Court appeared as arbitrator in a case in Madras. He got hold of a panel of eminent lawyers to be Judges. His friend is among them a learned professor, who is in more sympathy as a barrister in the more lawyers. They managed to get hold of a case which they sounded for three long years. I have not been able to know what exactly because of that case. I believe the parties got dead work. It is not for want of solicitorment that it did not work, because I used to see a large board ‘The Madras arbitration court’ planted in the margin for all passer-by to see and profit by. Subsequently the institution was got into some litigation society and now I believe the premises occupied by the widow’s house.”

“ Mr. President, I have considerable experience of arbitration awards made either through courts or by private individuals. One would have imagined that these awards put an end to litigation. They only started fresh litigation in spite of prohibitions of appeals and revisions and gradually found their way to the distant shores of England and got themselves into His Majesty's Privy Council. I am afraid we are not likely to derive much consolation by the scheme of the institution of arbitration courts. May I with all respect make a suggestion to my honourable and learned friends here and my learned friends outside that they should, if possible, persuade their clients to a spirit of compromise; if they can do so, induce them if possible to agree largely towards their transactions in writing; persuade them if possible to come to you before they begin a quarrel and after they start a quarrel if you can advise them and persuade them to take the advice not to enter the Guild of litigation, if it then permits that the ever increasing volume of litigation which goes to courts may be put an end to. When that stage arrives, I for one would be extremely glad to abolish as many courts as possible. After all we must remember that the persons who go to courts pay for their grace. They do not count on the general revenue. That is all I have to say in regard to Civil Justice.”

(The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Appayager; Mr. K. Narayana Pillai; [10TH MARCH 1921.
The Hon'ble Mr. Nalab-ul-Lah Sahib.]

"As regards the labour department, I have been listening very carefully to the speeches of the Honourable Members and so far as I could judge it is not that they do not want the service now rendered by that department. They want it. The objection apparently is either to the department as a whole or with regard to the constitution of the establishment. I do not propose to enter into the details of that matter as I find that notice has been given by my Honourable friend opposite to abolish the labour department altogether."

DINAKA SUBRAHMANIAM, KANAKA PILLAI:—"I have modified that proposal by saying that the labour department may be reduced."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar:—"At that time the House will have an opportunity to consider it. I need not deal with it at this stage. I want to draw attention at once to this. This is a new department and the department, as I know, has justified its existence by the solid good work which it has achieved till now. As I said I was not going to enter into details of the establishment or the staff. I shall deal with that when the occasion comes. But I want this House to remember this. It is a new department. At this stage it is organization and co-ordination that is important and not the actual amount of money to be spent. It is the method of spending money that is important at this stage. The head of the department has to come in contact with District Magistrates, District Superintendents of Police, District Medical Officers and other times he may have to converse with officers. In these circumstances the House will concede that we want a serious effort to be in charge as the head of the department. That is all I propose to say in justification of the general policy adopted by this Government in instituting a separate department for the purpose of doing work which a special department alone can possibly do."

"My friend opposite was anxious to know what we did with the various cases shown at page 183 as payments to be made for the various criminal settlements. If he had turned to the next page he would have found what exactly we are going to do with the same. He spoke with great appreciation of a first-class lawyer who came out of a particular settlement. The idea of a criminal settlement and the object of managing it, is for the purpose of protecting that satisfaction, and to train the settler to be useful citizens as we conventionally understood. The object of the Government is not to restrict themselves to heavy expenditure which subsequently they may find embarrassing. It is their policy as far as possible to hand over those settlements to private agencies employing the absolutely necessary expenditure for supervision, on account of agents in some cases by religious trusts, for example. If the Honourable Member look into the Criminal Tribes Act they will find that those settlements are intended for tribes of whom a large number have been previously educated. It is really unfortunate that we are attempting and in such a matter as that you may find in the beginning some trouble, and it is for the purpose of discipline and bringing all these under control that we want a special department. I have dealt with the two departments."

"I have only one word to say with regard to the grant of Rs. 32,000, some thought it was thirty-two lakhs, for the University of Madras. With the permission of the Honourable the Minister who is in charge of the department, immediately as I was connected with the club, I wish to offer a few words of explanation in regard to that. This club was started as a club for reception of University students at Madras by Lord Justice. The club was found to be so successful that there are now as many as 250 students who get excellent meals at a cost which is much less than what they would have to pay in hotels. There is no lodging. The idea was to afford lodging to as many students as we can put up there. An estimate was made and a portion of that estimate is intended to be spent this year. In connection with this matter I may just remind this House of the obligation which the Government is under, under the University Regulations. They have to provide a hostel for college students in colleges provided and sanctioned by the Government. They cannot escape that obligation; the rule is a statutory rule. The University has been year after year pressing the Government to provide necessary hostel accommodation. This will to some extent relieve the obligation of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. HANUMANT-LAL BARN:—"Mr. President, I will restrict myself at this stage by making very few observations in regard to some of the criticisms which I have heard some of the Honourable Members indulging in, in regard to the Land Revenue Department. I am happy to counterpose, Sir, that I do not make a revenue—no it is the ill luck of my Honourable friend the Minister to do—which has been characterized as filthy revenue! On the other hand, I think land revenue has been the basis of administration in this province and it is a sorrow, I should imagine, of imagination that it has shown such development during the last thirty years. If I had been told that this development during the thirty years has been occasioned by circumstances which should be condemned, I could very well sympathize with those who joined in that condemnation. But on the other hand, Sir, if facts are weighed in their scale, it will be evident that the development of land revenue during the last thirty years has, as far as profits, followed the development of all other resources, not only in this province but everywhere in the world. There are various factors which, presumably, Honourable Members who criticized the development of land revenue did not care to take into consideration. I believe, it cannot be denied (and statistics will prove the fact) that the extent of land under cultivation thirty years ago, when the land revenue was so more than thirty and odd lakhs, no more possession is in the same extent of land under cultivation during the year which we are now discussing. Both under wet and dry cultivation, we have seen a tremendous development in the extent of land which has been brought under cultivation. We have noticed, during the

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Mr. Rangaswami Nadaiyer.)

last thirty years considerable facilities afforded for the improvement of the drainage resources. We have seen great impetus given to agriculture; we have helped, as far as possible, the crops by establishing Co-operative Credit Societies; we have tried the furthest extent as far as possible; we have brought our influence to bear upon the villages, both those who possess and those who do not possess lands, to extend cultivation by allowing them all facilities which it is within the power of Government to do, and all these have been, Sir, the satisfactory causes in the development of agriculture as a whole. It is, I think, absolutely the revenue of Madras if we should take the same assessment basis as in the past, that is, the present total revenue and deduct the assessment based on a far higher amount than that which would have been derived if the same assessment had existed the revenue of thirty years ago. I believe, I can convince the House, by a statement of the facts, that this development has been progressive. It has maintained, as I will be able to convince the House, more or less the same proportion which the progress of cultivation of the Madras Presidency has maintained. If the officers of this Presidency had neglected the opportunities offered to them in improving their resources in the same proportion that cultivation justified, I should certainly think that the officers of the Madras Government had neglected their duties. I am only glad to see, Sir, that that has not been the case in this province. During the last thirty years, Madras and Bombay are aware, a number of districts were also re-settled and of course re-settlement is bound to rectify inequalities in the assessment. Whenever the assessments have been higher than those in other districts under like conditions, it has been the duty of the Government, so far as possible, to bring about a common standard of assessment; and these and various other means have in general operated towards the development of land revenue resources of this province. And it is, I think, taking a rather pessimistic view of the affair, to say that we have now almost reached the maximum limit of our land revenue and that in future we should shut the doors against admitting any single farthing of increase under that head. Nor is it, I think, a correct attitude to adopt which one of the Honorable Members adopted, by characterizing the present limit of land revenue as the "oppressive limit." I should therefore like to state that if still there has been a development in land revenue it has not been brought about by any measures which may be regarded as either oppressive or objectionable, but that the land revenue development has proceeded on similar lines as those of other resources and helped by certain means which tend to swell the resources.

"Some doubts were, I think, expressed by one or two Honorable Members who represent Bellary and Anantapur as to whether the assessment, which gave a distinct promise the other day of having assigned the resolution which had been brought up is regard to the re-settlement of Bellary and Anantapur districts, had earned out its promise at all. I may assure the Members of the district of Bellary and Anantapur that research as I have definitely accepted that resolution, on behalf of the Government, as to what whatever has been taken in the revenues of next year on account of the re-settlements in these two districts."

Mr. A. RANGASWAMI MUDALIYAR (intervening).—"Will the Honorable Member be pleased to accept this from the current fact?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Helli-ahish Sahib (continuing).—"It would gladden his heart, I am sure, to know that even in the year 1921-22 no credit whatever has been taken on the receipt side. There is a good deal of criticism in regard to the ratio which the collection staff bears to the total revenue of the province. I should certainly think, Sir, that the principle which Honorable Members have adopted for the purpose of determining the proportion between the total cost of the land revenue establishment and the total land revenue, is, if I may say so, erroneous. I think, a few Honorable Members have asked very pointedly, 'if you wish to realize a revenue of 600 lakhs and you spend 100 lakhs or nearly 20 per cent of the total revenue for collection, is that what you call economic collection?' I might at once tell them that they have unfortunately looked at the whole situation from a wrong standpoint. I do not know whether the proposed saving amount, about which Mr. Peters made so much of yesterday, would enable us to get across figures under such particular main head and sub-head; but all that I would urge at this present moment very vehemently would be that it is absolutely wrong to say that the total expenditure of 200 lakhs should be regarded as the cost, wholly and entirely due to the collection staff which was responsible for the collection of 600 lakhs. The whole of the staff seemed by the expenditure is that shown under Land Revenue establishment. But most of us, I think, are familiar with other institutions which exist in this land and which are also tax-collecting institutions. Most of us here, I think, have in our own turn served in some still serving in these various public bodies which are responsible for tax gathering. I would ask Honorable Members whether in trying to arrive at the percentage on the staff for collection, they would if I give them the instance of the Madras municipality, include the cost of the paid chairman, the clerical establishment and that of the sanitary collection staff together to represent the cost of the collection establishment? I believe the principle on which these percentages are fixed is to take only the cost of the staff wholly and solely devoted for the purposes of collection work and for the purpose of obtaining a correct plan as to what exact staff should be taken to the head of collection, I would merely invite the attention of Honorable Members to the very useful note which the Hon'ble the Finance Member has prepared for our information, and I would ask them merely to look at page 6 of that statement from which it would appear abundantly clear that the only items which can be taken as representing the establishment

(The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ullah; Mr. Durrani.)

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responsible for the collection of land revenue costs no more than 74-12 lakhs. I have, in the collection of these details, deliberately neglected—and I maintain I am right in that neglect— all the imperial and provincial services, for I think every one of us is aware of the fact that the imperial and the provincial services are not done mainly for the purpose of benefiting the tribes and subjects of the village officers but they are there also for the treatment of a thousand and one other miscellaneous duties pertaining to various departments of administration under their charge. It will be certainly unfair that the total cost of these establishments should also be debited against the collection establishments. Then bring up, our revenue costs be charged with having contained anything like a very costly establishment. But my Hon'ble friend has merely taken into account the 424 lakhs as the total revenue collected by my village officials. But, I might assure the House that that does not represent the total collection. If Hon'ble Members only refer to page 10 of the budget, they will find that the amount collected is no less than 761 lakhs, out of which a portion has to be credited to the drainage, works and irrigation. So, therefore, to spend 74 lakhs for a total realization of 761 lakhs is not extravagant, nor does it represent 33 per cent of the total receipts.

"Then, Sir, a few remarks have been made as regards the divisions in which the cost of the Revenue Department could be considerably reduced or abolished. One Hon'ble Member was good enough to suggest that we might club up divisions together or divisions together and thereby reduce the number of district and divisional charges. And I suppose one other Hon'ble Member who was vehement about the abolition of civil courts, so to speak, has had some answer from my Hon'ble Colleague the Law member, suggested that we might abolish all the present assistants to Collectors, abolish the Bets of Revenue, abolish the Divisional Officers and what not. But I might as well—"

Mr. M. D. Durrani:—"I rise to a point of order. I said that they might be reduced and not abolished."

The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ullah Sauni (continued):—"I might as well say, Sir, that the demand from the public standpoint must now be for the creation of more facilities to enable them to approach their district officers at less inconveniences to themselves than before. We have often had, I believe, representations from the public at large for reducing the charges of District and Divisional Officers, so that they might be more accessible to them, so that they might go to them more expeditiously and at less expense if there was any official work which took them to their seats at all. And I have also heard very often of the creation of additional District Courts, of additional Sub-Courts and additional Magistrate's Courts, all these things with a view to create convenience and facilities to the public who resort to these public places. If we are now told that we have reached a stage when the parties should be prepared to get themselves to any amount of inconveniences, if the Judiciary is reduced from 12 districts which it constitutes at present into something like 10 or 15 districts, I am afraid, Sir, that that will not be a scheme acceptable to the public, nor would the Government propose anything like efficient administration by having one officer at the head of a much larger and swifter area. As regards the personal assistants to the Collectors, the matter is something the attention of the Government from time to time and whenever the Government feel that there is no necessity for continuing any personal assistant, the Government are not slow to abolish the post from time to time. And I think the Hon'ble Member who speaks about it is aware that it was quite recently that the posts of two personal assistants have been ordered to be abolished."

"As regards the Bets, Sir, it is premature for me to say anything at this moment, for it was only the other day that the House discussed the question dealing with it and we have eventually come to the conclusion that a committee is appointed to consider the advisability, not of abolishing the Bets of Revenue, but of substituting such other agencies as may be found preferable."

"My friend Mr. Raja suggested that out of 12 lakhs that have been provided as grants to agriculturists a sum of 2 lakhs may be earmarked for the benefit of the depressed classes. All that I might tell him at this juncture would be that the class of the depressed classes, not only in this matter but in every other matter which comes up before the Government for consideration, are always very sympathetically considered, and now I think they may take courage from the fact that they are in the hands of no less a champion and advocate than my friend is at the right. (Mr. K. Subramanyam Ayyangar). And if they feel that they would want 2 lakhs, I think the Hon'ble Member would be prepared to consider that sympathetically."

"One other matter which was referred to was the improvement of the pay and prospects of village officers. I think it would be rather premature for me to enter into the discussion on this question, for we knew that it was only the other day that a committee of this House was appointed for the purpose of considering this question along with the scheme of re-appointed officers. We have this interim report which will be considered shortly. We are not yet in a position to know what the final recommendations of that committee will be but all that I feel village officers and the village incomes, so especially as I am and have foreseen some places like where I am going to have with them I am confident, Sir, that some satisfactory solution may be arrived at."

"Of course, a very good matter of interest for this country, side by side with the improvement of land, is the creation of facilities for irrigation. I am appreciative the sentiments which were prompted even of the Hon'ble Members of this House who drew our attention to the need—"

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the Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Mr. Yelland;
the Hon'ble Sir Lancel Davison;
Mr. Venkiah Ranga Sahib; Mr. Mahomed Saiguda)*

may the urgent need—there is for the development of irrigation. Let me assure some of the Honourable Members who seem to have an idea in their minds that our irrigation scheme are paying on an exceptionally low 18 per cent, that it is not so; that the highest rate of interest that we have been able to realise was quite more than 64 per cent. But that does not prevent us from hesitating into further schemes of utility from the standpoint of irrigation. On the same score that we have increased on the irrigation projects we have not been able to realise.

The Zaminar of Marhoun:—“Is it 64 per cent always on the average or is it in respect of any particular work?”

The Hon'ble Mr. MAHOMED SAIGUDA:—“I had already spoken on the 64 per cent total expenditure in the whole Presidency and we have not been able to realise more than 64 per cent. It will be seen that even in the next year's budget, which my Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member has very aptly characterised as ‘carrying on’ budget, that we intended to ‘carry on’ the irrigation work as well. For we have made a sufficient provision from out of the loan account, about 12½ lakhs or so and I am aware the House that every useful irrigation scheme will receive our best and warmest consideration.”

The Hon'ble the President:—“Before we proceed further the Hon'ble the Finance Member will perhaps be good enough to give to some idea as to the time that he will require so that we may adjust the work before us.”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. C. THEVENET:—“I will try and keep myself within the limit of twenty minutes.”

The Hon'ble the President:—“I presume the Hon'ble the House Member will also require not more than twenty minutes?”

The Hon'ble Sir LANCELOT DAVISON:—“Not more, Sir.”

The Hon'ble the President:—“I think we had better now allow one or two more Honourable non-official Members to have their say on the understanding that they should do so in five minutes each.”

MR. DILIPCHAND MR. C. VENKATIA RAMA SWAMI SWAMI:—“Mr. President, I will deal only with certain special items of the budget. Most of the increased expenditure goes towards the salaries of the high officials which during the last one or two years have increased enormously. Then again I submit all this expenditure has been going on to the detriment of the agricultural and the interests to whom more money should be allotted because they are the persons who are giving the greater part of the money. So, I submit that these schemes require close scrutiny and investigation by a committee of officials and non-officials which should be appointed to investigate and thoroughly over-see the administrative machinery of the Government.”

“A word or two, Mr. President, regarding the village headman. This subject, I submit, has not been dealt with by any of the Honourable Members. Non-granted salaries were considered but not the village headman. Their condition, the honours, has had an increase but when the village headman asked for an increase, they were always confronted with the answer that they were honorary workers. I submit, Sir, the Government is only evading its responsibility in this matter. Even if we look at the figures, the extra expenditure will, I think, come only to 15 or 20 lakhs. It is an amount which is worth spending on a class which is handicapped but which is much neglected. The village headman is honorary workers were previously getting more honours; they were getting what was called ‘moneys’ that is gifts from the villagers; that moral system has now been abolished. Then they used to get a salary of 5 or 6 rupees and even then they were not considered to be honorary, but when they ask for an increase of pay above the principle that they are now getting, they are told ‘You are honorary and the gifts of the village are only an honourarium as you do not deserve to get any more.’ I must warn the Government that they are committing a gross blunder. I must also warn the Government of the risk of not satisfying these people who are really the friends of the whole administration.”

“Then again, Sir, a word or two as regards the sub-registers. The sub-registers, I may submit, are just perhaps in the same boat as the new taluk or the land commissioners. The land commissioners' pay has now been fixed at Rs. 100. Most of the sub-registers are graduates and those who have been in the service for more than 20 or 25 years are now getting Rs. 120. In the first grade I hear there are about 25 or 30 sub-registers whose salaries according to the figures given to me are 25 rupees and more. These sub-registers of 25 rupees and more are only getting Rs. 120. Their condition also is very pitiable and I hope the Government will give it due consideration.”

MR. R. MOHAMED NAYUDU:—“Mr. President, Sir, I am extremely thankful to you for allowing me this opportunity to address the Council. I must submit to you, Sir, that the budget, as presented, is not at all satisfactory and I certainly am not one of those who are congratulating the Hon'ble the Finance Minister on this matter. It is not a case in which the Government know what its resources were and for the first time after the Indian Scheme, the Government know what its resources were and for the way in which they might be improved. Though the ‘Misfired’ scheme was found in April 1920 it was really in early in December 1919. Many one of those schemes by which the organisation of the establishment and their pay were revised were all given effect to in the course of the last nine months. It is stated now that this was done in possession of schemes previously arranged. And I had expected the Hon'ble the Finance Member to have studied

(Mr. Menonani Nayudu : Mr. Rajan ;
the Hon'ble Sir Lancel Davidson.)

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will be made in hand before giving effect to the scheme and to have considered the possibilities. To give effect to the scheme is the first instance and then to say to the Council that we have to pass them is to reverse the normal procedure.

"This Council wants more money in the interests of the tax-payers for the expansion of Elementary Education and the Hon'ble Member of Finance will remember that according to the form of the budget the grants are to be sanctioned by this Council for expenditure. While the Member for Finance is anxious to see to his services and to their reorganisation, we are equally anxious with regard to the provision for adding to the local bodies. The Honourable Member has not quite understood the resources of the local bodies and even if all the resources of the local bodies as provided in the Local Boards Act and the Elementary Education Act were availed of fully, there is no chance of expanding elementary education. Sir, the Hon'ble Member for Finance has told us previously that the 8½ lakhs grant in aid of local bodies for making the expenditure allowance of Rs 4 per head to the elementary teachers may not be continued next year, and assuming that the 1½ area was available under the Elementary Education Act is required, it will not bring more than 1/6th of 120 lakhs of the revenue budget for this year. That will come to about 11 lakhs. Then 11 lakhs will, therefore, be absorbed in paying the elementary school teachers and the further 1½ area, taxation authorized by the Local Boards Act will hardly be sufficient to give the teachers the increased salaries recommended by the Salaries Committee. It is therefore absolutely necessary that a larger provision must be made out of the local bodies. A sum of 6 lakhs is set apart for expansion of elementary education and for constituting district education councils (62, let me state with all respect that the district education councils will serve no useful purpose except that of replacing the Director of Public Instruction in distributing the funds). Sir, I submit that a provision of at least 15 lakhs should be made for the expansion of elementary education and I wish it were made obligatory as in the case of Female Intermediate Grants."

"I may repeat, Sir, with the wish that the 6 lakhs allotted for elementary education should be spent irrespective of whether the case is tried under the Elementary Education Act or not."

Mr P. T. RAJAN :—"Sir, yesterday when Mr. Simpson made his speech, it opened it with the following Biblical quotation :—

"We salute you, whom all men shall praise you."

"Strange to say, immediately after that he was very bitter and loud in his complaint that the Indian section of the House did not congratulate the Hon'ble Member for Finance on his budget. Mr. Simpson ought to know, Sir, that the front bench, as a whole, is certainly responsible for the budget. Sir, there is no question of racial distinction or difference and I must be much very much. I know, Sir, the lack of the Hon'ble the Finance Member is a thankful one because whenever we want any improvements he puts his hands deep into our pockets, and then we are angry and disappointed."

"Butler, about congratulation, sorry, Sir, the Hon'ble Member for Finance would not be content with congratulations and compliments, but what he wants is hard work to carry on his 'expanding' budget. Sir, if we ourselves do not drain the front bench or the treasury bench with hard work, it is because of our fear but they don't do with a better taxation next year. However, I must thank the Hon'ble Member for Finance for this magnificent budget and people, if pay they must, would not mind paying provided they get their money's worth."

"Sir, I would not waste the time of the House as all the previous speakers have touched on all the important items in the budget. There is one point which I would like to bring to the notice of the House with your permission. The Honourable Member for the University of Madras told us this morning that there was no party in this House. I say, Sir, that there does exist a party in this House but it does not exist merely for power and place as was pointed out by Mr. Kewar Pillai this morning. This remark, coming as it did from him, carried me extreme surprise. "This party, Sir, exists to support the Government whenever it looks after the interests of the people and to oppose the Government when it goes against their interests. With these remarks I wish to resume my seat."

The Hon'ble Sir Lancel Davidson :—"Sir, the department under my control, which has come in for most criticism, I think, is the Forest department. I wish that in that respect I had met with the most sympathetic consideration as my Hon'ble Colleagues Mr. Venkates Reddi, the Minister for Development. Surely, Sir, there are few departments in Southern India which come more directly under the general name of 'Development' than the Forest department. The main difference as compared with India is that in the case of the Forest department the State has already at its disposal immensely valuable assets capable of development to an extent which it is impossible to describe in words. In paragraph 12 of the Financial memorandum, my Hon'ble Colleagues Mr. Folliard has drawn pointed attention to the remarkable change in our forest policy since the war came to a close, and elsewhere he has indicated that the revenues derived from the Forest department are normally to a large extent in the nature of interest on capital investments. Now, Sir, it is a feature of capital investments for development in the case of all large businesses that the returns may not immediately come into the hands of the investor. It is not wise to expect an immediate receipt when you are developing the capital of your property. Now, during the period of the war there was enforced economy in the Forest department. Most of the expenditure during those years was devoted to new conservation. When the war came to a close, we were fortunately able to find funds for the creation of

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(The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Durrant).

the appointment of an expert head of the department and we placed in charge of it as Chief Conservator an officer of the experience of Mr. Stephen Cox. That had been a long trying period—an expert at the head of the department capable of carrying out and co-ordinating its operations and at the same time competent to work out the general lines of schemes for forest development. I may have remarked in passing that I think it was hardly fair to our late colleague, Mr. Cox, that he should have been referred to by one member of this House as regards the interests of the Indian officers of his department and as concerning himself solely with the profits of the European officers. No one who knows Mr. Cox—as I do—no one who has served on the same Legislative Council with him, as many others present here to-day have done, would for a moment suggest that Mr. Cox was guilty of any such misdeeds.

Now about a year ago, Mr. Cox, before he had been in charge of the department very long, fixed it firmly upon his attention that development could not be adequately supervised and conducted without additions to the superior staff. He drew up therefore proposals for the appointment of two additional Forest Conservators. In justifying these proposals he sent up to Government a detailed statement indicating the lines upon which forest development might be expected to proceed in this Presidency. I won't send the whole of that statement—time does not permit me—but I should like to refer to the main outline of it.

Mr. Cox drew attention to the fact that in the Northern Circle enormous areas of soil forests, covering some 500 or 600 square miles in Coimbatore, are as yet unworked—one of his officers has drawn up working plans for the development of these forests; further south, in Vengaloor, Chikmagalur, and the Agency tracts, there are other enormous areas undeveloped and unprotected; in the Upper Nilgiris again there are valuable soil forests which have yet to be opened up; in Kodaikanal, the Nilgiris, forests cover a large area, the proper management of which presents very great difficulties, sufficient in themselves to occupy a whole-time Conservator; there has been much failure in the past, due to want of proper staff, to conserve the valuable forests in the Coimbatore district; further south again, there are wide opportunities for development in the mountainous tracts of the Javad hills, in the evergreen forests of Travancore and the large areas of forest reserves in the Malabar districts; in the West Coast, in South Kanara we have recently had extensive proposals from one of the Conservators for the re-working and intensive treatment of an area of 4,70,000 acres in one district alone; there are also enormous possibilities of opening up the evergreen forests in the Eastern districts; in the Eastern Ghats, in a large area, there is a large revenue in the past failure in consequence of setbacks on a big scale for the supply of timber to the Royal Gold Fields.

Now, I may mention that the possibilities of the evergreen forests form one of the discrepancies brought home to the Forest Department by the estimates passed up on during the war when every possible effort had to be made to comply with military demands for timber, and particularly with the historical requirements of Madrasport. It used to be thought that, with the exception of one or two cases, the timber of evergreen forests were of no practical commercial value. That idea, owing to expert research and owing to the application of improved methods of timber extraction, has been completely demolished, and we now hope, thanks to the employment of expert officers, to develop large revenues from the evergreen forests, particularly in Malabar and also, as I have mentioned, in Travancore.

The Government were fully satisfied that Mr. Cox's request for the addition of two Conservators was a well-considered proposal, and when it was sent up to the Government of India, I think about a year ago, we pressed for sanction for the two appointments with effect from last October. The Government of India and the Secretary of State did not give us as quick an answer as we desired, but they did ultimately accept the view that the cost involved was trivial in comparison with the advantages of the scheme. The sanction was received, I think, in January and the officers were appointed in the same month or early in February.

Other steps in the direction of development of our valuable forest areas have been the employment of a special Forest Engineer and of another special officer to deal with the question of the cultivation of forest products. The Forest Engineer is an essential prerequisite to the framing of complete schemes for the opening up of communications. The Forest Utilization Officer is at the present moment employed on the actual extraction of timber from the Cheeral Nayer forests, where he is doing, I understand, most admirable work.

It is not with this House for a moment to think that, because the surplus expected during the coming year has comparatively speaking diminished by a small figure, the Government are unsatisfactorily considering the Forest Department with due diligence and due regard to future development. It has occurred to me to ask myself why the critics of the department did not take a little more trouble to make themselves acquainted with its recent administration. If they had read the last administrative report of the department with only a little degree of care and applied their intelligence to draw a useful lesson from that report, they must have been struck by paragraph 54 dealing with the question of finance, in which the Chief Conservator brings out that during the decade ending with 1912-13, the Forest Department yielded an aggregate surplus of nearly a crore and a half. Mr. Cox then testifies—

"The absorption of such large yearly surpluses, while so much of the forests remain either in an undeveloped or in an unprotected and degraded condition, is a matter of serious concern. There appears to be ample justification not only for the spreading larger schemes of re-forestation works of development but still more on protective and conservancy (y) which to preserve the vast areas of forests such as the Nilgiris forests (2,800 square miles) from destruction."

[The Hon'ble Sir Linnet Durrant].

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"It is not only a question of developing what we have but also of the preservation of any which we have neglected in the past."

"One particular point of attack relates to the provision of allotments for the construction of residences for the Gaucorristas at Estero and for the District Forest Officer at Colaba. I should like to say that these two proposals are merely part of a much larger programme. The Government look at it as their duty to provide houses for those officers who cannot, owing to local circumstances, obtain houses on rent. This is a matter to which pointed attention was drawn in the budget debate last year by the Hon'ble Khos Bakhsh Ahmad Tahir, Mardiana, who referred to 'the increasing influx into towns' and the growing difficulty of 'securing decent and satisfactory residential accommodation,' a difficulty especially marked in the case of Government officers, whom home-owners are so much more unwilling to oblige. I do not propose to say anything more on this subject, for the Hon'ble Mr. Tollerhurst will, I understand, deal with the case of Colaba, which is a much stronger case, though Colaba with its past health record is particularly in need of residences in this respect."

"Another critic, the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Naray, I think, took exception to the item of Rs. 1,24,000 on page 61 of the budget estimates. He seemed to think that this was a random lump provision. I may reassure him that it is nothing of the sort. We do not want the budget estimates, which already cover upwards of a hundred pages, to run into thousands of pages, but if all the details which go to make up the provisions under various sub-heads were incorporated in the budget we should certainly run into thousands of pages. The particulars of this forest item are roughly as follows—It is made up of details distributed over all the forest circles, the chief part being the cost of temporary watchers in the various districts. Other items also come under this sub-head, viz., (a) Other works shown under 'VIII'—'Organization, improvement and extension of forests.' The sub-head includes all general forest work such as burning and enclosing, thinning, pruning, clipping and girdling, weeding trees, cutting ropes and limitation of minor tools and expenses to forests. All these items have been carefully worked out by the district officers. As the sum of Rs. 1,24,000 is not a random lump provision."

"I hardly think, Sir, it is necessary for me to expatiate further on the question of the need for expenditure on highly-paid officers. Superior direction is essential, if such men as those at the Forest Department are to be worked on an intelligent plan. The aggregate amount of salaries and allowances in the Imperial and Provincial Services comes, I am told, the details of the budget, to about one-seventh of the total expenditure. After what I have said, I clearly cannot subscribe to the proposition put forward by one member that it is only more magister who are necessary since they form the backbone of the department and may be trained in any on the work. It is not the fact, however, that we have neglected the question of increasing the number of magisters. Under a reorganization scheme sanctioned two or three years ago, additions to that grade in the establishment have been in progress, but owing to financial retrenchments we have been able to add only one-third of the number in each year."

"I turn next, Sir, to the Administration of Justice and to the Agency. In respect of the Administration of Justice, I need only refer to the suggestion that savings might be effected by replacing stipendiary magistrates by honorary magistrates. A good deal, Sir, has already been done in the way of employing local or honorary magistrates. But it has also been our experience that it is necessary to involve the services of stipendiary officers to provide even such benefits. We have found it still more difficult to find honorary magistrates who are both capable of sitting easily and passing the leisure and the inclination to do so. So far we have not succeeded in getting many such."

"Under the present method of budget arrangement, which I understand is likely to come in for further examination, the Agency division is classified under Administration of Justice, though of course the duties discharged by the Agency Commissioner and his assistants relate as much to General Administration as to Criminal and Civil Justice. Here again, Sir, I should like to claim a little of the sympathy which has been given, firstly to the Hon'ble Mr. Venkates Reddi in the matter of Development, and secondly in a greater measure to the Hon'ble Mr. K. Sivaswami Ayyangar in respect of the advocacy of the depressed classes. As for development, I pointed out earlier what scope there is for development in the Agency Estate when dealing with the Forest Department. It has long been known that the Agency Estate contains very valuable resources which have been locked up because of their inaccessibility. It is also well known that the ill-effects of the Agency are backward. I think it would be difficult to find any section of the community whose claims in this respect compare favourably with theirs, for in regard to education and social advancement they are undeniably and deplorably backward."

"Now there is nothing novel about the scheme of converting into one charge these Agency Estate Estates managed in their old manner by officers charged also with responsible posts in the police divisions of the three districts of Bagpat, Varanasi and Allahabad. It has long been contemplated that they should be brought together into one management while because of the overlapping between the country and the people in the three sets of Agency tracts. The idea, however, because a practical proposition, it was finally a convenient time to take up the question of reorganizing the administrative arrangements in the Agency tracts so as to bring them, if possible, into one homogeneous group. Another factor which dictated the same policy was the very great improvement in transport and communications during the past few years. That, Sir, is hardly the origin of the proposal to unite the Agency division. The Government did not act hastily."

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(The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.)

in the matter. In February of last year they received a special conference of officers possessing long experience of these trials when the issue was discussed personally with His Excellency the Governor and my Hon'ble colleagues, Mr. Vallabhbhai, who was then in charge of the Agency portfolio. This discussion extended over several days and was, I think, subsequently followed by a further discussion in Government a few months later. At the original discussion there were present Mr. Pridmore, Mr. Harris, Mr. Stephen Cox, Mr. Macmahan, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Duff and Mr. Hilton Keane, all of whom were knowledgeable of the Agency's situation. They unanimously agreed that it was desirable to create a single Agency division. As to the cost of this measure, it has been stated in paragraph 17 of the Finance Memorandum that the recurring extra cost amounts to only half a lakh. I venture to think that this half a lakh over in the near future be further reduced by the abolition of personal allowances to the Collector of Visnagar, Gandhinagar and possibly also Gidderpur—allowances which I understood to be under examination, though I cannot prophesy with certainty what the result will be. The result when I have now to send up the estimate of the extra cost is 1½ lakhs. The additional half is non-recurring and relates merely to expenditure on tools. The fact is that the tools which are supplied to the officers in the plains are far too heavy to be used in the Agency hills and it is therefore necessary to arrange that the tools in use shall be light and mostly portable. The tools purchased will be retained for the use of the members of the present Agency officers when they go on transfer; hence the need for initial supply at the cost of Government.

"I need say no more about Agency officers, Sir, except once more to emphasize at the suggestion that has been made to discharge their duty towards their assembly backward class, the ill tribes of the Agency areas.

"With regard to the Police Department, the total estimate is put forward that the expenditure is increasing by huge and bound. I do not propose to go into that detail because it is a subject which I discussed at great length myself in the Council in May 1929 and because only last year the Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp brought my examination up to date. Since then there has of course been a substantial increase in expenditure, but I think I am right in saying that this is due to additions to salaries mentioned as the salaries—I should rather say less than the salaries—considered equitable by those best qualified to judge and justified by the reasons which have necessitated similar increases of salaries in the other departments of the administration. There is also one point which I need mention in this connection, namely, that it is suggested for Members to remember that of the total police budget that 40 lakhs relates to the taluqaris who are borne on the village establishment and are not members of the regular police staff.

"With reference to the staff that has been made in two quarters in the department of Criminal Intelligence I should like formally to reiterate my repudiation of the statement that the Criminal Intelligence Department officers are 'only to shadow and annoy responsible persons'. A consideration of that Un-Parliamentary statement has been made on this side of the House by Mr. Teelchand Chettyar, I think, who remarked that law-abiding persons have very little reason to complain against the Criminal Intelligence Department. I would not myself go so far as to say that their conduct has never caused annoyance to responsible persons. But I feel sure that those Members are always of the Criminal Intelligence Department, in investigating complaints of those persons which have been passed up to the stage of the Government. I can only recall two or three such complaints in those five years. The impression I have gathered not only from these complaints but from complaints I have seen in the press is that they usually originate in the fact that respectable persons are not always careful enough about their company. They associate sometimes too closely with others whom it is necessary in the interests of the general community to watch as a pernicious influence (laughter). I want to say this seriously. Gentlemen of this House are well aware that there are well influences abroad in the land and that emanations of the Bolshevik type and of a revolutionary and anarchical character work in great disguise. Each class of persons must be watched. That is one of the responsibilities and often a dangerous duty of the Criminal Intelligence Department. They have other duties to discharge as well and men who live their duties and discharge them capably and with credit are entitled, in my opinion, from the wholesale disparagement meted out to them by gentlemen who, when they get on their feet, are, I think, liable to be carried away by their feelings.

"It has been suggested, Sir, that the reader-subinspectors attached to the higher police officers might with advantage be replaced by clerks. That is a suggestion I made some time ago, and it is now under consideration. The reader-subinspector is however a creature specially recommended by the Police Commission and when the Government of Madras proposed some years ago to abolish these posts the Government of India interfered and expressly ordered their retention. We now contemplate further correspondence with the Government of India in regard to the matter and propose fully to investigate the question of abolishing the reader-subinspector and replacing them by clerks.

"Criticism has also been directed to the system of Civil Police Inspectors by an Honorable Member, to whom I should like to repeat the resolution I made in regard to the Forest Department, is, that he would do well before launching out on criticism, to read the administration report of the department he criticizes. If he had only read the latest Police Administration report, he would have seen a satisfactory statement on this point which occurs in two places in that report. I will send the first reference to it.—The experienced advice of working without Civil Inspectors in the three districts of Trichinopoly, Erode and Coimbatore passed an entire failure and was abandoned, the other one was being reduced in those districts."

(The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Davidson, Mr. Simon's Son; [10th March 1921.
The Hon'ble the President; The Hon'ble Mr. Tollerster.]

"This very suggestion, Sir, which the Honourable Member has asked me to investigate, was then that investigated and submitted in a practical trial with the results that I have mentioned. It has been proved that the Circle Inspector is an essential link in the police organisation."

"I wish to mention only one point in regard to education. An astounding figure has been given by Mr. Simon's Son in regard to the average cost of European education as compared with that of Indian education. I would ask him to go a little more carefully into the details of the Public Instruction Report. I would refer him to Table No. 22 of the supplemental statistics forming Volume II of the report, wherein he will find materials for a comparison more just than can be based on the process of dividing aggregate figures of cost by average numbers of pupils. He will also find a further information regarding the respective cost of European and Indian education in the other supplemental tables."

Mr. Simon's Son said:—"I shall be glad to be corrected, Sir."

The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Davidson:—"I shall be glad to show the figures to which I refer separately to the Honourable Member."

The Hon'ble the President:—"I have no doubt that the Honourable Member will explain the matter to him shortly."

The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Davidson:—"I propose now, Sir, to come to the last point which has been contrasted to me for comment by the Hon'ble Mr. Tollerster. This relates to the criticism of the establishment charges of the Public Works Department by Mr. Ramaswami Chettyar. This is not a matter now under my control, but it is a subject that I specially investigated the last two years ago when it was subjected to similar criticism by Mr. Banga Acharyar. A special note was prepared on that occasion by the Chief Engineer of which I shall be very glad to give Mr. Ramaswami Chettyar a copy, if he wants it. Since then, the figures then worked out have been brought up to date by the Finance Department. There has, of course, been some rise in establishment charges owing to recruitment, whereas in the pay of the Public Works services. But if account is taken of the total expenditure on all works including irrigation works, the percentage of expenditure for three years works out as follows:—

				PER CENT.
For 1918-20	...	...	...	51
" 1920-21	...	...	...	53.1 (Revised estimate)
" 1921-22	...	...	...	55.8 (Budget estimate)

"It is therefore not something approaching 40 per cent. as was suggested. The apparent cheapness in the use of the local fund engineering staff is in fact illusory. The chief reason is that the principal outlet for which a District Board Engineer is responsible relates to the banks, stone and gravel employed on repairs to roads the cost of which is very high relatively to the establishment employed. In the case of the Public Works Department, much more expenditure establishments are necessary to deal with large irrigation and building works. The House must remember that, when very large Local Fund Engineering works come along, it is the custom of local bodies to invite the Public Works Department to carry them into execution, for instance, in the matter of drainage and water-supply works. Another point is that the local fund engineering staff has no superior direction and control of its own such as exists in the Public Works Department. How is that defect to be remedied? It is remedied, Sir, by making the Public Works Department to scrutinise the more difficult estimates of the Local Fund Engineer; and the Superintending Engineer here monthly, I believe, appraises statutory inspection of local fund works under the amended legislation of last year."

"Another factor is that the Public Works Department establishment charges should not be compared merely to works cost, since the figures given do not take into account the cost of maintaining irrigation works and buildings or the labour of scrutinising estimates for other departments and preparing estimates for advances which are not actually carried into execution. There are instances in which highly-paid Public Works Department officers are employed for months and sometimes even for years on working out estimates which are afterwards found to be impossible of execution. That is especially the case in regard to irrigation works."

"I come now, Sir, with many apologies, to the last remark I have to make. The same critic suggested that the Public Works Department should be altogether replaced by the local fund engineering agency, and he invited me to investigate this suggestion. May I say, Sir, that he is wrong in his suggestion. A similar suggestion was made by the Public Works Department Reorganisation Committee and was referred to the Government of Madras by the Government of India in July 1918. Much writing and correspondence passed in connection with the consideration of this question, and resulted finally in a letter to the Government of India, which I do not propose to read; but will I attempt a summary of it because the short of arguments would lose materially in force if a hasty summary of them were put before this Council. But I can assure you, Sir, that it is a matter which very few persons know—this is most thorough consideration was made of that issue, with the result that the proposal was found to involve an altogether impossible change in system."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Venkayya:—"Mr. President, the last which Mr. Simpson has proposed is a very appropriate one for the volume of services that have been discharged spite my devoted head. 'Was into you when all men shall speak well of you.' That is what happened to

[10th March 1931.]

(The Hon'ble Mr. Talwar.)

For this time last year when I came before this House with much the same figures as I have now, and it has been two and a half years, not because there has been any very great change in the figures, though of course it is true we have seen within the orbit of an economic storm that has affected the whole world. The vital new fact, I think, is that there has been a change in the angle of vision. As Mr. Swaminathan Pillai has said, there has been brought to bear a freshness of outlook upon the problems of Government, and, as Mr. Kameswari Pillai has put it, the spectacles of efficiency have been accepted by the lens of sympathy.

"And when I compare the reception which was given to the budget of last year with that which has been given this year to a budget containing very much the same figures I am irresistibly reminded of a story which I heard many years ago of two old Irish women who were watching a clergyman feeding the birds in Phoenix Park in Dublin. The first of them said to the other 'Look at him now, feeding his crumbs to the birds. Ah! The dear old creature.' But the second turning to her said 'What are you talking about, that is not our priest; that is the Protestant.' The angle of vision is once changed, and the first with a gesture of disgust said 'Och the silly old fool.' Now, I came before this House last year with certain figures relating to the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 and the House with one aimed ear up and called me 'a dear old creature.' It makes me blush to recall some of the compliments that were poured upon me, but I will not just come to the House. 'I congratulate Your Excellency's Government on the budget, which presents a lucid marshalling of a complicated array of facts and figures, a prudent and liberal expenditure, a balance of productive and equitable taxation, a skilful adjustment of resources to the ever-changing needs of public administration.' I come before the House again with much the same figures and the House with few exceptions has risen up to call me a 'silly old fool', if they do not imply that I am a knave as well.

"Now let me make myself clear about these figures again. The position that faced us this time last year was this: our expenditures for 1916-18 had been 665 lakhs and for 1919-20 642 lakhs. We anticipated in 1921-22 to have available between 3,200 and 3,400 lakhs. (Our present estimate is 3,314.) We had 260 lakhs in hand and the question before us was whether we should draw a portion of that 260 lakhs as a reserve for our expenditures in a steady progress from the 662 of 1919-20 to the 1,200 in 1,400 lakhs of 1921-22, or whether we should call upon the 262 lakh bank for another year so that we should have for 1921-22 something between 1,500 and 1,600 lakhs, a sum which would inevitably have excited the jealousy of other Governments. We decided to spend the money and we drew on balances a sum of 175 lakhs, thus making our progress for the four years as follows:—665 lakhs in 1915-16, 642 in 1916-20, 1,150 in 1920-21 and 1,316 in 1921-22. And here I would venture to draw as a supporter of the policy which we adopted the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswari Pillai, who said in his budget speech that the drawing on balances was a satisfactory index of the budget.

"I might spend three figures before mentioning an item. The House as you find fault with me because 1,316 lakhs is not nearly enough to meet its demands. It is only a year ago that a distinguished publicist of this city was giving evidence before the Madras Committee on the following terms:—

"He deplored the shivering at once on the heads of Provincial Governments as sudden and large increase of resources resulting from the new scheme of separate heads, especially in Madras where Government has throughout shown an unwillingness to utilize grants and has paid up balances. They cannot be held to be ready for spending the sum immediately for an efficient manner for the benefit of the taxpayer."

"I think we have had another instance of shrewdness to-day. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has made a shrewd indictment of our financial policy on the score of the difference between the rate of expenditure in the last two years and those for a period that preceded them. Has he forgotten that there has been a war, and that in the preceding period every sort of expenditure was stopped, while the two years that he selects for comparison, with it was the two years in which we began to make up heavily after the stagnation of the war period?"

"I have referred above to the great change that may be effected by a change in the point of view, and as this debate has been punctuated by differences in points of view, I should like to give the Council a few instances before I just on. I have been subjected to criticism in several directions because I gave the House figures by decades instead of the usual Chief Secretary's memorandum, and various matters have been attributed to me, such as the classification of the bureaucracy or as interfering in matters in this way the poverty of the budget. Now I should have thought that it would be quite obvious that, with the complete change of our whole financial relations with the Government of India, it was not possible in a series of brief explanatory memoranda to indicate the changes that have taken place under detailed heads as balances this year and the last, and in coming about for an alternative I selected one which had been proposed upon this House in years past. The Hon'ble Mr. George Achary was conspicuous in his advocacy of a series of figures for decades, and I hope I may say that at least the Hon'ble member for the University has found these figures useful to him in giving his materials for his attack upon the Government. Perhaps I may also claim some part of the credit for the fact that Mr. Swaminathan Pillai declared he had learnt more in three days in this Council than he could have learnt in three years. Another interesting instance of the change in point of view is in respect of the closing of liquor shops. We are now accused of closing them in pursuance of a Machiavellian design to increase the custom fees and increase excise-revenue. Yet it was not long ago that the resolution in the number of shops was proposed upon us as a most important point in the temperance platform. Again, with regard to the operation of the 55 years' rule, we are told, as regards the Assistant Magistrate of Coimbatore

(The Hon'ble Mr. Todiwader: Mr. Bama Rao)

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Societies, that were gentlemen who are now having the time of their retirement are perfectly useless and are simply wasting time. On the other hand it has been proved even by 55 from several quarters that we should make arrangements to keep men in India even after 55 as though 55 was the age when they are most fitted for work. Mr. Ramaswami Maheshwar has dealt with the necessary steps in regard to the Public Services Commission, in connection with which the House has passed a resolution to bring the recommendations into force and are dealt with us for having done so. The same is the case in connection with the scheme, the increase of which was the chief matter under discussion last month, while now the chief criticism of the budget is the excessive amount paid in salaries. Similarly with leave allowances. If we provide them we are blamed and yet, Honourable Members come forward to ask why they are not provided, for instance, in the case of agricultural scientists. We are blamed because in years past we contemplated, because we are blamed now because we have begun to spend them. It has been said of the Labour Government that he is a perfectly useless officer with no work whatever to do, and yet the chief criticism of this officer has hitherto been that Government have wasted upon him unnecessary man far more than any one officer was possibly entitled to. A good deal of criticism has been levelled at us on the basis of a comparison between the pay of officers and the amounts they spend, as though, for instance, it was wrong to employ a doctor unless he was going to dispense medicine to the value of his salary. In direct conversation of this, Mr. Subbubhaskar Nair comes forward and says that he does not mind me employing a staff for the Agency, but that, if we give them any money with which to carry on their work, he will write against the salaries. Most striking of all is the difference of view entertained in regard to the taluqars. One Honourable gentleman has told us that the taluqars are useful only to gather grain for the officers with whom they are brought into relation, while Mr. Subbubhaskar Nair is of the opinion that the taluqars are useful only to the taluqars as to be the treasurer, policeman and censor and in fact to combine the bulk of the functions of the Government in his person. When I consider all these disconcerting points of view I am reminded that, in the words of the poet, "We are seven," and I am aware of Honourable gentlemen that it is hard enough to make a budget to suit the views of seven, and that if we had to reconcile the views of the other 150 as well, it would be impossible to prepare a budget at all.

"Coming now to the proposals for new expenditure, I should like to say that the Finance Minister is not, as an experienced person, a hard-hearted man whose only delight is in wringing the pocket-buff, but that he has a very real sympathy for expenditure and a very human desire sometimes to take a hand in the spending of money himself. And this is the case with many of the schemes which have been put forward to-day. Under Education I have a very real sympathy for the desire for the extension of primary education, and I am glad to have had Mr. Srinivasan Pillai's testimony to the substantial progress that has been made in this respect during the past few years. I have likewise much sympathy with the plan which Mr. Maheshwar has urged on behalf of the aided secondary schools. I have less sympathy with the general demand that has been made, without details, for an increase in the expenditure on University education and was glad to see that faithfully dealt with by the Member for the University and by Mr. Subbubhaskar. Under the head of Medical again, I have very much sympathy with the list of demands put forward by Dr. U. Rama Rao, though I must admit that, for a more Finance Member, it was a staggering catalogue. He wants more medical men, more medical schools, more dispensaries, more special hospitals, more children's hospitals, more lady doctors, a medical college for women, more sanitary inspectors, more medical inspection of schools, more use of refuges, more money for housing, more midwives, more dispensaries, more vaccination, more health propaganda, more quackery. I would add only one item to his catalogue and that is more sanitation. He proposes to provide for all these things by abolishing the Indian Medical Service, which he says costs us three lakhs, replacing it at half the cost and so saving five lakhs of rupees."

Rao Bahadur U. Rama Rao (interposing):—I said that five lakhs should come out of the other expenses."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Theodoropoulos (interposing).—I am very glad to be assured that I have misinterpreted the Hon'ble Doctor's remarks and that he does not make up his presumption on that basis. I will only say that I noted his figures very carefully at the time and confirmed them by a reference to my Honourable colleagues on my left.

"I am similarly very much in sympathy with the demand that has been made for more money for industry and agriculture, but I will not deal with those in detail since that has already been done by the Hon'ble the Minister for Development, who has incidentally, I think, shown how little he stands in need of the abundant sympathy that has been poured down upon him and how very well able he is to take care of himself. I have however noted under the head for reply a question of Mr. Srinivasan Pillai as to what we were spending on the Agricultural Department 20 years ago. The answer is that the department only commenced its operations in 1910-1911 when its expenditure was three lakhs, and that it has since risen to 22 lakhs. I should like to add here that, while accounting all was expenditure under those heads, I do not ask the House to take to heart Dr. Balar's advice, which may be put into a nutshell, namely that we must learn before we can teach. I think that it is a slight fact which was largely responsible for the failure of the numerous agricultural associations which have been set on foot at the suggestion of the Agricultural Department. And just as it is useless to attempt to demonstrate agricultural improvement until you have first studied yourself by experience, so it is useless to try to set down industrial schools in every village and try to teach

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Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble the President.)

industries out of text-books. To such industries you must have workshops, and until you have got these it is not possible to go on spreading the schools.

"But it is vain to go on discussing the ways in which we could spend money if we had it. I will only say that the Government have ready at hand to be put into force at once when funds can be found schemes to the amount of 100 lakhs which have been cut out of the budget.

"Turning now to the question of increases, which, it has been truly said, can be imposed by an addition to our receipts or by a reduction in the expenditure. As regards receipts I don't think the case is quite as desperate as it has been made out to be. Under the head of Land Revenue Mr. Ravi Siva has challenged the provision for an increase in receipts next year which he assumes must be due to our having ignored the recommendations of this Council to suspend rentlessness, while Mr. Ranganatha Madhavaraj, drawing upon his own experience in the past, charges us with having deliberately fudged the receipt heads in order to show a higher expenditure. In view of these serious charges I think I must trouble the Council with details of the increase in receipts. I may say that, though we have by no means decided to accept the resolution regarding rentlessness, there is no provision in the budget for receipts on account of rentlessness on which others have not yet been passed. The increase in the estimate is made up as follows:—

	IN LAKHS.
Reimbursement of certain suits in South Arcot	1.91
Expansion of cultivation and irrigation	5.83
Collection of suspended revenue of the past year	6.51
Smaller season rice in next year	8.45
Arrear collections	3.00

"As regards the increase in charges in which Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar has drawn so much attention, I should like to say that a very great part of them is due to the increase given to the village officers and servants, of whom he has constituted himself a special champion.

"As regards the future, I would like to call attention to Dr. Rishi's resolution that every rupee of expenditure by the Agricultural Department is bringing in a return of one rupee in the income of the year. And here I would express a hope that honourable gentlemen who are contemplating legislation for laying down the principles of Land Revenue Settlement will not adopt the view of Mr. Patro that the chief principle to be laid down is that there is to be no increase in the land revenue. I must also take exception to the statement made by the same gentleman that the ryot really gets no share of the very large increase in the sale proceeds of agricultural produce because he has to pay so much more for articles which he himself buys. In this connection I should like to read a short extract from the report of Han Sahib Vohra Sahasrastra Nigam on the rentlessness of the Bellary and Anantapur districts:—

"A ryot's holding is thus practically self-contained. Even a fairly well-to-do ryot with a family of half a dozen members would rarely spend more than a couple of rupees at the weekly bazaar for the necessities which he does not produce. Thus a very general statement in the guise of almost all communities throughout the world has not disturbed his equanimity. On the other hand, he looks the utterance, as the produce he is able to spare in satisfying his beyond all expectations. The clothing of an average ryot is of the coarsest kind and very often woven locally as the looms in or around the village with yarn spun by women at home, a garment of from 4 to 6 pice (formerly it was only 2 pice) being made the weave for every coil of spinning yarn."

Mr. RANGANATHA MADHAVARAJ (interrupting):—"May I say that it has been taken exception to by the deputation to the Revenue Member?"

The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. THIRUVENKATACHARI (correcting):—"I am quite prepared to agree that the deputation does it necessary to challenge a statement which must have been exceedingly damaging to their case."

"To turn now to Exche, the bulk of the arguments that have been addressed to the House against the sales revenue has been based on the old theory that an increasing revenue must mean increasing consumption. That idea has so often been exploded that I don't think it really is necessary to go into it again. I would only ask Honourable Members who wish to examine whether consumption is increasing or not to look at the figures of consumption and not at the figures of revenue.

"A much more urgent criticism of our policy is that which has been supplied by those members from the Ceded Districts who say that they are prepared to give me chapter and verse for the statement that wholesale illicit distillation is going on in their districts with the knowledge of the revenue authorities. I need say that, though I was aware that illicit distillation was going on, their statements in this respect have been a revelation to me. But what after all do these statements prove? Do they not show that we have gone too far in our endeavor to reduce consumption by increasing prices, and when such widespread malpractices were brought to our notice what have we except to increase the staff? I have not ignored the other alternative suggested by the Honourable Member for the University. He says that if we charge less for the drink, the distiller will spend less and take the balance of his income to his wife and family. I am afraid that that statement is based upon an inadequate knowledge of human nature.

Mr. S. SARASWATHA AYYANGAR (interrupting):—"That is my experience of Indian women nature?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"On drinking Indian women nature (laughter)."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. THIRUVENKATACHARI (correcting):—"I repeat to say, Sir, that my experience of drinking Indian nature does not coincide with the Honourable Member's and I think I may

(The Hon'ble Mr. Tollymore; Mr. Kinross Pillai.)

[10TH MARCH 1921.]

them to have some considerable knowledge of it as I have probably visited more liquor shops in the different portions of India than any other man in service. My experience is that the confirmed drunkard will not quit drinking with money in his pocket.

"A similar proposal is that made by Mr. Kinross Pillai that we should reduce the tax tax on the ground that toddy is a nourishing drink and hardly intoxicating. I am surprised that a gentleman of his age should make such a proposition. This is the proposition that was made in all incomes by Mr. W. B. Caine, M.P., nearly 40 years ago when he and that lady was 'little stronger than home-made ginger beer.' I will only say that scientific analyses show that its average strength is about 60° under-proof, or about the same strength as light beer. As regards its effect I would like to read a short extract from the report made by Sir Charles Bedford who was put on special duty for the purpose—

"Tott contained bulk far bulk nearly the same proportion of fuel oil as country spirits of 60° under-proof, that is nearly four times as much in proportion to the alcohol contained. There was present—in some samples—in great excess—a much larger acidity, which is a fruitful source of indigestion, diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism. Its nutritive elements consisted on the average of 2.75 grams per cent carbohydrates and 0.2 grams per cent sugar. . . . When it is taken in large quantities, the percentage of some of the impurities consumed is very much greater than it would be if the same amount of alcohol was taken in the shape of spirit, and the nutritive qualities are of little advantage to the consumer who drinks it in order to get drunk, while the bulk of the low tends to his detriment. In the words of the Commissioner of Alcot, Bombay, 'the confirmed toddy drinker needs. The business blunted and lethargic, while the drinker of country spirit has his glass or two now and then and is soon done with it.' There is moreover a large body of medical evidence to show that considerable injury results from the drinking of stale beer, which is described not only as a powerful intoxicant, but also, sometimes on account of its acid properties, as being highly *pernicious to health*."

Mr. KINROSS PILLAI (interrupting).—It is from the Alcot doctor not the temperance doctor."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TOLLYMORE (replying).—I should be glad, if the Honourable Member desires it, to look up the medical evidence which was taken by the committee and forward it to him.

"There remains the proposal of total prohibition, as to which I would only say this, that, in view of the condition of the country, as intimated by the members from the United Provinces, it is clear that we cannot stop manufacturing even at this point. How then are we going to prohibit all consumption of any sort? I got it to the House that this would not only involve the loss of 14 crores of our excise revenue, but would also necessitate our maintaining an enormous staff to enforce the prohibition law. There is one query in connection with this question of excise which I record I am quite unable to answer. Mr. Sivasankaran Pillai has repeatedly asked the House 'Why I should be made to drink?' I am quite unable to suggest any reason why he should drink if he does not wish to.

"It is refreshing to turn from these somewhat unpractical suggestions to the robust evidence given by an experienced administrator as expressed by Dutt Maharaj Krishnan Nayar's statement that, so long as men persist in drinking, there is no reason why Government should not make revenue out of the drink habit.

"As regards the possibility of development of our resources under the head of Industries, Mr. MacDonnell has dealt faithfully with the proposition that we should run our business for profit. I should only like to refer here to the suggestion of Mr. Das, which he claimed to have taken from the report of the Industries Commission, that we should improve our revenue from fisheries by copying the example of Bengal. If the Honourable gentlemen would kindly read the report again, he would find that the suggestion of the Industries Commission was, not that Madras should copy the example of Bengal, but, if anything, that Bengal should copy the example of Madras. I will give a short quotation in proof of this:—

"The Bengal Department of Fisheries, which was till recently under the control of the Director of Agriculture, has at its disposal an expert staff and a quarter of that expended in Madras. . . . The impression left on the Commission was that the department was already in need of staff and funds and that little satisfactory progress was likely on existing lines."

"We are very decidedly of opinion that the development of fisheries in Bengal should be taken up fully and energetically and that the executive staff of the department should be considerably improved and strengthened."

"Under the head of Stamps I should thank Mr. Sivasankaran Pillai for his epigrammatic description of this as a self-imposed tax and I will only add that I hope the people will go on imposing it on themselves and will not take the advice of my Honourable Opponent the Law Member and close the courts.

"Lastly, as regards prohibition of new taxation, I would invite the attention of the House to a suggestion of Mr. Stoker's, and because the Government have any present intention of acting upon it, but because I think it shows that the expansion of our resources is not an impossible matter as it has been suggested to be. His proposal was that we should impose a tax on tobacco. Now, in a House which contains so many scientists of legislation is present smoking by children, surely a tax that would be a check on this bad habit generally would not be such a very unpopular tax. And again, with regard to the statement that any further taxation would bring about disturbance or revolution, may I ask whether there has been any manifestation of

(The Hon'ble Mr. Tadjimdar : Mr. Rames Rao ;
Mr. B. Das.)

[14TH MARCH 1921.]

of the Labour Commissioner, the refusal of an allowance would be a penalty. We are hardly asked to do special work and then inflict a penalty upon him for doing it, which is what would be the case if we brought a man from a comparatively cheap district where his housing was comparatively pleasant to the more expensive life of headquarters with housing liberally by train. If the Council are going to deny us the right to give allowances in these circumstances, then we cannot get the most competent officers to fill the offices for which they are required. Again, objection has been taken to lump allowances and the particular case of a Wyand allowance has been cited. Well, I will only ask the Honorable Member who made that criticism whether he would be prepared to exchange his present place of residence for the French and expensive Wyand and receive no compensation for that exchange? While on the subject of allowances, I should like to say that there is in force in the Secretariat a rule that no allowance is to be granted without the concurrence of the Finance Member, and I can assure this House that the still, small voice of the Finance Department makes itself very insistently heard upon this subject, so much so that I feel sure that my Honorable Colleagues would be glad if the small voice could be for ever stifled.

Again we have been subjected to attack on the subject of lump allotments. Here too I would say that the still, small voice has been very vocal, and that a severe answer has been given in cutting out every lump allotment that would possibly be said to be objectionable. I have already called attention to the strict provisions on the subject of the Devolution Rules, and if my recollection serves me right the only case of lump allotments left in the Budget are those in which we have the whole of the details ready, but have not been able to put them into the Budget because we have not yet received the formal sanction of the Secretary of State, and we do not wish to create disappointment by publishing proposals which might not be approved. The principal attack on this head came from an honorable gentleman who has lately been connected with the administration of Travancore, and thinking that I might find inspiration for a better way from the Budget of that small State, I looked to see how similar situations were dealt with in Travancore. But alas, I was doomed to disappointment. I will not read the full list of lump allotments that I found, but I will read two. First of all I find that for the Commissioner of industries a lump allotment of Rs. 40,000 has been made and another lump allotment of Rs. 40,000 for the development of agriculture. I am glad to say that there is nothing in the Madras Budget which compares with these.

"I now come to the question of houses and more. I have hardly needed the House of what has already been said, when, I find the proposals that have gone into the Budget have only gone in as a result of a very good objection. But in spite of that there seems to be an idea abroad that we are recklessly spending money on private residences for our officers and over the President. And I was glad when Mr. U. Rama Rao gave the House a concise list of the Government's apparently reckless behaviour in this respect. He stated that we had built for the Executive Engineer in Tinnevely at Palamcottah a house for Rs. 20,000 which was worth letting him at a rent of only Rs. 50 a month. This statement aroused my financial instincts and at once I telephoned over to find out how such a thing had been allowed to occur. The reply is that the cost of the Executive Engineer's house in Rs. 14,500 and that the rent charged upon it Rs. 65 a month or 5 per cent of the cost.

"Now Shri U. Rama Rao (interrupting) :—"I myself have seen the house. The building must have been constructed long ago."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Yoganaras (continuing) :—"I shall be very glad to communicate to the Public Works Department the Honorable Member's testimony to the despatch of their building accounts as his estimate at Rs. 50,000 the value of a house which they built for less than Rs. 15,000.

"I now come to the case of Coimbatore, in which much stress has been laid. I would ask Members of the House and particularly Members who come from that district whether they are aware of the facts of that case. The Collector of that district has been ejected after five years from his house and has no place to live in. The Deputy Assistant-Secretary of Police, after a search for a place to live in in Coimbatore, has had to move his residence to Coonoor. The District Judge has had recently to try his hand for his life. Now, I do ask the House to consider whether this is a state of affairs which they wish to continue in respect of the civil offices of the district. I appeal to the example of the railways, banks and firms who all make it a point to see that their men are properly housed. I appeal to the example of other provinces in some of which all officers down to the rank of Tahsildar are properly housed.

Mr. Yoganaras (interrupting) :—"Are we to demand that the houses that are constructed pay us 5 per cent or that the quarters that are supplied to officers pay the Government a bonus of 5 per cent?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Yoganaras (continuing) :—"The cost of a house for any officer for whom quarters are provided is paid, upon a careful calculation with reference to the pay of the officer, and rent is charged upon the cost of the house subject to a maximum, which is ten per cent of the pay of the officer living in it. Of course if honorable gentlemen have been under the impression that we give them houses to officers free, that puts us altogether different upon the question. But this is really a business question, and I do ask Honorable Members to look upon it in that light and, not to attempt to make the position of our men worse than the position of men in other provinces. I would ask the House to look upon the matter of houses in Madras from a business point of

19th MARCH 1921.]

(The Hon'ble Mr. Tondkar.)

view. What are the circumstances? There is in Madras a very great population and scarcity of houses. There are a number of Government officers who have to live here. There are very few of them who manage at present to have a house to themselves. There is great anxiety for building by anybody who can build. Government have small plots upon their lands. They can secure loan money on terms as favourable as anybody else and they have officers to house. If they were merely a private company it would be good business to build houses out of loan money on the rates which they have available and run the interest by the rent they charge. Being employees of people who need houses it is all the more necessary for them to embark upon such an undertaking, and as the Government are wisely concerned in the relief of congestion, there is a third reason for doing so. Again I do not Honourable Members to look upon this as a business concern and not as if Government were trying to spend the taxpayers' money for the benefit of their employees. There is one more building project to which I wish to refer and that is the Government Press. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has objected to our spending money on rebuilding the Government Press buildings at Mint Street. Well, I would only ask him to come with me one morning and see the state of the existing building and I can perfectly assure that he would withdraw his objection.

The question of the percentage of the cost of the staff to the amount spent by it has already been dealt with by my Honourable Colleague, Mr. Lionel Davidson, and I will only add one word more to what he has said, and that is that, if this House insist upon the cutting out of all provision for the expenditure of money, they must of course be prepared for the percentage borne by the cost of the staff to the money they spend to be largely increased. The actual percentage borne to say with reference by our expenditure on books and station is only 5 per cent, and if we deduct from the calculation the money which is to be taken from borrowed funds, it is less than that.

I had intended to deal with the question of salaries, but Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar has very kindly saved me from the necessity of so doing. I should like, however, to thank the committee which has just set for one very illuminating phrase. They say that the complaints of the non-official officers are 'as much compulsive as failures'. That, I think, is a very true description of the situation, but I would add to it that the comparison made does not really hold, since, as Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar has explained, the circumstances under which the increase has come to be given are altogether different. I should like to say one more word in this connection and that is with reference to the comparison by percentages. Numerous comparisons have been made in the course of the debate based upon the reply to a question regarding the total cost of the services. Now, that total cost includes, as is obvious from the question, the whole pay of all the men employed whether at the beginning or at the end of the period selected. A percentage based upon the relative increase by the one figure to the other naturally ignores the fact that in some services more men are now employed and in some perhaps less and thus is entirely fallacious. To tell the truth, it is very difficult to arrive at anything like a fair comparison between one service and another by means of percentages. While a comparison of total cost is fallacious, comparison of the increases given to individual officers is hardly less so. I thought I had arrived at a solution by taking the actual cost as given (that of all the officers employed) and dividing the total thus arrived at by the number of officers and then comparing the increase pay of officers so secured. Even this is not altogether satisfactory because, if one of the periods taken is a period in which recruitment was active and another a period in which recruitment was slack, you may get a result which shows a radical change in the average pay although there was no change in the sanctioned cadre. Still it is so far the most satisfactory plan I have been able to devise. I have given the House two instances of comparisons made on this basis on the case of the Land Revenue department and the Police and I think it is significant that in the fifty questions that have been made, most of those regarding departments with salaries, there has been as single instance referred to these tables.

I hope what I have said will suffice to clear the air, but of all that is referred to our resources or condition is not so desperate as they think, secondly, that as regards the reduction of our expenditure, there is no concrete proposal before this House that would effect such a change as would set free the money they require. These raise the question of a post and branch inquiry. Now, I would venture to remind the House that, whereas the whole House has been discussing a great drama of retrenchment for the last three days, the staff, small voice of the Finance Department has been trying to set the tone for that drama at intervals during the past year. But as Mr. Simpson has said, it has been a case of 'We were quiet when all men shall speak well of you'. The time has just gone when a motion on the paper for an inquiry into economies and I was going to welcome the move of that resolution as an ally and a brother, but, alas, all men spoke well of my budget and the resolution was never moved. A motion of the same sort was tabled in July and I took the opportunity of warning the House then that the question before them was not one of setting off a return here and there or the distribution of a few clerks, but the revamping root and branch of the whole system. I pointed out to the House, what I pointed out to them last month, that the whole of our system of administration is built upon artificial detail which it has only been possible to carry through with the aid of a very efficient and a very cheap subordinate staff, that we were, as I put it last month, in the position of a manufacturer who has built up a business on the basis of some element in his process, whether it be coal or raw material or labour, which was extraordinarily cheap, and finds himself by the doubling of the price of that element unable to carry on. Mr. Tondkarachari Chetty says that the restrictions arising

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 11th day of March 1921, the Hon'ble Edwin Sakselar Sir P. RAJAGOPALA AGARWALA, M.A., M.L.C., presiding.

1. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M.R. Ry. R. T. KENNEDY, P.M.L. Avaragal.

488 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to state—

(a) whether he has granted any amount for the management of the Cooray municipal higher elementary school (late C.M.S. higher elementary school);

(b) if so, whether any increase of pay was given to the teachers as is that of the Cooray municipal high school.

Cooray
Municipal
Higher
Elementary
School.

489 A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Only one teacher was granted an increase of pay. The others continue on the rates of pay they drew while in Mission employ. These are themselves in excess of the rates authorized by the Madras Educational Rules.

Scriman Sasibhushan Nath Mahasaya.

490 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education whether—

(a) the scholarships of certain non-Hindus widow students of the Queen Mary High School, Vengalpetam, have been withheld for the last seven months for their refusal to sit from the Brahman hotel, an religious grounds;

(b) if it is a fact that such non-Hindus widow students were allowed to remain outside the hotel with their guardians for the last five years, if so, why new conditions have now been imposed; and

(c) the Government will grant them the scholarships, now withheld, without imposing the condition that they should opt from the Brahman hotel attached to the school.

Queen Mary
High School,
Vengalpetam
in Vengal-
petam.

491 A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Government have no information. The hotel attached to the Queen Mary's High School, Vengalpetam, is intended for all classes of Hindus.

(c) The scholarships of two non-Hindus widows were withheld this year, as they failed to secure promotion at the school examination, and a report has also been received that their general progress is most unsatisfactory.

492 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education—

(a) to state whether women teachers who possess no knowledge of Telugu have been appointed to teach drawing, kindergarten and other subjects in the Queen Mary High School, Vengalpetam; and

(b) if the Government cannot replace them by teachers whose vernacular is Telugu.

Women
teachers in
Vengalpetam.

493 A.—The present drawing teacher and the kindergarten mistress, who are Indian, are both Indians and their vernacular is Telugu.

494 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to state whether—

(a) it is a fact that the Sita karnams of this Panchayat are treated by the Government as Telugus;

(b) the Sita karnams have made representations to the Government against their inclusion in the category of the Telugus;

(c) the Union have made representation to the Government that the Sita karnams are Orissas and should be treated as such; and

(d) in view of such representations the Government cannot revoke G.O. No. 215, Home (Education), dated 14th February 1920, and place them on a par with the other Orissas of this Panchayat.

Sita karnams
in the Panch-
ayat.

(Brinsan Sasthikan Rath Kakanhapa; Mr. Subbayaadu; Mr. Vandanan; the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul-ul-lah Sahib; the Hon'ble Mr. Reddi Nayudu; Mr. Brinsman Appanagar.)

May 1923.

412 A.—(a) Since persons who do not speak Oriya are not allowed as Oriyas for the purpose of the Madras Educational Bill

401 T

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(a) The matter is under consideration.

M. M. A. Subbarayudu Garu

Sitting up on
the Underwood
loom.

415 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state whether it is a fact that the depth of water near the Goddard's ascent is steadily decreasing and that the river is getting silted up above the ascent; if so, to state whether any steps are being taken to prevent it.

413 A.—The Government is not aware that any general sitting up of the Gidderi had alone the subject is now going on.

Mr. O. VANDANAM :—“Will the Government be pleased to institute enquiries?”

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur MOHAMMAD HANIF-UL-KHAN Bahadur.—"Government have no objection."

III

THE MADRAS CATTLE DISEASE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon'ble Mr. Minister E. V. Ramesh Narayan said: Mr. President, the Bill I have the honour to move is based on the Omission to-day is a very small amendment Bill. The Madras Cattle Disease Act imposed on the hospital keepers an obligatory duty under section 6 requiring the Owner of an animal or the person in charge thereof to place it in the hospital pound, and under section 15 himself to seize and impound an animal wherever it is found to be suffering from a contagious or infectious disease. This has been found to be impracticable. When recently in Madras and various other parts of the province, a broke that is an epidemic form, the animals infected were found to be more than the hospital pound could bear. It is impossible to perform this duty. This is the reason there were many animals for sale and those that were sold were sold at a low price. This is the reason that there were many animals that were infected with this disease. Experience has also shown that in diseases like mad cow it is better to keep these animals where they were, for in the act of movement it was found that they were spreading infection. It is therefore thought possible and reasonable to change the law by accepting this alternative duty laid out in suggestion.

• **Honorable members will find that section 6 says:** "if the keeper of the hospital-pond should be of opinion that the animal has any contagious or infectious disease, he shall bury or destroy the owner of the animal, or the person is charge thereof to place it in the hospital-pond; and if necessary, shall require the owner, or the person in charge, to take such measures as he may direct for disinfecting the stall or other place in which the said animal may have been kept." The amendment now before the House involved in this Bill is that the word "shall" was substituted for the word "may".

and may be attributed to the words "may."
 "Sovereignly in nature, in which exists no disease."—Yea, any district or part of a district in which this is not in force, it shall be the duty of all hospital pound-keepers "to seize and remove all animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases"—it is proposed to remove the words "it shall be the duty of all hospital pound-keepers" and replace it with "it will read" all hospital pound-keepers may seize and remove all animals." This is the manner change that is sought to be made in the Act.

[illegible]

* There is only one office changed and that is more or less consequential. Certain officers of the Government were involved with the solemnity of appointing certain persons as hospital president. The district magistrate is the officer in the matter. The president of the corporation is the officer in the city of Madras, and the officers of the president are now performed by the "commissioners of the corporation" and so whereas the words "president" and the "commissioners of the corporation" are in the Act it is proposed to substitute the words "the corporation." It will be noticed by the Honorable Members that these changes are very minor and do not touch the main principle of the Bill. I therefore submit to the House that this is the best.

* The Editor M. K. SINGH, ARAHAR—Chandigarh

11TH MARCH 1921.]

(Mr. Krishnan Nayar; Mr. Narasimha Rao;
Mr. Ramasubrahmanya Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Rishi
Soyada; the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Appagari.)

DIWAN BHADUR K. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not certainly rise to oppose this motion. I have only a slight suggestion to make. In section 13, as it is now drafted, as also in the existing statute, it is stated that in any district or part of a district in which this Act remains in force, the hospital pound-keepers or police officers, not below the rank of a head constable, and certain other persons are empowered to impound animals. In 1914 when the existing Act was passed, head constables were, I believe, officers in charge of stations and they were also empowered to investigate cases, so that they were men of some status. Now, apparently the head constables are no longer in charge of station-houses and they are also not entrusted with the investigation of crimes. It is now the sub-inspector that is in charge of a station-house. I hope therefore that the Honorable the member at the station would substitute sub-inspector in place of head constables in this section. Apparently this point did not suggest itself to his mind."

MR. G. V. S. NARASIMHA RAO :—" According to section 5 of the Act which is now proposed to be amended, the pound-keeper shall put the horses or place where the animal has been lodged disinfected and according to the provisions of section 8, he shall have power to leave the place disinfected. There is a material difference between the two provisions. In the first provision it is compulsory on the part of the pound-keeper to have the place disinfected and according to the provisions of section 8 it is only left to his discretion. Now if the Act is to be amended as proposed, this obligatory nature on the part of the pound-keeper to have the place disinfected will be removed. How far it is desired and how far experts have advised the Hon'ble the Minister to remove that obligatory duty on the part of the pound-keeper is not explained. It must always be the duty of the pound-keeper to have the place disinfected and therefore I think we shall not at all move in the right direction in the matter, if we remove the obligation to disinfect the houses where the animals were living."

DIWAN BHADUR M. RAMASUBRAMANYA RAO PATTABHI :—" Sir, I beg to support the statement made by the last speaker that if the proposal in the Bill is carried to empower the pound-keeper to remove the animal at his discretion and to leave the infected premises exactly as they were, the very object of the removal of these animals to a pound will be defeated and therefore I am under the impression that the Act which is now sought to be amended should provide simultaneously for disinfection along with preventive action which has been imposed upon the pound-keeper. That is one matter. Apart from it, Sir, I should like to know whether in a matter of this kind we are quite clear as to what we are doing. The Honorable Member stated that the animals are too many in some cases and it is now proposed to empower the pound-keeper to exercise his discretion to impound only animals to suit the capacity of the pound. This is perfectly true. I come from a district where large numbers of cattle are infected with rinderpest and it has been found that these veterinary sub-officers who go about the country for disinfection find it difficult to cope with their work. Such being the case it seems to me that merely taking away the compulsory character and empowering the pound-keeper only to impound a few animals cannot do much good. A wider policy is certainly required and what I do not seek to oppose this motion I want to have these facts to the notice of the Honorable Member in charge of the Bill. I should also like to know how many hospital pounds there are in this Presidency. So far as I know there are none in my part of the country."

THE HON'BLE SRI BHADUR K. V. RAMAN NAYAR :—" I think there ought to be much objection to the suggestion made by my Honorable friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar, but I do not wish to express myself in any sense as I propose that this should go before a Select Committee. All other suggestions made also by my Honorable friends for Vengalpet and Kottam can be considered by the committee that is to be appointed. I only wish to make it clear that in removing this obligatory duty on the part of the hospital pound-keeper we thought we were removing the spur of the rules. If, however, Honorable members are prepared and this House is prepared to enforce it fully and are also prepared to contribute and vote for the large sums of money that may be necessary both for the staff and housing, I think Government would surely consider their suggestions. I do not know whether after a recommendation, these Honorable Members would stick to their own opinion. Anyway they would be at liberty to press their views before the Joint Committee on which I hope most of these gentlemen would serve."

The motion to read the Amendment Bill in Council was put and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

THE HON'BLE SRI BHADUR K. V. RAMAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I now propose that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

THE HON'BLE MR. K. SIVARAMA AVALABAN seconded the motion.

The resolution that the Bill be referred to a select committee was put and agreed to.

THE HON'BLE SRI BHADUR K. V. RAMAN NAYAR :—" I do not think, Sir, that a large committee is necessary. I want that the Select Committee should consist of the following members :—

- (1) Diwan Bhadur M. Krishnan Nayar,
- (2) Sri Bhadur A. P. Patra,
- (3) Diwan Bhadur Muhammad Usama Sahib Bhadur,

THE MADRAS CATTLE DISEASE ACT AMENDMENT BILL,
AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kottai Nayudu; Mr. Ramasami Aiyar.) [11th MARCH 1921.]

- (4) Mr. C. V. S. Narayana Raja,
- (5) Mr. K. Gopalakrishnaiah,
- (6) Mr. A. Ramasami Madhavar,
- (7) The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, and
- (8) The Hon'ble Mr. Kottai E. V. Kottai Nayudu (ex-officio)."

Deva Bahadur P. Kotte Pillai seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

III

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

Mr. C. P. RAMASAMI AYYAR (the Advocate-General).—“Mr. President, I desire to present under Standing Order 41 and 43 the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider certain proposed amendments to the Standing Orders which were put forward by the Hon'ble the Law Member and by the Hon'ble the Member for Nellore. The Select Committee had made its report and as will be observed from it, it is unanimous excepting for a minority of dissent by the Hon'ble Member from Nellore as regards two matters. I believe, I have his authority for saying that as one of those two matters there is not likely to be any controversy, that is with reference to the election of the speaker. The other matter is pressed by the Hon'ble Member for Nellore and I do not think that at this stage I shall go into the matter in detail. The report speaks for itself and at the present moment I merely present the report and I trust that further discussion will take place later.”

Mr. A. RAMASAMI MADHAVAR seconded the motion made by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General.

“The motion that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration was put and agreed to.”

Mr. C. P. RAMASAMI AYYAR (the Advocate-General).—“I now move for the suspension of the rules of business having special reference to Standing Order 44 (3) (1). As the matter has been before the House before and as some of the matters are really of a non-controversial nature, I take it that the House will give its assent to the suspension of the Standing Order 44 (3) (1) and proceed with the business.”

Mr. A. RAMASAMI MADHAVAR seconded the motion.

The motion that Standing Order No. 44 (3) (1) be suspended was put and agreed to.

Mr. C. P. RAMASAMI AYYAR (the Advocate-General).—“Mr. President I now move under Standing Order No. 48 for permission that the various clauses may be put separately and may be dealt with separately.”

Mr. A. RAMASAMI MADHAVAR seconded the motion.

The motion that the various clauses be dealt with separately was put and agreed to.

New Standing Order after No. 78.

Mr. C. P. RAMASAMI AYYAR (the Advocate-General).—“Mr. President, the report of the Select Committee deals with various amendments which were put forward by the Hon'ble Members of the House. The first amendment relates to the appointment of a House Committee, notice of the motion for which was given by the Hon'ble Mr. Kottai Nayudu. The Select Committee having considered the subject came to the conclusion that there ought to be two alternatives in the proposition as at first proposed. The first alternative was to amend the method of proportional representation. In the motion as originally proposed the method of election according to the principle of proportional representation was left indeterminate. It is well known to the members of this House that the Hon'ble the President has in virtue of the power vested in him framed certain rules for the exercise of this right of election by proportional representation. The object of the first amendment is to introduce the following words:—

“and in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf by the President.”

for the purpose of making that matter quite clear. The second alteration made in regard to that clause was:—

“In addition to the above, two members may be nominated to the committee by the president at his discretion.”

It was considered by the Select Committee that election by the principle of proportional representation though it is designed to bring into the number of those voted in as many divergent interests as possible may yet fall short of the ideal. In order to make good any shortcomings in this respect it was thought necessary and expedient that the President should have the power of nominating two persons if he so chosen. These are the alterations and the altered motion would run as follows:—

1. After Standing Order No. 78 add the following:—

“No. There shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, a House Committee to consider and advise upon all matters connected with the conduct and proceedings of Members of this Council, which shall consist of the Deputy President as ex-officio chairman and six

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the Hon'ble Sir James Davidson; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.*)

members to be elected by the Council, as a date to be fixed by the President, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, and in accordance with the *Regulations framed in this behalf by the President*. In addition to the above, the members may be nominated to the Executive by the President at his discretion. The Secretary to the Council will bear office the Secretary of the Commission."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI NELLOTHARI seconded the motion.

The motion that the new Standing Order be inserted after No. 73 was put and agreed to.

Standing Order No. 13.

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"Sir, the second amendment arises out of the motion by Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao in regard to a reasonable opportunity being given to the members to amend questions. Now it is well known that we are governed by two sets of rules, viz., the Legislative Council Rules framed under section 123-A of the Government of India Act is agreed to which the power of questioning is vested and so on but in other bodies and persons and also by the Standing Orders. In so far as the question infringes the rules the President has an option but to disallow; but in so far as it infringes the Standing Order, provision is made to take advantage of that motion by Mr. Krishna Rao to change the Standing Order in order to enable the President to amend the question in proper and legitimate cases. The amendment to the Standing Order is to add the following sentence at the end: 'When the question is, in the opinion of the President, in contravention of the Standing Orders, he may in his discretion give the member concerned an opportunity of amending it.' I think there will probably be no controversy on a matter of this kind."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI NELLOTHARI:—"I beg to second the motion."

The amendment to the Standing Order was put and agreed to and the Standing Order will now run thus:

"13. The President shall decide on the admissibility of a question and may disallow any question when in his opinion it is in contravention of the right of questioning or is in contravention of the Standing Orders and shall disallow any question which, in his opinion, contravenes the rules. When the question is in the opinion of the President in contravention of the Standing Orders he may in his discretion give the member concerned an opportunity of amending it."

Standing Order No. 23 (1).

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"Mr. President, Sir, we must come to certain Standing Orders in regard to which notices of amendment were given by the Honorable the Law Member. The first of these relates to Standing Order No. 23, and it has reference to a motion for the adjournment of the House. The amendment as proposed by the Honorable the Law Member was that instead of the word 'hour' should be, that is the commencement of the discussion on the motion for the adjournment of the House, instead of that commencing at 4 o'clock, ought to commence at 3-30 and that the discussion should go on till 6-30, so that three hours might be devoted to that subject. In the Select Committee by a majority the amendment was decided at that it was not possible to extend the time so as to begin the discussion at 3-30, but that the discussion might be taken up at 4 o'clock and might proceed until 6-10; that means two and a half hours. It is a matter of detail and I don't think it is necessary for me to say anything more on that. That may be tried and we may not have to work before any further action is taken."

The Standing Order as amended runs as follows:—

"23. (1) The debate on a motion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, if not earlier concluded, shall automatically terminate at 6-20 p.m., and thereafter questions may be asked."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI NELLOTHARI:—"I beg to second the motion."

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES DAVIDSON:—"Sir, I should like to support the motion with special reference to what took place during the debate on the motion for adjournment with reference to the effort to debate the other day. I do not think the members of the House realized at that time so fully as they do now that, if it is possible to obtain a majority from an expression of the sense of the House as a motion for adjournment, it is necessary to take effective steps to prevent such a motion from being talked out. I feel very much satisfied as to what the result of a vote on that question would have been and I blame myself for not having foreseen the possibility of the motion being talked out before this House had an opportunity to record its vote."

Divan Balakrishna M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—"I beg to support the motion, Sir. I would only point out to the Hon'ble Sir James Davidson that sometimes the procedure of talking out motions is adopted not only by the opposition but by the Government itself."

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES DAVIDSON:—"I am quite clear in that fact, Sir. But that was not the case this time. The last speaker was Mr. Govindaswami Ayyar."

(*The Advocate-General, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar ;* [15th March 1921.
Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; As Hon'ble Sir Edwin
Davison, Mr. Krishna Rao ; the Hon'ble
the President.]

The amendment to the Standing Order No. 23, clause 1, to substitute '6-30 p.m.' for 'the clock' was put and agreed to.

Standing Order No. 23 (2).

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*The Advocate-General*) :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the next amendment relative to the duration to be voted in the President in regard to the time limit of speeches. As the amendment was originally proposed by the Honourable the Law Member, he desired to rest in the President the discretion of extending the time limit for speeches in regard to all the speeches during a session for the adjournment of a debate. It was considered in the Select Committee that, whilst it was quite true that the mover of such a motion might require much more than the time he had fixed by those rules, however much as he might have to explain himself fully and explain the circumstances under which such an unusual procedure as the adjournment of the House is attempted to be set on foot, and whereas it was assumed that the Government Member or the Minister on the one side may be might extend if he fixed it, it was clearly necessary to amend the time limit in order to explain the policy which was in question under the adjournment motion, it was upon having regard especially to the 24 hours which is the sum total of the time allowed for the discussion, and the further fact that there are 127 members in this House, and having regard to many other similar circumstances put together, that the extending of the time limit should be possible only in the case of the mover and the Government Member in charge on the other side, but that in other cases for President, in order to save himself the inconvenience which might come as the result of his decision from the rules, might not be given that discretion, the discretion being exercisable only in the case already indicated by us.”

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MURUGAIAN :—“ I second the motion.”

Dr. B. Behar M. RAMACHANDRA NAIDU :—“ Sir, I should like to suggest to the Honourable the Advocate-General, the desirability of limiting the further extension of the time for the mover and the Government Member to a reasonable period, say for ten minutes, over the original fifteen minutes allowed under the rules. As a matter of fact relating to the debate on the Gullak question, the Hon'ble Sir Edwin Davison took up 55 minutes on that date. Of course I don't blame him for that.”

The Hon'ble Sir Edwin Davison :—“ I did it, Sir, with the permission of the President and at the desire of the House.”

Dr. B. Behar M. RAMACHANDRA NAIDU :—“ Yes, Sir. I quite recognise it was with the permission of the President. I don't say that he continued to speak without the leave of the House. But I must point out that as he took up 55 minutes the other members of the House had only 15 minutes at their disposal. Therefore looking at the fact that every session of the House should have a respectable opposition, I would suggest a slight amendment—I leave the wording to the Hon'ble the Advocate-General—that the extension should not be more than ten minutes in addition to the fifteen minutes which the mover and the Government Member have already got. I am only suggesting this to save the convenience of all parties concerned.”

Dr. B. Behar M. RAMACHANDRA NAIDU :—“ Sir, I do not certainly oppose the amendment proposed by the Advocate-General. I only suggest that for the consideration of my hon. friends, the Advocate-General whether instead of extending the time limit in any way, we should not leave it entirely to the discretion of the President.”

The Hon'ble the President :—“ I do not want to participate in the debate, but I do hope that the Council will vote this thing. I do not think it is absolutely necessary for other members to have more than that time, but to leave the whole thing to me puts upon me a burden which it is hardly fair that I should bear. Of course I am prepared to bear any burden which is really necessary, but if it is not necessary I should rather avoid it. It is very kind of the Honourable Member to think that I should be allowed that kind of discretion.”

Dr. B. Behar M. RAMACHANDRA NAIDU :—“ Then I don't press it.”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—“ I greatly regret my inability to accede to the suggestion of Mr. Ramachandra Rao for this reason. Now, it is conceivable that a member of that rank and experience might come up involving practically the entire policy of the Government in regard to a very wide range of subjects. I don't say that the discretion that is exercisable by the President will be unnecessarily confined, but at the same time the President will, having regard to the importance of the subject, be in a position to exercise it somewhat differently according to the range and the extent of the importance of the subject and the character of the debate. To prohibit either the mover or the Government Member in the model of a procedure, for instance, might handicap him from achieving the end in view. It is possible that both may through any extension of policy qualifications may come. There are circumstances which are pertinent and must be remembered in the case of the mover and the Government Member. It is possible in the case of every other person who has to compare his remarks and practically to follow the one party or the other who has the conduct of the debate, to say a certain thing definitely and in a crystallized form. But to enable by facts and figures to show the whole policy of Government might not be within the range which is contemplated by the Honourable Member for K. S. It is in regard to that view and in the full confidence that the President will keep

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(The Advocate-General; Mr. Ramachandra Rao;
Mr. Narasimha Raja; Mr. Devika Acharyar;
Mr. Saigal Mahammad Poddia Sahib;
the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Krishna Rao;
Mr. Ramalingam Chettiar.)

In view of the circumstances, that there are 127 Members and will not allow the Government Member and the Member to interrupt the whole time, that the matter was left in the position in which it has been left."

DESAI BAKSHJI M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Sir, I would formally put this matter before the House by moving that the words 'by not more than ten minutes' be added at the end of that proposed amendment. I think 25 minutes ought to be enough for the most strenuous advocates of Government or for any politician who wishes to make a motion of this kind."

MR. C. V. S. RAMANATHA SAJI:—"The above further amendment."

DESAI BAKSHJI M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Mr. President, I oppose the amendment. There is absolutely no use in trying to extend the time given to the Member or the Government Member by means of a proposition of this kind. It must be left, as pointed out by the Advocate-General, entirely to the discretion of the President to decide who exactly the galleries should drop. There is no use extending the time at all, but we might save for all any 'other day' extend the time or leave it to the President. In the circumstances, therefore, I am contented to oppose the amendment."

MR. SAVITRI MOHAMMAD PANDIA SAHIB:—"I heartily support the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. I think it is inadvisable that a time limit should be fixed. Otherwise it might happen that, when all the 127 Members of the House or a major portion of it are inclined to express their views upon the subject, only the Hon'ble the Member and the Member speaking on behalf of the Government may get a chance and no others. On a subject of public importance, on a subject which justifies all the Members of the House being put on, it is necessary that almost all the Members of the House should be given an opportunity to express their views. Speaking for myself, Sir, I was sorely disappointed the other day when the motion regarding the arrest of Kargil Hussain and other politicians in Malabar was being discussed in this House. I was very anxious to make my observations public on the motion, but I was sorely disappointed that I did not any opportunity given to me."

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT:—"Did the Honourable Member rise in his seat the other day to speak?"

MR. SAVITRI MOHAMMAD PANDIA SAHIB:—"No, Sir, I did not rise since other Members were speaking and the time at my disposal was not enough. When such was the case at a time when the member and the Government Member were not entitled to any extension given, it would be more disastrous if they were given a special extension or allowed to occupy the whole time at apart for the debate. Now, all the disastrous consequences that are apprehended by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General are merely imaginary. Instead of looking to stop the Member speaking on behalf of Government in the midst of his speech, instead of stopping him short of his proposition and spoiling the effect of his speech."

MR. C. P. RAMESWARA AYYAR (Advocate-General):—"I did not refer merely to the Government Member but to the mover also."

MR. SAVITRI MOHAMMAD PANDIA SAHIB:—"I am glad to be corrected. I believe any one it might be stopped in the midst of his speech, when no time limit is fixed then when there is a limit. When the limit is prescribed, any member who wants to express his views on the matter will adjust himself according to the time allowed him to speak. I believe this will have a more wholesome effect than leaving the matter unsettled."

DESAI BAKSHJI M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Sir, I also think that it is not necessary to amend this motion in the form in which it was put by Mr. Ramachandra Rao, because I think in view of this we must give sufficient latitude to the President to guide the debate. But I venture to go a step further and suggest that the motion of which notice was given by the Honourable the Law Member is more acceptable. It is not necessary to restrict it to the mover or the Government Member, but the President can be given discretion to extend the time for other members. I would if you have no objection."

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. We are dealing with a second amendment. The Honourable Member should confine himself to that amendment. If he wants to move another amendment it must be done at a later stage. It is Mr. Ramachandra Rao's amendment which has now the floor."

DESAI BAKSHJI M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I shall do so later."

MR. T. A. RAMANINGAM CHETTIAR:—"Sir, I beg to oppose the amendment for the reason. The very object of the motion for adjournment is to draw the attention of the House to an important matter, and there are many important matters in which the mover or other Government Member may be able to inform the House of all that has taken place, or it may be necessary to ask the Government for a definition of their policy in regard to that matter. The main object, I take it, is to draw the attention of the House and get a reply from the Government. It is a case like this we are to provide for a full debate. I think we are misunderstanding the object for which this motion is intended. We ought to have full information both from the mover and the Government. So they ought to be allowed as much time as is necessary for the purpose. As it is not possible for us to fix the time, I would even go further and say that no time limit

(Mr. Ramalingam Chelliar; Mr. Ramasubrahmanya Rao;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rama Rao;
Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar; Mr. Govindaswami Pillai;
Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah.)

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need to feel; but the amendment that is proposed does not go even as far. All that it says is that discussion should be vested in the President. I think it is a very special proposal and I am sorry that my friend Mr. Ramasubrahmanya Rao should have moved it and I say that it goes against the construction of the motion as provided in the rule."

DIVYA BALASUBRAMANIAM NARAYANAN RAO:—"I beg to withdraw my amendment."

The further amendment to add the words "by not more than ten minutes" was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. ZAVARU A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I wish to move that in place of the words 'the Member and the Government Member', 'any Member' may be substituted. My reasons are these: I think we must give the President sufficient latitude as to the extension of time in the case of any Member without restricting it to the mover and the Government Member. Last time the case was unusual. One Member may have given notice of a motion, but others may have more personal knowledge. The mover may finish his speech in five minutes and then he may give a further amount of the whole matter. Suppose a case of that sort arises. Why should the President's hands be tied? I say I suggest that, while allowing the mover as much time as he may require to make a statement of the case, the President may have discretion also to allow more time to other Members to make their comments. Otherwise it will be unduly restricting the powers of the President. And there are cases in which much fuller information upon the particular subject there can be given by the mover than is supplied by other members, of which the House might not be deprived. Therefore, I move the proposition in these amended terms."

MR. RAJAH U. RAMA RAO seconded the motion.

MR. C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR (Advocate-General):—"I have to oppose this suggestion for this reason. As a principle, all those motions for adjournments are on important subjects. Dealing with an important subject, every Member of the House who is acquainted with the subject, or who has acquainted himself with it, will be full of it, and if he is allowed to leave his seat without any restriction of time, it is possible that extremely unconsciously, he might not be doing justice to his fellow-members. It is only in relation to a circumstance of this kind and as a result of the feeling that it is so well that every one should have as much time as possible for his say that the motion has been brought forward in the present form."

MR. S. GOVINDASWAMI PILLAI:—"I strongly support the amendment for this reason. Because the President is given full discretion to allow any Member to proceed if he talks good sense, but if he speaks nonsense the President has got every power to ask him to sit down. So it is rather undesirable to give the President discretion only in regard to the Mover and the Government Member and deny the same right with regard to others. Of course it may be said that it is undesirable, that, when a Member is stopped just in the middle of a statement and is not allowed to finish it because the minutes is reached, it may not have any sense. But if he is allowed to finish it he may exceed his time. So it is better to give full discretion to the President to restrict it in the case of other Members also instead of restricting it to the Mover and the Government Member."

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, I beg to oppose the amendment. The object of my special motion brought forward for adjourning the business of the House will be defeated if restricted time is given to Members. Of course the Honorable the Advocate-General has pointed out that the Honorable the Mover of a motion and also the Government may require more time in order to explain their own position and if no time limit is placed upon the speeches of the Members, the full period of 3½ hours now provided under the standing rule will be quite inadequate and the object of the rule will be frustrated, and I fully believe that the time limit would be of much use in the House. Otherwise, the special motion will be only talked out in the House and nothing will be decided. I think that the time limit provided in the present rule should be made adequate and that as proposed by the Honorable the Advocate-General to other Member except the Mover and the Opposer should be allowed to exceed that time limit."

DIVYA BALASUBRAMANIAM NARAYANAN RAO:—"Sir, I am in general agreement with my Honorable friend the Advocate-General for exactly the reason which has been stated by you just a few minutes ago is answer to my friend Mr. Krishna Rao. It is only by a motion of this kind when everybody wishes to say something useful in this Council that it is necessary to have the time reasonably distributed. I believe, Sir, as I have just observed, it is in fact better to have a rule and it will give greater satisfaction. I think the Honorable the Advocate-General has given to us as he could to have a clear statement placed on both sides by permitting the mover and the Government a longer time than in other cases."

MR. A. S. KRISHNA RAO's amendment was put to vote and lost.

The President then put to the vote the following amendment to Standing Order No. 23 (a) moved by the Advocate-General and declared it carried unanimously:—

Standing Order No. 23 (a) as amended:—

"No speech during the debate shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration, provided that it shall be within the discretion of the President to allow the mover and the Government Member answering him to exceed the said limit of time."

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Standing Order No. 55.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar (*Advocate-General*) then moved the following amendment to Standing Order No. 55:—

"Add the following sentence at the end of Standing Order No. 55:—'Where the resolution is in the opinion of the President in contravention of the Standing Order, he may in his discretion give the Member concerned an opportunity of amending it.'"

In doing so, he said:—"Mr. President, Sir, the next amendment is to Standing Order No. 55, that is with reference to the amendment of resolutions. In view of what I have stated regarding the amendment in question which was unanimously carried by the House, it is needless for me to reiterate the same argument and I put it before the House without any further remarks."

Standing Order No. 55 as amended:—

"55. The President shall decide on the admissibility of a resolution and may disallow any resolution when, in his opinion, it does not comply with the Standing Order, and shall disallow any resolution which in his opinion contravenes the rules. Where the resolution is in the opinion of the President in contravention of the Standing Order, he may in his discretion give the Member concerned an opportunity of amending it."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MEDHAVAR:—"I second the amendment."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Standing Order No. 55.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar (*Advocate-General*) then moved the following amendment to Standing Order No. 59:—

"Insert the following as clause (3) in Standing Order No. 55, rewording the existing clause (3) as clause 4:—

"It shall be open to the Council to allow a resolution withdrawn under clause (1) (a), or deemed to have been withdrawn under clause (2), of this Standing Order, to be moved by any other Member."

In doing so, he said:—"Sir, the next amendment relates to Standing Order No. 59 which runs as follows:—

"59. (1) A Member in whose name a resolution appears on the list of business shall, when called on, move:—

(a) withdraw the resolution, to which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect; or

(b) move the resolution.

(2) If the Member when called on is absent, the resolution standing in his name shall be considered to have been withdrawn."

Now, the object of this amendment is that, where it is withdrawn by the Member as saying, or is considered to have been withdrawn under that Standing Order, it should still be open to the Council if it considers that the resolution is such that the discussion of it would be profitable and expedient in the interest of the Council and the country, to permit any other, or other Members, to start the discussion on that resolution, but the discretion of allowing that discussion to be started is vested in the Council. If the general wish of the Council is that not withdrawing that a resolution is withdrawn specifically by the Member who brought it forward but who from considerations which he might or might not desire to lay before the Council wants to withdraw that resolution, or if a resolution is deemed to be withdrawn by the operation of the rule which I have just now read, nevertheless it should be discussed, it should have the power to allow it to be discussed and adopted, and it is in view to compare that and that the amendment is now proposed as follows:—

"It shall be open to the Council to allow a resolution withdrawn under clause (1) (a), or deemed to have been withdrawn under clause (2) of this Standing Order to be moved by any other Member."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MEDHAVAR seconded the motion.

DR. BHABHU M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Sir, without either opposing or supporting the resolution, I am anxious to bring to the notice of Honourable Members the position in Parliament, that except in the case of Ministers, who are a select body, a suit to themselves, no Member of Parliament is entitled to exercise his duties as any other Member or to ask him to move a resolution standing in his name, whether on account of his being unable to attend or for any other cause. I would invite attention."

The Hon'ble Sri Bhadrar K. VENKATACHARI NAYUDU (*interrupting*):—"I think, Sir, the motion before the House is in regard to resolutions which are either withdrawn or are considered to have been withdrawn and not in the case when one Member is absent and has asked another to move it for him."

DR. BHABHU M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*repeating*):—"Sir, I would invite the attention of the Honourable Members to page 244 of Sir T. Erskine May's 'Parliamentary practice' where it is stated that 'except in the case of a motion for a leave of absence, and of a motion made in the name of a Member of the Government, which may be moved by a colleague, no motion of censure, or amendment which requires action, can be moved by a Member other than the Member in whose name the motion stands.'"

(Mr. Banuchandra Rao Pothula; Mr. Krishna Nayak; [11th March 1921.
Mr. Datta Adisagar; Mr. Kanna Pillai; Mr. Polaner.]

"I think, Sir, that this is a very sound rule. Speaking from my experience of motions which have been moved by members during the absence of other gentlemen who had given notice of them, I must say that this practice of moving resolutions on behalf of other members has not much to commend it. In some cases the Honourable Member who is entrusted with the duty may not be exactly in the same position to give satisfaction to the House as the original member who gave notice of the motion would have been. I need not refer to previous instances of this. As we are now adopting parliamentary procedure or trying to adopt it, I think it is desirable that if the resolution is not moved by the member who gave notice of it, the resolution should drop and the subject should be left to take the regular shape again, to bring it before the House. The idea underlying the amendment is that if a motion is standing in the notice paper and the member who gave notice of that motion is absent when called on, some other member may move it in the Council. I simply point out these facts and ask whether there is any advantage in having this amendment. It certainly to some extent abridges the privilege of members. I am equally aware of the fact that there was such a provision in the old rules. But the question is whether with the House that we have now it is desirable to have such a provision. I also say this— that it was pointed by the Hon'ble Sir Edward Dore during the last sitting of the Council that some inconvenience was caused to the members of Government by resolutions being tabled which are not proceeded with in the Council. But it is a fact that they have to put up with some amount of inconvenience. With due deference to the Honourable Members of the Government, I think they should not complain that they are inconvenienced in regard to the proceedings of the Council. They are there for this purpose and they must take the work as it comes. On the other hand I see also a fault on the part of the Honourable Members of this House to give timely notice that a particular resolution is not ready to be presented with, so that the Honourable Members of Government may not examine the question unnecessarily for the purpose of that meeting. Therefore, I suggest that if there is a contingency of the resolution not being proceeded with, the member who sends the resolution should intimate as early as possible this fact to the Member in charge of the department with which the resolution is concerned. I am inclined to deprecate the present proposal and if the members think that this is a necessary representation of their privilege by all means it is open to them to have it. So far as I am set, there is difficulty either way. I think the sound policy is not to have this rule."

Dewan Bahadur M. KRISHNA NAYAK :—"I support, Sir, the motion that has been placed before the House by the Advocate-General. My friend, Mr. Banuchandra Rao, has stated that in Parliament the practice is otherwise except for subject motions. No doubt we are approaching to the procedure followed in Parliament. But there are many detailed regulations approved in Parliament which have not been adopted by this Council. And with reference to this particular amendment I believe that all the members are in favour of the amendment suggested by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. There are two questions on which a member who has given notice of a motion of a very important character may be unnecessarily absent from the House when that particular resolution is reached on account of some circumstances over which he has no control, e.g., an accident or sudden illness. On the last occasion, that is, in February, when some of the members who had sent in resolutions were absent when they were recalled, I was sorry that some other member present in the House could not move them. Some of them were, in my opinion, very important. I believe also that it is not likely that if the amendment now suggested is passed, every resolution which has to be withdrawn or considered is kept from withdrawal will be moved immediately by an Honourable Member present. I believe the advantage will greatly be in favour of allowing the amendment to go forward."

Dewan Bahadur T. DATTIA AGRAWAL :—"Mr. President, Sir, I support the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. It is absolutely necessary that in a matter which is of sufficient importance to be the subject matter of a resolution this House must be given the opportunity to have the resolution thoroughly discussed in the Council. When members receive notice of the business for a meeting, they take the trouble to examine each resolution and they come here prepared either to support or oppose it. Likewise the Members of Government are put in a considerable amount of trouble in discussing the various headings of such resolutions. It is therefore necessary, not for all, to have such resolutions discussed and decided upon at a meeting, if it is possible to do so. It will also make members stick to the resolutions at which they have given notice instead of shunning themselves or withdrawing them at the psychological moment. I do think, therefore, that it will be conducive to efficient business being done in the Council to allow any resolution of importance to be taken upon the discussion of the Council by other members, so that a decision may be arrived at once for all."

Dewan Bahadur P. KANNA PILLAI :—"Mr. President, Sir, my friend, Mr. Banuchandra Rao, begins by saying that he would neither support nor oppose the motion. But he ended by opposing it. I think the analogy between the House of Commons and our House sounds for my friend. They have 640 members and we have only 127 members. We have not got full responsible government yet. I think that the procedure approved by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General is a solution, his fellow member would at once undertake the business and carry on the discussion. I think this House should have the same privilege."

MR. A. T. POLANER :—"I heartily welcome this amendment to the Standing Order No. 56, because I was lately a victim to the existing rule (laughter). I sent in a notice of an important resolution; but owing to circumstances over which I had no control, I could not attend the meeting and as a result the resolution was thrown out, though I am glad to say the resolution has had the desired effect on the authorities even without my moving it."

11th March 1921.]

(The Hon'ble the President; Mr. Palmer;
Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Devadas; the Advocate-General;
Mr. Ramaswami Nadahyari; Mr. Ramaswami Rao.)

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. We need not go into the merits or the substance of history of any past resolution."

Mr. A. T. PALMER :—"I beg your pardon, Sir. There are occasions when Members who have given notice of resolutions are compelled to be absent and yet the resolutions may be of very great importance. That such resolutions should die not just because the members are absent seems to me to be very unjust. I think this House should have the power to discuss such resolutions even though the members may be absent or though they may not be willing to bring them up. I therefore support this amendment."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PARTURI :—"I am sorry I cannot agree with my friend Mr. Ramaswami Rao. To suppose it is practically to take away one of the privileges conferred upon this House. It does not confer any particular privilege upon any member of this House. It does not enable a member of this House *quodlibet* to transfer his right to move a resolution to another member. It gives the Council the power to allow any member to move a resolution when it has been withdrawn or deemed to have been withdrawn under Standing Order No. 55. Is the Council not to have the privilege of discussing an important matter simply because the member who has given notice of it is absent? I think the amendment before the House revivifies a salutary privilege."

Mr. M. D. DEVADAS :—"I move that the question be now put."

The motion for closure was then put and carried.

The amendment to Standing Order No. 55 was put and carried unanimously.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PARTURI :—"May I know when my amendment will be taken up, Sir?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"The Honorable Member will please wait."

Standing Order No. 77.

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"The next amendment runs as follows: After the words 'Deputy President' in the fourth line add 'the Advocate-General (when he is a member of the Legislative Council); and substitute 'six' for 'seven' in the fifth line."

"This is in addition to Standing Order No. 77. The Standing Order No. 77 relates to the personnel of the Select Committee. This amendment is to add to that Committee the Advocate-General when he is a member of the Legislative Council. It hardly becomes me to make any remarks on this and I leave its consideration to the House."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MITTAMURTI :—"I beg to second the motion."

DR. RAJAH M. RAMASWAMI RAO PARTURI :—"I beg to support the motion. It is hardly necessary for me to say anything on it. The Advocate-General is indispensable to our Council and it is surprising that he was omitted in the original framing of the rules."

The motion was then put and carried.

Standing Order No. 60.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PARTURI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that Standing Order No. 60 be revised. Standing Order No. 60 says :—

"(1) If a copy of such amendment has not been sent to the Secretary two clear days before the day fixed for the discussion of the resolution, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objections shall prevail, unless the President, in the exercise of his power to suspend this rule, allows the amendment to be moved."

"(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause every amendment to be printed, and send a copy for the information of each member."

"To appropriate my position, it is also necessary for me to draw the attention of the Council to the previous Standing Order, Standing Order No. 55, which says: 'When a resolution is under discussion, any member may, subject to all the rules relating to resolutions, move an amendment to such resolution.' Though there is this Standing Order, it also makes it incumbent that the amendment must satisfy all the requirements relating to the resolution and the President has the same power to decide on the admissibility of the amendment as he has to decide on the admissibility of the resolution. If the amendment does not comply with all the requirements, the President has discretion to disallow it, and if it is necessary by the rules it makes it obligatory upon him to disallow the amendment. When Standing Order No. 55 and 60 are in force, I fail to understand any necessity for the revision of the Standing Order No. 60 which makes it obligatory upon a member to send to the Secretary a copy of the amendment two clear days before the day fixed for the discussion of the resolution. Sir, I wish to point out that no such restriction related in the previous Legislative Council Rules. The previous Legislative Council Rules provided that while a resolution was under discussion, any member might move an amendment, subject to the rulings of the President. I cannot understand why, when conferring larger powers upon members there should be this restriction embodied in the Standing Order. I have another reason to support this motion. We do not find in the Standing Order any provision requiring the Secretary to submit a list of business a particular number of days before the sittings of the Council. Standing Order No. 6 merely says 'A list of business, in accordance with the program

(*Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Nava Rao; [15th March 1931.
Mr. Pairo, the Advocate-General;
the Hon'ble the President.]*)

by the Secretary and circulated to all members.' In the previous rules there was a restriction that it should be circulated two clear days before the Council met. How do we stand now? Members of this Council will kindly remember that it has not been possible for some of the members being in far lands of the kingdom to sufficient time to enable them to give two days' notice. When a resolution was under discussion on the 26th of this month, it was pointed out that the notice of the resolution had reached the heads of the members only the previous day. It was, therefore, physically impossible for any member to conduct the rules requiring two days' notice. Again it will be remembered that (as regards two-day waiting) two new resolutions were circulated to us only yesterday. If Standing Order No. 60 is applied and if two days' notice is required, we have hardly justice upon the discussion of the President for saymanship of the question of the rule. Therefore I think that as long as there is a rule requiring the Secretary to give a definite notice of every resolution and some days before the meeting of the Council, it is not fair that there should be restriction only on members wishing to move amendments. No such provision existed in the previous rules and I think it is not fair to curtail now the privileges of members. I therefore move that Standing Order No. 60 be omitted."

* M. H. R. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao :—"I beg to amend the motion."

Rao Sahib A. P. Pairo :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to support the amendment of Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao. I think the Standing Order curtails the liberties of members in moving amendments. When the agenda paper is put into our hands the previous day, it is not possible for us to give two days' notice of the amendment. It seems to me from a common sense point of view—and I cannot say anything about the practice before—that it is absolutely necessary that this Standing Order should be omitted. In Congress and conferences, what happens is that as soon as a resolution is moved as a amendment may be brought in. Even from the ordinary common sense point of view, it seems to me very reasonable that a member of the House should have an opportunity of bringing an amendment when a resolution has been moved. To give two days' notice seems practically to shut him up, and there is no chance of one amendment being moved whatever may be their importance. The two days' notice, especially when the agenda paper is not circulated earlier, seems to me to be undesirable."

The Advocate-General :—"Mr. President, Sir, the Honorable Member from Nellore has furnished excellent reasons why there ought to be an amendment to Standing Order No. 60, i.e., in the effect that the list of business should be in the hands of the members before a stated time and should not be sprung upon the House all at once. But it seems to me that to deal with the question as if the existence of Standing Order No. 60 somehow disagrees with the existence of Standing Order No. 60 is, if the Honorable Member will permit me to put it in that way, somewhat illogical. Moreover the Honorable Member will notice what Standing Order No. 60 really says. There may be amendments to resolutions which may absolutely improve those resolutions out of all recognition, and they may be of a very far-reaching character. It is necessary that members who have equipped themselves for the discussion of the resolutions should not be, so to say, taken off their balance by any such amendment being sprung upon the House. The object of Standing Order No. 60 is to prevent that contingency. And how does it seek to prevent it? In the first place if the copy of the amendment has not been sent to the Secretary two days before the day fixed for the discussion of the resolution, the procedure that is contemplated is that any other member who sees points of that amendment, having been sprung upon the House may object to that amendment being taken up for consideration. Then that objection is to prevail. I take it that if members think that the amendment is of a formal or trivial character or one not affecting the fundamental of the resolution, they will not take such objections. But if they do take such objections the question shall normally prevail. I take it that the object of these rules is to see that every member is adequately prepared for the subject. Nevertheless, it is provided that if the President is of opinion that the amendment might, with advantage, be discussed, then there is the discretion vested in him to allow the amendment. It seems to me that the safeguards underlying this Standing Order are such that it will amply tend to show. I perfectly well conceive that where the agenda is suddenly sprung upon the House there will be complaint. I am the Honorable Member from Nellore, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, would be perfectly within his right in bringing a proper amendment as to the agenda paper. To take away the rule itself and to curtail the rights conferred upon other members of the House is not to proceed in the right way."

The Hon'ble the President :—"I hope Honorable Member will excuse me for interjecting. It is in contemplation to alter the procedure in regard to the practice prevailing in the House as to remedy the inconvenience which the Honorable Members have referred to. I do not want in any way to interfere in this particular debate, but it will probably facilitate the business if I inform them of what is proposed to be done. Till now we have been passing the old practice under which the Legislative Department formed a portion of the Secretariat and a great deal of work used to be done by it which should have been done in the Secretariat. So the arrangement was that it was only when the departments concerned were ready that these subjects went into the agenda. Arrangements are being made by which, in future, questions and resolutions, so soon as they are submitted by the President will go into two copies paper, which will be communicated to all the Honorable Members so that they may know what questions and resolutions have been admitted. That will be irrespective of the date when the questions will be

[17th MARCH 1921.] (Mr. President; Mr. M. Ramachandrarao.)

answered, or the resolutions will be taken up. In regard to the answering of the questions, we have to depend greatly upon the Government. They will have to furnish answers. As in regard to the agenda for a particular day, the questions will appear only when the Government answers are received and as regards resolutions, arrangements will be made by me as to whether they will have to be tabled or not. I think when this is done it will meet the instructions which the Hon'ble Mr. Patre has referred to. A member who sees a resolution may at once give notice of its amendment and the amendment will be put along with the resolution on the agenda. I hope I have made myself clear to Honourable Members. In view of this explanation, Honourable Members may proceed with the discussion on the subject."

DIWAN BHADUR M. RAMACHANDRARAO RAU PANTHURU.—"Mr. President, Sir, the statement made by you just now has cleared the situation very greatly. Considerable inconvenience was felt during the last sitting as well as in the present one on account of the uncertainty as to which resolutions or which questions would come up before the House on a particular day. Unless we have a clear notice of the state of business that is likely to come up before the House on any particular day—I hope I am expressing the general sense of the House—we shall be put to great inconvenience. It seems to me that we may adopt to the extent that it is possible to adopt, the general procedure adopted in the House of Commons of keeping the House informed of all stages of the work proceeding in all the departmental activities. There is also another fact there showing the various committees sitting in various parts of the House. They are all put up as the upper board and a copy is sent to all the members so that they will be in a position to know what is the exact stage of a particular topic or a piece of legislation. As regards resolutions I am glad to know that a different practice is to be adopted of communicating to members, whether residing here or in the mofussil, a copy of the resolutions as soon as they are submitted, and that a separate agenda of the business tabled for each day will be issued from day to day. Unless some such arrangement is made, I must confess that we shall work under rather difficult circumstances. If this new procedure is adopted, it is reasonable to expect Honourable Members to give timely notice of the amendments they intend to move. As a matter of fact, three amendments to Standing Orders were placed on our books only last evening and to expect two days' notice being given of any amendments to them is unreasonable."

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT.—"So far as these amendments are concerned we have considered all the amendments including those of which two days' notice has not been given."

DIWAN BHADUR M. RAMACHANDRARAO RAU PANTHURU.—"That is due to your indulgence, Sir. That is quite a different matter. So far as the rules are concerned, I think all these matters have to be considered."

"I wish to mention one other matter with your permission, Sir. That is with regard to the publication of the proceedings of the Council. It is a matter of the utmost importance that the printed proceedings are issued by the Legislative Department as early as possible. The last meeting of the Council was on the 14th February and we have not yet received copies of the proceedings of that meeting. They are frequently required for reference, especially the budget proceedings and the statements made by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, the Minister and the other Honourable Members of the Government. They are relevant to the discussion on the Statute. I, therefore, submit, Sir, that arrangements may be made to place the proceedings in our hands as early as possible after a meeting is over. I also venture to suggest that they may be in the form of *Revised*, which is also the form adopted in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, and not in the cheap gazette form which is absolutely useless for purposes of reference."

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT.—"I am only sorry now that the whole machinery is new and that the Secretary will try to work up and after a time it will become all right. In regard to the particular matter referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandrarao I may say that the proceedings of the Council from the 19th to the 17th February have been sent. Shortly to the press and that they will be issued in the next gazette and subsequent proceedings will be issued shortly. The Honourable Member is an old member and he will remember that in the older days it used to take three months; so that I think the advance from three months to one month is progress for the time. (Laughter.) I quite appreciate, at the same time, the inconvenience caused to the Honourable Members by their not having the proceedings in time. While I am wishing to put pressure upon the Council office, I would request Honourable Members, whenever they receive speeches for circulation, to return those with sufficient promptitude. I am quite understood the position in which Honourable Members find themselves whenever a speech is put in their hands for approval which, either through the carelessness of the reporter or upon the Honourable Member's further reflection, requires correction. Whatever it may be it is necessary that Honourable Members should treat these references as urgent and I take this opportunity of making this appeal with particular emphasis to the Members of His Excellency's Government who I believe have to make lengthy speeches and from whom therefore the greatest assistance is always expected by the Secretary and I hope that all Honourable Members will co-operate with the office. If they do that, the proceedings can be put out very early."

"In regard to printing the proceedings in book form, that also has been considered and I understood from the Secretary that the change will be carried out after the recess. The press has started it in a particular form for the present session and it is now therefore impossible to look upon it. As soon as we re-assemble after the recess it will be possible to issue proceedings in the form desired by Honourable Members."

220 AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS: RESOLUTION RE TRANSFER
OF AN EIGHTH SHARE OF EXCISE REVENUE TO LOCAL BODIES.

(*The Hon'ble the President; Mr. Krishna Rao Panthulu; [11th March 1931.
Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah; Mr. Krishna Nagar; .
Mr. Takkaster.]*

"Does the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao press his amendment in the light of what has taken place?"

Mr. Bahadur A. S. KARNATA, Rao Panthulu:—"I do not think it necessary to press my amendment in view of the new arrangement which has been accepted."

The amendment was by leave of Council withdrawn.

New Standing Order No. 39 and Standing Order Nos. 33, 35, 55, 56 and 77, as amended, were on the motion of Mr. C. F. HANNAWMAN, Attorney (Advocate-General) seconded by Mr. A. HANNAWMAN Motilaljiya declared passed.

The Hon'ble the President:—"It will now be my duty under section 72 (D) (7) of the Government of India Act to submit these amendments to Standing Orders to His Excellency the Governor for his assent which I hope to communicate at a later sitting of the Council."

III. Resolutions on matters of general public interest.

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Council will now proceed to deal with the resolutions on motion of general public interest and preference will have to be given to the resolutions introduced from a previous meeting of the Council—two resolutions, one by the Hon'ble Member Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao and the other by the Hon'ble Member Mr. P. Siva Rao."

"I may remind the Council that the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Member Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao was:—"

RESOLUTION RE TRANSFER OF AN EIGHTH SHARE OF EXCISE REVENUE TO LOCAL BODIES—cont.

"That this Council recommends to the Government to transfer to the district boards an eighth share of the excise revenue collected within their respective areas."

"That was seconded by the Hon'ble Member Mr. T. M. Narayanaiah."

"Then an amendment was put forward by Dr. Gilbert Slater and seconded by Mr. A. P. Poles. The having been accepted and supported by other speakers, the present debate must be considered to be a continuation of the previous debate and the Honorable Members will have to take it that it is so. These Honorable Members who have already spoken cannot speak again on this resolution. It is a continuation of the previous debate and with this remark, I would ask the Honorable Members to continue the debate."

Mr. K. Gopalakrishnaiah:—"I suggest that the amended resolution may be read out to the Council."

The Hon'ble the President:—"The amended resolution runs thus:—"

"That this Council recommends to the Government to transfer to the district boards an eighth share of the excise revenue."

"This amended resolution has been accepted by the original mover and it is this amended resolution that the Honorable Members have to discuss."

DEEN BHADUR M. KRISHNA NAGAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the amendment has been accepted by the Council?"

The Hon'ble the President:—"The acceptance of the Council will be known when there is a division upon it. I have already stated that the amended resolution is now before the Council for debate."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THORNTON, C.M.S.:—"Mr. President, I am afraid the Council have lost all interest in this protracted debate and so shall endeavour not to take up more time than I can possibly help."

"I have already mentioned that I should like to pay a tribute of thanks and admiration to the members of the Financial Relations Committee for their excellent report. I should like to add that I entirely agree with the Honorable Member in a desire to escape from the old and pernicious system of taxes. We have suffered long enough under that in the Provincial Government and now that we have escaped from it ourselves, we are very anxious that local bodies should continue under it as long as they can help. I should, however, like to point out to the Council that there is one distinction to be drawn between the financial relations between the local Government and the Government of India and the financial relations between the local bodies and the local Government, namely, that the local Government subsidises the Government of India, while the local bodies do not subsidise the local Government. On the other hand the local Government is looked upon as a source which can be tapped. At the same time, there is a distinction to be drawn between the local self-government department and the other departments under the local Government, namely, that the latter put all their receipts into the common pool

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(Mr. G. G. Radcliffe.)

and have to carry on with such sums as are allotted to them, while the local self-government department has its own resources from which it pays nothing into the common pool, but draws out of it continually increasing sums.

"While, therefore, as I have said, I highly appreciate the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee, I do ask the House to agree that we cannot possibly undertake to carry out these proposals as a whole without considering what the total cost of them is going to be, not only on the second ourselves but individual items of the programme in relation to the expenditure of the cost of the whole.

"And here I should like further to lay stress on the fact that the general principle underlying all the proposals of the committee is that we should pay a share of the cost of services rendered, and therefore the most essential thing to be considered is how we are to adjust the relation of the share to any other if we find that the total cost is more than we can afford to meet. I have been thinking a lot about this matter and the only way I can see at last of giving effect to these proposals of the committee is that we should first of all agree at what I may call the ideal share and then moderate them with reference to the proportion borne by the amount available in the total amount required. Thus, if we were to say we would give half the cost of roads and three-quarters of the cost of sanitary officers and so on for other services, and found that we had only half the money necessary to go round, the proportion would work out at one-fourth for roads and three-eighths for sanitary officers and so on.

"To come now to the particular proposal under discussion, I should like to point out in the first place that the proposal that we should give a fixed sum of money to meet the general expenses of local bodies is one which is directly contrary to the general principle which underlies all the other recommendations of the committee. The plan proposed is in fact one which is condemned in the most explicit terms by the Financial Relations Committee itself. They say in paragraph 169-170—

"As a form of subsidy, a share of the excise revenue amounts in effect to a grant in aid of general revenue—a system which we have condemned except in those specific cases (Chapter II). It will produce greater inequalities than what it ostensibly seeks to obviate.

"Again they say:—'In the long run, the expenditure borne will be found to be more advantageous to a local body than paying a share of income—about a growing one—for it may happen that the growth in the time of recess may lag behind during the periods of local expenditure. It is also unsafe to reckon on excise as a growing item. Excise is a transferred subject and the chance that one day it may come into power in the new Financial Ministry are likely to be against developing the service from excise and in favour of decreasing consumption and working towards total prohibition.'

"Later on they say:—'We are therefore decidedly against the substitution of a share of the excise revenue for all or any of the direct grants for services which we have proposed.'

"I should like to say here that there is to my mind very little difference whether the proposal in issue is one to impose a surcharge on the excise revenue or to take a direct share of it. As Honorable Members know, we have already put up the rates of excise duty as high as we possibly can and, as three of the members from the Oxford Division have pointed out to me yesterday, we have already exceeded the limit of safety in doing this, and we have as a result an unmanageable amount of public dissatisfaction. It is clear therefore that, in case of this sort, it is impossible to add any further to the rates of taxation. If we do, the matter will simply come out of something that is already being paid by the consumer, in other words, it makes no difference whether we take the contribution a surcharge or a share of the excise revenue. There is only a minimum sum which can be secured by increasing the taxation on tobacco and if we give local bodies the one or the other we shall take it out of the revenue which would otherwise go to the exchequer.

"Now, this question of giving local bodies a share of the excise revenue was fully discussed by a Committee in England which the Financial Relations Committee have taken as their guide. I should like to read one or two extracts from the report of the Departmental Committee on Local Taxation in England and Wales.

"Experience in France shows that the system under which the exchequer surcharges potential sources of revenue to local purposes is liable to be insufficient to meet the exigencies of unexpected taxation.

"Nor has the desired separation of local and national finance been attained. The confounding of the revenues under the control of Parliament and the absence in most cases of any strong local character have prevented them from being regarded otherwise than as a part of the national system overburdening their payments to local authorities.

"Again regarding the national share of the cost of semi-national services the system is open to the very serious objection that the amount of the revenue bears no relation to the expenditure on these services either of the country as a whole or of the individual authority to which they are paid.

"Furthermore except in the case of the police grants and the grants to other similar authorities the distribution of the revenue is one of all control, so that the system gives the Government no control over the administration of the services towards which it contributes. We consider that effective supervision by the Government of semi-national services should accompany the division of the burden.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Tidkhanter; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.) [11TH MARCH 1931.]

“We recommend therefore that the present system of assigned revenues should be abolished and that Government subdivisions to local authorities should be in future entrusted to semi-autonomous, and be self-financing from the employer to the administering authorities.”

* Thus, the very system which the Honourable member wishes now to introduce is the Madras Presidency is one which has been condemned in the United Kingdom.

[illegible]

"I hope Honorable Members will resume this aspect of the question, and especially the report of the English Committee, and will agree that the proper basis of the contribution to local bodies is not the amount of liquor drunk, within the area under their jurisdiction, but the services which they render to the needs of the area."

DR. BHAKHAR M. RAMANATHAN, B.A., F.R.S.E.—“The Hon'ble the Finance Minister stated that the recommendations of the Financial Disputes Committee is a broad recommendation and cannot be followed by the Government and that it is somewhat inconsistent with the basis of the other recommendations which are based upon the system of semi-autonomous services. Sir, I was a member of that committee and I did recognise it that time that the Hon'ble the Finance Member and perhaps Mr. Graham would consider it as inconsistent. We realised it fully. I think I must inform the House of the exact circumstances in which local bodies are situated at present. For the last ten years the question of developing village organisations has been very much discussed in this Council. At one time it was advocated in this Council that some system of grants, or a village panchayat a portion of the tax raised in their respective jurisdictions should be assigned to them. The system of taxes for village panchayats was tried for one or two years and thereafter it was definitely proved that the Government alone cannot afford to carry the policy of grants to the newly created village panchayats. Village panchayats are equivalent to 2 pias as the last that was levied in their respective jurisdictions. Well, Sir, we know that the new Village Panchayats Act. I was one of those that suggested that, if the scheme of developing village government is to be successful in this Presidency, there must be first of all, back of the scheme, that these villages to take care of themselves and to spend the resources levied under the Village Panchayats Act. It is not the best way of promoting village self-government in this Presidency. There must be something found for them in addition to the one or other which may be levied under the Village Panchayats Act. I ask the Hon'ble Member to consider that if the different boards and such boards are supposed to be responsible for the extension of the village panchayat system, what is the system of financing these new village panchayats. Under the Village Panchayats Act a village panchayat is empowered to levy a rate within its jurisdiction. I assume, Sir, that if this scheme of developing self-government in villages is to be successful, there must be some system of giving some help either through district boards or direct from Government. I consider that the best way of doing it is to set apart a portion of the revenue for the purpose of distributing to these village panchayats. What is the view that I placed before the committee amongst other views.

"The second case, concerning a taluk board which has indicated more to suggest this assignment, in addition to the system of giving for certain services, is the fact that under the new Taluk Boards Act the responsibilities of taluk boards have been considerably increased. The whole responsibility for medical affairs has been placed under the new Act as the taluk boards. The result has been that the distribution of functions between the district and taluk boards has made it as extremely difficult for taluk boards to make both ends meet, and to make up and balance their budget properly. During the last three months I am certain that every member of the district board in this Council will have seen a very great difficulty which we have experienced has been to induce taluk boards to re-examine their position and to readjust their liabilities with reference to their new responsibilities under the Local Boards Act. The budgets of these taluk boards will reveal the fact that they are hard put to manage both ends meet. I therefore think that some help from the district boards will always be necessary to these taluk boards apart from the difficulties of the district boards themselves. Therefore if the whole system of self-government is to spread to village panchayats and taluk boards should be a mistake, the district boards should be in a position to finance some of these bodies. That is one main consideration which I placed before the Honorable Minister.

*As regards the general question as to the condemnation of the system of assigning services, which finds expression in the report of the local taxation committee to which reference has been made, I admit that the committee did condemn the system, but they have not found it

RESOLUTION RE TRANSFER OF AN EIGHTH SHARE OF EXCISE
REVENUE TO LOCAL BODIES.

[11th MARCH 1921.] (Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Devika Acharyar;
The Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Mr. Bobbitt-John Sahib.)

possible to give up the system. It was introduced in the year 1888. It is extremely elastic and I am sure the county councils and other local bodies in England find it very much because they are not subject to any central control. The conditions are entirely different in the United Kingdom. These local bodies are now or have absolutely independent self-governing institutions. It was the object of the Central Government to develop their control by the system of paying for certain services and that is how the central control came to be developed much later in the United Kingdom, whereas it has already been established in this country. I trust the Hon'ble the Finance Member will see the point of my remarks. The Central Government have certainly control enough and if these revenues are passed, they are certainly take away any additional amount remaining. But the main point which I wish to urge upon him is the poverty of the taluk boards and the absolute impossibility of working the scheme of village panchayats into a success. However, I should not be understood as overlooking the fact that the district boards themselves are in a position of great embarrassment. Apart from paying for certain definite services, their present financial position is such that some amount of relief is necessary by way of contribution generally to their funds. There is nothing at all unusual in this. We have this feeling expressed in the general resources of the local bodies. The Hon'ble Member himself admitted that it is on the analogy of the local bodies. Therefore, I do not see how my honourable friend can object to giving to a local body funds for making both ends meet. It is quite a different matter as to how you are to find them. But on the broad grounds of policy, I think a combined system of paying for services with a system of contributing something towards general resources is absolutely sound. It has been put forward for years in this province and most of the local bodies have been asking for this contribution and it is perfectly consistent with past practice. Continuity of practice is not becoming the policy of the present Government and I trust that they will keep it up by passing something towards the general resources."

Shri Ramachandra T. Datta, Assistant:—"I wish to know whether I am permitted to speak."

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Hon'ble Member has already spoken on the original resolution and I do not think I can permit him to speak again. The Honourable Members who took part in the debate on the last occasion are—

Rao Bahadur A. G. Krishna Rao (Speaker).
Haji Bahadur T. M. Narayanaiah (Member).
Dr. Gilbert Slater (Member of an amendment).
Rao Bahadur A. Y. Patra (Member of the amendment).
Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu.
Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkataswami Ayyar.
Shri Ramachandra T. Devika Acharyar.
Mr. G. Vardachari.
Mr. T. Ramakrishna Pillai.
Mr. M. D. Desai.
Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chetti.
Shri Ramachandra Rao.

"At that stage an adjournment was moved by the Hon'ble Member Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao and supported by the Hon'ble the Finance Member. I do not think that any Honourable Member who has already spoken can be allowed to speak again."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Mahalingam Haveri-ram Sarda Bahadur:—"Mr. President, at I intervened at this stage, I do so merely by reason of the fact that I had the honour to have been the President of the Provincial Finance Committee, whose report is now being discussed and as I then held certain views on this matter which I still hold, I want to make my position sufficiently clear before we vote on this matter. For, I do not wish to be understood that I have given my sincere vote on this occasion as I am now on the side of the Government, or that my opinion of value has been changed, or that I have come into this Council with anything like fresh views different from those which provided my mind at that time. This was one of the first questions, Sir, which was debated somewhat at great length and in which it was difficult to arrive at anything like a satisfactory expression of opinion. The report of the Committee has made it sufficiently clear that unanimity of opinion was impossible. For, the Committee found that it was face to face with certain views which, if accepted, would confound the main and that in general recommendations which it had made in regard to the basic principles which should guide the financial relations of the Government on the one hand and of those of the local bodies on the other. I am not quite sure, Sir, if my Hon'ble colleague Mr. Vedhanthar has already quoted the significant passages from the report of the Committee. Even if he has done so, I think, Sir, I can make the full use of the House that some of those passages which find again for the purpose of convincing the House that some of those views on the matter. In paragraph 178 of the report dealing with the subject of revenue we find this very significant statement: 'We are therefore decidedly against the substitution of a share of the excise revenue for all or any of the direct grants for services which we have proposed.' There is one other point here, Sir, which would also make our position quite clear. We were at that time, though not fully but partially, aware of the fact that the provincial finances during the year 1921-22

(The Hon'ble Mr. Hoshinabhai Sahib : Mr. Richards :
Mr. Mansoorbhai Nagesh.)

[17th March 1921.]

will not be so desirous as to permit the Local Governments to willingly surrender a big portion of the slice from out of its own revenue, and we therefore stated that : "The retention of this provision was not only likely to be overlooking during the next seven years, and it is doubtful if the Government can both make the grants which we have proposed as the least of the cost of the essential services, and also make a free gift of any substantial share of the excise revenue to local bodies." Then, again, we announced examining the question, and in making our final recommendation we have made our position sufficiently clear in one of these statements : "We have not been able to arrive at any unanimity of opinion. Some of us would have preferred to gain experience of the working of the new Act and of our proposed arrangements for sub-ventures. Others insisted on the necessity of providing an additional source of revenue at once for local bodies who might need it. After much discussion, and with considerable hesitation, the majority of us came to the conclusion that, instead of a share of the excise revenue of Government being made over, local bodies should be empowered to levy a surcharge on it at a rate not exceeding one anna in the rupee of all forms of excise revenue." I have read these extracts merely to show that this question of the grant to local bodies of one anna in the excise was not a recommendation which met with universal or unanimous acceptance of the whole Committee, but that after it was fully discussed one portion of the Committee came to that conclusion. At the same, it is evident there was a difference of opinion, and I think from my position as the Chairman of that Committee I had certain figures before the Committee to show as to what the normal revenue of each local board and municipality had been and what its own share of the excise revenue will be if the Government accepted this recommendation, and I think I also made it sufficiently clear to them that this share of the excise revenue in some cases will be more than the total revenue of particular local bodies ; and I asked the question whether it was possible for any local board or municipality, if suddenly put in possession of this large money, to find opportunities for spending the same wisely & was spent in badly schemes. However, I think eventually the idea of the majority of the Committee was that some financial statement was necessary and that, apart from the various schemes evolved out of the Committee's report, some further opportunities might be given to the local bodies for the purpose of improving their own finances and a share in the excise revenue, which was being constantly used by the hands of local bodies from the time the District Municipalities Act came to be revised, might be taken into consideration and a sort of recommendation made to the Government. Even this recommendation does not indicate, at any rate, the unanimous view of the whole Committee. It was my opinion that that it was not a fair recommendation to make, not that at that time I knew that I was going to be a part of the Government, nor did I at that time know what the real financial position of the province would be, but even then I was not quite keen on this recommendation.

Mr. F. J. HICKMAN :—"Sir, may I, in reply to my Honourable friend Mr. Mansoorbhai Sahib, say a few words on the subject of licensing village panchayats? The 'dole khaki' has become a headache among certain local bodies. I have recently had occasion to study with some substance the administration reports of local bodies for the year 1919-20. First as regards those, the normal action is advised. In some cases, very large balances have accumulated, balances amounting to from 40 to nearly 50 per cent of the revenue received. In other words, these bodies are on looking in evidence that they cannot spend the money which they actually receive in the form of revenue. But in spite of this is a good many district boards the dole habit is so prevalent that notwithstanding of several thousands of rupees have been made by the local boards to these same panchayats in spite of their overflowing surplus."

"Turning next to informal panchayats, the House is doubtless aware that a few years back a considerable sum of money was placed at the disposal of district boards for the purpose of financing informal panchayats. The usual procedure was to distribute this amount among the informal panchayats in lump sums gratis. The money is given to the panchayats and they are told to spend. The panchayats, I may say, had not formulated in such cases specific proposals for spending. The result is what exactly might be expected. Informal panchayats are unprepared for the expenditure of this money and therefore they have utterly failed to spend it. The result is that a good deal of money is lying idle at when the local boards and the district boards might make very good use, and I must admit for the consideration of this House that the practice of giving funds at the disposal of these small local bodies, without any guarantee as to what it is going to be spent on, is wasteful and against the public interest."

Mr. R. MANSOORBHAI NAGESH :—"Mr. President, Sir, the resolution is that the Provincial Government should be empowered to give in aid of the resources of the local boards a fraction of the revenue now collected from excise. It has been said that local bodies have not availed themselves of their resources to the fullest extent and that if they bestir themselves to do that, there will surely be any amount of money available for them. If we examine that, we shall find that their expenditures are not at all correct. As I said yesterday, the only further line of taxation that has been given to local boards is the tax under the Local Boards Act of 25 per cent in addition to what they have been hitherto levying. With regard to the district board, it is entitled to levy a taxation of one anna for its purposes. Taking that as it is, so far as the services now under the control of the district boards are concerned, we have to meet a heavy deficit because we have to provide for a larger mileage of roads which

266 RESOLUTION RE TRANSFER OF AN EIGHTH SHARE OF EXCISE
REVENUE TO LOCAL BODIES.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Tulsidas; the Hon'ble Mr. Hanuman- [11th March 1922].
singar; Mr. Krishna Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THOMAS (Secretary).—“ May I correct the statement, Sir? What I was endeavouring to say was that Local Self-Government departments keep in one measure while the other departments get all their resources into one common pool.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KISHORANATHAN (continuing).—“ We are putting our resources into the common pool. The local bodies offer facilities to the other departments in the way of construction, etc.; without roads I do not think the Forest department will be able to give any persons; without education, Sir, without primary or secondary education I do not think the departments of industries or agriculture will prosper. Without light all have to grope in the dark. Without health all have to suffer from disease. For these reasons, I say Sir, I do not agree with my Hon'ble colleague Mr. Tulsidas.”

“ Next appears Mr. Krishna Rao's resolution for the following among other reasons. Mr. Krishna Rao asks for an assignment from a particular source of revenue. I think this assignment will be perfectly as valid and essential as the old *don* system. Mr. Krishna Rao asks for the assignment on the ground that the grants which are available to the local bodies are not adequate. Well, if the grants are not adequate, how can we give grants for services rendered. The resolution as it stands runs at the very root of the principles involved in some of the recommendations of the Finance Relations Committee. Those recommendations required grants only for services rendered, whereas this assignment is an indefinite assignment without any services being rendered. Fairly, the assignment will not be a definite source of revenue. Nobody can be sure of what comes from local bodies will have to go on with the administration. This year the local bodies received may be X amount, next year who can be sure whether they will again have that X amount. For these reasons, Sir, I am afraid I cannot support Mr. Krishna Rao's resolution.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO.—“ I must congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government on his trying to maintain the prestige of his department against the onslaught of his colleague the Hon'ble the Finance Minister. He has entered a strong plea for the ability of the various services rendered by the Local Self-Government department and I join with him in stating that they are carrying on some of the most useful objects for which they require further funds and further consideration at the hands of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister.”

“ Sir, much has been said as to the principle underlying this resolution and it has been urged that it is a revision in the old system of contributing *dona*. The recommendations of the Finance Relations Committee in this respect was adopted both by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister and also by the Minister for Local Self-Government and it was pointed out that it is at variance with their other recommendations to the effect that they can only claim money for services rendered. I need not say much on the question because the Hon'ble Member Mr. Hanumanth Rao anticipated me and justified the position taken up by the Finance Relations Committee with due regard to local conditions. Under existing conditions it is not possible to arrive at a satisfactory method of deriving means of paying for services, nor is it possible to do away with the method of taking a portion of a specific item of the revenue. If the position taken today by the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government that we ought not to make an assignment of a fixed share of revenue is correct, I think it would probably be better for him to consider the propriety of the provisions made in the Local Boards Act of 1920. It was only last year, Sir, that the whole question was discussed at considerable length by this Council and the Council was incorporated in the Act indicating that the Government may give a specific share of the excise revenue to local bodies and also continue to give grants to them. I only request the Members of this Council to consider whether, since these provisions were incorporated in that new Local Boards Act which is to be brought into force with the meetings of the Hon'ble the Minister on the 1st of April, circumstances have changed so far that we must not think of enforcing those provisions but find other means of improving the resources of local bodies. I would suggest that in view of the new provisions incorporated in the Act, we should continue to give effect to them till matters are fairly.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KISHORANATHAN (interrupting).—“ The provisions referred to by the Hon'ble member are only enabling provisions.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO (continuing).—“ I quite realize it, Sir. I used the words ‘enabling provisions’ in my remarks. But even though they are enabling provisions, they enable the Government in suggesting a means of improving the resources of local bodies. I only followed up the position taken up by the Council last year and suggested that that might be given to those provisions; and now even before any effect has been given to them, I am informed that we should think of other means. That does not at any rate indicate a continuity of the policy about which much has been said in this Council during the last few days.”

“ Coming to the merits of the proposals I would submit that, whatever from the side might take, it may fairly be conceded that local bodies have no adequate resources even with the additional ways and means provided by the Local Boards Act. My hon'ble friend, Mr. Madhavani Nayudu pointed out that even if the local bodies availed themselves of the provisions of the Act and imposed additional *land-con*, it would not be possible for them to make both ends meet and if we take the trouble of examining the various budgets of district boards and of taluk boards it will found even after applying also the provisions made here and there, that they lack

RESOLUTION AS TO TRANSFER OF AN EIGHTH SHARE OF EXCESSIVE REVENUE TO LOCAL BODIES

11th March 1921.] (Mr. Krishna Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddy; the Hon'ble Mr. Reddy.)

board having provided for the full additional three pice rate, and having also taking for permission to levy a profession tax, found itself with a surplus balance and asked that such surplus balance might be utilised. What do you think, Sir, of that state of things? Is that a state of things which will command itself to us? Here are local boards which having also made provision for additional loans, are landed in a deficit of nearly three-fourths of their ordinary income and are compelled to ask for grants. How is it possible for any local board to help the state of things? Again, Sir, the Hon'ble Member for Government frankly confessed that there had been a definite reduction in the grants made to local bodies. Attention has already been drawn to the omission of the provision of Rs 19 lakhs which had been given for the purpose of increasing the pay of elementary school teachers by Rs 4 per head. Grants were likewise made for roads and bridges which have been practically taken away except to a small extent in 1921-22. It will again be noted that there were specific provisions made in the budget allotment for minor auxiliary grants year after year but now in the revised estimate that amount has not been allotted notwithstanding that several applications have been pending from various local bodies. A provision of Rs. 20,000 was made for roads in the revised estimate for 1919-21 but for 1921-22 no such provision is made. Your medical buildings, it is the same. I am not telling of quarters for sub-assistant surgeons. Even there the grants which were hitherto made have been taken away. To add to these things, all the surplus balance through the annual Rs. 4,25,000 is again taken away. If we realise that the ordinary grants hitherto made to local bodies have been practically taken away, notwithstanding the increased demands on their parts, if we realise that it will not be possible for them even to maintain themselves in the present condition unless there is further augmentation of their resources, and if we realise that there is far greater scope for their doing more useful work if sufficient help is rendered, is it not, Sir, a reasonable request to make in this Council that some definite step should be taken to increase the resources of the local bodies in 1921-22 and place that increase in the budget? If the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government will give this Council the assurance that, after examining the budget further after the vote for grants have been passed after considering what recommendations are likely to be made and finding out what further resources can be found, he will be in a position to supplement the resources, I shall not quarrel with him; otherwise I would press my resolution to a division.

"If the Hon'ble the Minister for Education is his anxiety for elementary education can give an assurance to this House that he will take immediate steps, after the first stage of the budget is passed through, to find funds to give to the teachers of elementary schools their minimum wages I am not anxious to press this resolution. But we are in a stage where we have not even got an assurance that further funds will be found at the earliest possible opportunity."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYA REDDY :—"I cannot give any assurance to my friend of the kind that he wants. All that I can say is that I will consider the matter after the discussion on demands is over. That I have told him already."

Shri Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTURU :—"It is true, Sir, that my hon'ble friend the Minister for Education has stated that he will consider the matter. I think we have long been accustomed to these considerations. We have grown gray in these plain hopes of considerations. I can appreciate the difficulties of the Hon'ble the Minister. It is impossible to say how much funds they can allot for a particular purpose. But it is too much to ask that they must make themselves hold in some this House that they will do their best to improve the finances of the local bodies. If even this assurance they are not able to give, I want my friend to be not satisfied and cannot rest content with the mere promise. I know that the Government are always considering our proposals. I do not want anybody to tell us that they are considering the demands from year to year and from month to month. If they cannot proceed as much further than that I think there is no use. Therefore I submit that so long as I think that it is imperatively necessary for the welfare of local bodies to be improved, so long as we feel that the price is that suggested by the local boards, and also by the Financial Committee, I have no other alternative in the absence of any assurance from the Hon'ble Member except to press this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THORNTON :—"Mr. President, I really don't think that the fact that the Government have passed an enabling provision of the law makes very much difference one way or the other. Government have always been prepared to help local bodies either by a share of the cost of services rendered or by giving them grants. Hitherto they have adopted the policy of doing, but they have now referred the question to a body of expert doctors who have advised, as Mr. Richards has pointed out, that does not having as supplying as effect upon the financial conscience as does, and they have therefore decided to abandon the practice. Mr. Ramaswami Reddy points out so as that the practice is still continuing in England. I venture to correct him there. I am sure Hon'ble Members connected with the medical profession will bear me out when I say that, when a patient has contracted the habit of an intoxicating drug, it is not possible to cut off the supply all at once and it is not named to prescribe a limited and fixed dose for some time. This, I submit, is what has happened in England since the contributions from assigned revenues have been absorbed in a fixed amount."

(The Hon'ble Mr. Tollyer; Mr. Krishna Rao; [11th March 1931].
Mr. Narayana.)

"It is said that I made an onslaught upon the Local Self-Government department. I wish to assure the House that I had no idea of making any such onslaught, or in any way of depriving that department of its fair share of the resources of the local Government. Again, it is explained that we have refused to give a definite undertaking regarding the payments to it. My answer to it is that we cannot at the present time give any definite assurance with reference to money not now in our hands. On the other hand, I am sorry to inform the House that I have these hours since we began to discuss the budget had communications from the Assistant-Comptroller-General to the effect that he is being compelled to reduce our estimates of receipts. I am sorry to say that it is not open to us to amend the estimates of receipts at our will and pleasure as was suggested in the budget debate; while, on the other hand, we shall have to make the reductions suggested in the Assistant-Comptroller-General's estimates, which means that, even if we are able to reduce our expenditures, we shall require all the money that is taken away to make up the loss in the receipts or so to secure that we do not reduce the existing balance which we have reported to the Government of India. If the Honourable Member will be satisfied with an assurance that we will do our best, I shall be glad to give him that assurance on behalf of the Government as a whole.

"It seems to me, however, that the question really is not how much should be paid, but whether what is paid should be paid in one way or the other. We can pay at the charge of a share of services rendered or by a share of the services. If we increase the share of the services rendered, we set free the general funds of the local bodies which they are now spending on them and enable them to spend them on something else. If we adopt the opposite course and shift a lump sum, then the effect of that sum is to reduce the payments we make towards services rendered. There are some Honourable Members who think that they can have it both ways. I beg to assure them that it is quite impossible for us to find another 70 lakhs over and above everything else.

"Finally, I should like to say that it seems to me from this debate that there are several members of the House who would appear to combine in themselves the characters of the kindly Doctor Jekyll, who is always ready to consider the interests of the taxpayer, and the brutal Mr. Hyde, who beats him whenever he sees him. In the Financial Relations Committee, the two personalities were very evenly balanced and the result was a conflicting set of recommendations in the budget debate which has just closed. Dr. Jekyll was very much in evidence in support of the taxpayer, and I hope that in voting on this motion he will again be in evidence and vote against the Mr. Hyde who are the enemies of the taxpayers."

Rao Babdur A. S. Kanna Rao Patroli.—"In view of the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Tollyer that he will do his best to improve the resources of the local bodies, I do not wish to divide the House and I withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

The following resolution standing in the name of Mr. P. Hira Rao Patil was deemed to have been withdrawn under Standing Order No. 56 as the Member was absent.

16. That this Council recommends to the Government that the following recommendation of the Financial Relations Committee may be forthwith adopted:—

"That, until such legislation is passed sanctioning the encroachment on the abstar revenue, the Government should make over, to such local bodies as may require such help, a sum not exceeding one anna in the rupee of abstar revenue raised in their respective jurisdictions."

RESOLUTION RE PROVINCIAL FOREST SERVICE.

Raj Bahad E. C. M. Narayana.—"Mr. President, Sir, the resolution standing against my name runs as follows:—

19. This Council recommends to the Government that the two posts of Conservators of Forests recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India may be reserved for officers of the Provincial Forest Service."

"I must explain some details about the constitution of and recruitment to the Service. The Forest Service is divided into three parts, viz., the Indian or the Imperial Forest Service, the Provincial or the Madras Forest Service and the Subordinate Forest Service. The Indian Forest Service consists of Conservators, Deputy Conservators and Assistant Conservators. These are recruited in England. The Provincial or the Madras Forest Service consists of Deputy and Joint Assistant Conservators. The Subordinate Forest Service consists of Rangers, Forestors and Forest Guards. The posts for the Provincial Forest Service are recruited both directly and also from the Subordinate Forest Service. Some years ago the Public Service Commission enquired into the grievances of the Provincial Forest officers and before that Commission the Provincial Forest Service officers advanced the following evidence:—

"At the outset we must state that this division of the service into Imperial Forest Service and Provincial or Madras Forest Service is unscientific. Officers who discharge the same